When you find a well-informed man—depend on it, he's a reader of THE GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 7:03; sets, 4:44. Mean temperature yesterday, 28. Weather today, unsettled. Sunshine yesterday, 30 per cent of possible; estimated.

NO. 11,466 40TH YEAR — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1912—THIRTY-SIX PAGES — PRICE FIVE CENTS

LA FOLLETTE IS FORCED TO REST

On Verge of Physical Collapse, Wisconsin Senator Cancels Engagements

CONDITION NOT ALARMING

Strain of Campaign For Presidential Nomination Is Too Much

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, on the verge of a physical collapse, has canceled all his speaking engagements for the next two weeks at Trenton, Jersey City and elsewhere and will seek complete rest. He has decided to drop all his work for a fortnight.

Chairman Houser of the Progressive campaign committee, in charge of Senator La Follette's campaign for president, tonight gave out the following statement in reference to the senator's physical condition:

"In addition to the senator's official work, which, in view of the pending trust and tariff legislation in which he is intensely interested, has made a severe draft upon his strength and energy, his campaign work and the strain upon his nervous system incident to the necessity of a critical surgical

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

operation upon one of his children, simply overtaxed even his almost superhuman powers of endurance.

"For some time his friends have urged upon him the necessity for a temporary and absolute rest. They at last have prevailed upon him to yield to their solicitations, and he finally has canceled his speaking engagements for the next two weeks and will drop all work to take a complete rest.

"I want to assure his friends throughout the country that there is nothing alarming in his condition. As above stated, he reached and overstepped the limit of human endurance.

"Senator La Follette has worked unremittingly for years without rest or vacation, having remained in Washington during the entire summer working from 12 to 18 hours a day. No man could indefinitely endure such overdraft on his strength. His physicians assure him that a short rest will fully restore his health."

OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Ohio Democratic Delegation in Congress Prepare to Boom Governor for President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Ohio Democratic delegation in congress tonight opened headquarters here for the presidential boom of Gov. Judson Harmon. Senator Pomerene presided. Charges that Governor Harmon was not a progressive were answered in a statement, issued after the conference, which said:

"It was the sentiment of the meeting that the big representation of 16 Democrats here in congress was largely due to the fact that Governor Harmon was strong enough as a progressive executive to help put them here; that all the charges that had been made against Governor Harmon were made prior to the last election and that his reelection by over 100,000 majority answered the charges fully as to where he lies in the hearts of his people."

BONDHOLDERS HARD HIT

Many Persons of Small Means Invested Everything They Possessed in Columbia River Orchard Co.

SEATTLE, Feb. 3.—With W. H. Dearm of Seattle and Allen Jay Miehl of Portland, comprising the firm of "Dearm and Miehl, bonds," missing, and not a dollar of assets in sight, the holders of the $5,000,000 bond issue of the Columbia River Orchard company and its subsidiaries found not a ray of hope in the situation today. Pitiful stories continue to be received of people of small means investing everything they possessed in the 7 per cent bonds.

The Hon. Ivy Gordon-Lennox, the only daughter of Lord and Lady Gordon-Lennox of England, who has been appointed Queen Mary's new maid of honor. The appointment carries with it many privileges at court. Lord and Lady Gordon-Lennox and their daughter are well known in society in the United States, having visited at New York and Newport.

Hundreds "Go Through College" and Learn Much of Interest

College day at Colorado college yesterday proved a great success.

That is what the visitors said, and the faculty and students said the same thing. From 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was a constant stream of visitors until about 6:30. It began again about 7:30 and continued till nearly 10 o'clock, an hour after the advertised time of the reception.

Most of the visitors seemed to have no idea of the quantity and quality of work being done in the college, and the facilities for study offered.

Palmer hall was the center of attraction for most of the visitors. This building contains the large laboratories of the chemical and biological departments, and the departments of physics, with certain lines of the engineering work. The laboratory of the department of psychology is considerably smaller than that of other departments, but for interest it held its own from start to finish.

Prof. J. V. Breitwieser was in charge. There. Perhaps some of his equipment held the attention of the visitors because of a certain gruesome interest attached to it. Mr. Breitwieser has on his laboratory table large jars containing the brains of various types of men—brains normal, criminal and diseased. One of them is the brain of a murderer, and shows clearly lack of development of those parts which are the centers of thought rather than of brute force.

Machine Tells Man's Thoughts.

The psychological laboratory is also well equipped with apparatus made for the so-called Muensterberg system for the detection of criminals. There are various devices for registering the effect of the thoughts and emotions upon the pulse and respiration of a man who is suspected of crime, so that in his very effort to keep his secret he betrays it by the more rapid beating of his heart or the increase in blood pressure.

Professor Strieby and the chemical laboratory were also centers of interest. Some of the apparatus shown here was too complex for the grasp of the ordinary observer. One simple instrument that attracted much attention, however, was a device showing how readily air passes through even the most substantial building material. Professor Strieby had a section of a wall about two feet square, built by one of the leading contractors of the city. Attached to each side were funnels with a rubber tube attached, and any person who was so inclined could prove for himself that it was possible to blow out a candle through the wall of a house if the air was only concentrated on a small space.

The center of interest in the biological laboratory under the direction of Professor Schneider was an apparatus for shaving specimens of plant and animal structure for microscopic slides as small as one 25-thousandth of an inch. Others were more attracted to a portion of a turtle, which had been dead for three or four hours, the organs of which had laid bare, so that the beating of the heart was still plainly visible.

After being received by President W. F. Slocum and members of the board of trustees and faculty, and going through the laboratories and other points of interest in Palmer hall, the visitors went for the most part to Perkins hall, where Roland Jackson, the college organist, played for some time on the college organ, thence through the college library, and from there to the residence halls of the college and the shops of the school of engineering, where the students were busy showing and explaining the work of the wood and metal lathes, forges, testing machines and the like. It was 10 o'clock before the last visitors left the buildings.

200,000 Children in U. S. Die Annually of Preventable Diseases

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Robert L. Owen, United States senator from Oklahoma, made a plea for a national bureau of health, for which he has introduced a bill in congress, at the weekly luncheon of the Republican club here, today.

"We spend millions in protecting the country from the gypsy moth, the boll weevil, the Texas tick, and the Canadian thistle," he esaid, "and take no active steps to safeguard the human life of the nation.

"Two hundred thousand children die in this country annually from preventable diseases," he said. "King Herod, who killed all the babies of Bethelehem, was quite harmless compared to King Ignorance."

A. F. OF L. TAKES HAND IN LAWRENCE STRIKE

Will Try to Get Wage Concessions and Settlement of Trouble. Workers of World Would Spread Fight

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 3.—Two of the most important conferences yet held in connection with the textile strike, now entering upon its fourth week, are scheduled for tomorrow. One, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, will consider the idea of extending the strike to other cities, particularly among the mills of the American Woolen company, and at the other, called by the local branch of the American Federation of Labor, committees will be appointed to wait on the mill officials with a view to securing some wage concessions and bringing about a settlement of the differences.

The entrance of the American Federation of Labor interests into the matter came as a surprise, as most of the organized mill workers of this city are members of the rival organization, the Industrial Workers of the World. All branches of textile workers, regardless of union affiliations, are invited to the federation meeting.

ACCUSED BANKER RELEASED

Indictment Charging L. J. Wilde With Embezzlement Was Insufficient Court Rules

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—Judge J. P. Kavanaugh, in the state circuit court this afternoon, instructed the jury in the trial of Louis J. Wilde of San Diego, charged with embezzlement of $90,000 from the Oregon Trust and Savings bank, defunct, of this city, to return a verdict of not guilty.

The instruction of the court was given following the delivery of a decision in which the court upheld the contentions of the defense. The state had failed to prove the allegations charged in the indictment, and the court held that the indictment itself was insufficient and that it was not returned within the time limit, as provided by the statute.

EGGS MORE EXPENSIVE

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—What is believed by commission men to be a record price advance for eggs on one week was completed today when wholesale prices went to 37 cents, an increase of 18 cents for the day and nine cents for the week. Egg prices are 12 cents higher than at this time last year.

MEXICANS WILL PROTECT BORDER

TO MOVE MUTINEERS FROM JUAREZ

Action Follows Warning From U. S. That Americans Must Not Be Endangered

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 3.—General Pascual Orozco reached Juarez shortly after 11 o'clock tonight, came directly to El Paso, and went into conference with Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding the American troops here.

The conference ended about 1 o'clock. General Orozco stated that his plan was to remove all the insurrectos in Ciudad Juarez to the city of Chihuahua at noon tomorrow, replacing them with 80 loyal men now at Villa Ahumada. This plan is agreeable to the mutineers, and by noon today it is expected that all danger of trouble in Ciudad Juarez will have been averted and traffic resumed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Col. Edgar Z. Steever, commanding the Fourth United States cavalry at El Paso, has been instructed to prevent firing into American territory, and the Mexican authorities have received a warning from the American government not to permit shooting across the border line.

These orders have been issued as a result of the exchange of the notes between President Taft and Governor Colquitt of Texas. Colonel Steever has replied to the department that there has yet been no firing into American territory.

Although representations have been made to the Mexican government by Ambassador Wilson for the protection of the family of G. P. Robinson, manager of a mining company, who was captured by the rebels, advices to the state department express doubt as to the ability of the Mexican government to give this protection.

Casas Grandes is reported to have gone over to the insurrectos without a shot being fired.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 3.—Governor Colquitt was advised today in a telegram from Adjutant General McKain at Washington that the commander of the department of Texas has been authorized to move troops to the Texas-Mexican border at his discretion to enforce neutrality laws and assure protection to residents of the United States side of the boundary in case of possible conflicts in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 3.—The third battalion of the Twenty-second infantry, commanded by Major Benjamin Poor, is being held in readiness at Fort Sam Houston to move to El Paso or other points along the Mexican border, if the need for additional troops arises.

Business Being Resumed.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 3.—Street car officials announce that traffic between the two cities will be resumed tomorrow. Racing officials declared Thursdays postponed card would be run tomorrow. This program, however, depends upon Col. E. Z. Steever, commander of American troops, granting permission to Americans to cross the international border. Colonel Steever says he will raise the ban on international traffic as soon as he is assured that peace has been restored. It is believed that Orozco will be able to

(Continued on Page Four.)

Notable Gathering of Financiers at Funeral Late Railway Magnate

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Funeral services over the body of Edwin Hawley, railroad president and capitalist, were held this afternoon at St. Thomas church in Fifth avenue. After the services the body was taken to Chatham, N. Y., for private burial.

A notable gathering of financiers and railroad men paid a last tribute to Mr. Hawley's memory. Among them were Charles W. Gates, Thomas F. Ryan, C. B. Alexander, James Speyer, W. C. Taylor, Jay Gould, Jr., and Clarence Mackey. The honorary pallbearers were: H. P. Huntington, Theodore R. Shonts, Harry S. Black, Thomas H. Hubbard, Frank P. Frazer and Baron Randolph Natil.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE CAPABLE OF CARRYING THREE MEN

Naval Aviator Makes Important Discovery While Experimenting With Flying Craft

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 3.—An important discovery in aviation was made here today when Lieut. Theodore G. Ellison, U. S. N., one of the navy aviators sent here by the government, found that his hydro-aeroplane was able to carry practically the weight of three men. He took up as a passenger George B. Harrison of Los Angeles, member of the Aero Club of America, who weighs 240 pounds, and made a high flight easily, with reserve power evidently sufficient to carry further weight. The hydro-aeroplane will carry two men besides himself—one for making maps and the other to operate a wireless instrument, a combination invaluable in time of war—in Ellison's estimation.

LABOR LEADERS EXPECT ARREST

CHICAGO MEN ARRANGE WITH BONDSMEN

Receive Intimations Federal Grand Jury Will Act Next Wednesday

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Chicago labor leaders today received from a source not disclosed an intimation that any arrests made here as a result of indictments now supposed to be under consideration by a federal grand jury in Indianapolis would be made Wednesday of next week. In consequence, they have arranged with the bondsmen previously procured to be ready on that day to present bail for their release.

Simultaneously with that intimation came a similar intimation to the secret service men of the department of justice, and they prepared to get quick action on any indictments handed up.

A score of labor leaders here have been under surveillance ever since the first intimation of such action several days ago.

To Fix Date for Arrests.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The plan of the government to make known the number of the indictments at once, but not to divulge the names of the men involved until they are arrested, in case the federal grand jury finds true bills in its report on the dynamite conspiracy on Tuesday, was announced at the district attorney's office today.

Although this is the usual procedure in conspiracy cases, the territory involved in the present investigation, it is said, is so wide that it will be necessary to fix a date for any arrests five days or a week ahead.

Many clerks and assistant attorneys continued today the preparation of the forms of the indictments which are to be acted upon by the grand jury. It was said the jury had so far completed its work that its final action probably would be only a formality.

DEFENDS RECLASSIFICATION

President Miller of C. B. & Q. Railroad Claims New Rates Will Not Burden Shippers

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—President Darius Miller of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad answered today allegations that have been published during the hearing here of a proposed reclassification of western freight rates, which had it that consumers would pay millions of dollars more to the railroads as a result of the increase. He asserted that uniformity, rather than increase, was the object and result of the reclassification.

Ever since its creation, says the statement, the interstate commerce commission has desired uniform rate cards throughout each of three classification divisions—the official in the east, the southern in the south and the western in the west. In 1908 the roads, at the request of the commission, put a committee to work in Chicago to effect this.

The reclassification now being fought by the railroad commissioners of several states and by shippers, says Mr. Miller, is the result of the committee's work.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL SITE

Committee Meets With President and Decides to Place Monument in Potomac Park

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A site for the memorial to Abraham Lincoln, in Potomac park here, near the Potomac river, was selected by the Lincoln memorial committee at a meeting in the White house offices today, at which President Taft, Speaker Clark, Senator Cullom and Representatives Cannon and McCall were present. No design for the memorial was chosen. Congress has authorized the expenditure of $2,000,000 for the monument. The site selected is on the same axis as the United States capital and the Washington monument.

GEORGIA MOB AFTER NEGRO

MACON, Ga., Feb. 3.—Admission to the county jail here was granted to a mob bent on lynching Charles Powell, a negro, alleged to have attacked a white girl, at 12 o'clock this morning. The negro had been spirited away. Several automobile loads of men have left the city in efforts to head off an Atlanta passenger train on which the negro is believed to be riding.

At 11 o'clock last night, while a young white woman was returning home from her work, she was waylaid by a negro, said to be Powell, dragged down an embankment, robbed and criminally assaulted.

Two policemen arrived on the scene in time to see the negro scramble up the embankment with the young woman's purse in his hand. He fired five shots at them, none taking effect. The officers returned fire and then captured the negro, who was quickly hurried to the county jail.

LORD BISHOP HOLMES DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Right Rev. George Holmes, lord bishop of Athabasca, Canada, died here today from internal hemorrhage.

Amiral Lord Charles Beresford, who in his newly published book named "The Betrayal," says that Great Britain's navy is a sham.

SAYS SPRINGS REAL ESTATE LOOKS GOOD

J. W. Springer of Denver Says Conditions Are Favorable Throughout State

Hon. John W. Springer of Denver, president of the Continental Trust company of that city, and one of the leading bankers and stockmen of the west, spent yesterday in Colorado Springs, stopping at the Antlers hotel. Mr. Springer recently demonstrated his faith in Colorado Springs real estate by his purchase of the Montgomery mansion at Nevada avenue and San Rafael street, which is one of the magnificent residences of this city, and which he bought as an investment.

"Colorado Springs real estate offers attractions to investors," said Mr. Springer yesterday. "The general conditions in Colorado are so favorable that there is bound to be an upward movement in real estate and land, and I believe Colorado Springs will participate with the rest of the state in this advance. Certainly the outlook for good business in all lines was never more favorable.

"The banking institutions are all in the soundest condition possible. There are few large enterprises which are in any difficulties, we have no labor troubles to face of any magnitude, the outlook for the agricultural and stock interests are generally favorable, and, best of all, there is on the way, I believe, a mining revival which will put Colorado to the front again as the greatest mining state in the union.

"The Cripple Creek district, in my opinion, will experience a revival as a result of the opening of the Roosevelt tunnel and its extension. The great mines there, which have produced millions above the water level, will duplicate their old record, as they are unwatered. New properties also will be opened up and the general activity which will result will have a corresponding favorable influence on all other mining districts, as well as being of great benefit to Colorado Springs.

"At the same time, with all these favorable indications, we must give attention to the possibilities of outside influences which may affect us at home. The efforts being made by the eastern manufacturers, through their representatives in congress, to put raw materials, of which the western people are the chief producers, on the free list, and to leave, at the same time, a high protective tariff on manufactured products, will, if successful, cripple some of our western industries seriously. Our people should look to it that men are sent to congress who are thoroughly familiar with these questions and able to make a united stand for western interests, which is necessary for our continued prosperity. The west and the south can and should get together, and, with competent political leaders in congress, this union, probably, can be accomplished, and our western interests successfully safeguarded."

SNEAD JURY COMPLETED

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 3.—The jury to hear the trial of J. B. Snead, wealthy Amarillo, Tex., banker, accused of having murdered Capt. A. G. Boyce, was completed tonight. The presentation of testimony will begin Monday morning.

Boy Scouts Reviewed by Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Pres. Taft

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Taft and Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the boy scout movement, reviewed the boy scouts of Washington from the portico of the White house today.

Mrs. Taft, Ambassador Bryce, who introduced his distinguished fellow countryman to the president, and a few invited guests witnessed the review. Mrs. Taft appeared to be especially interested in the scouts. More than 400 were in line.

Before the review, Mrs. Taft received at the White house about 400 Girl Pioneers, an organization akin to the boy scouts, lately organized here to extend throughout the world.

WOMAN VICTIM OF INFERNAL MACHINE

Package Delivered to New York Apartment House Explodes When Opened

CASE SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

Police Arrest Man Who Was With Victim Little Is Known of Her History

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A package received tonight by Mrs. Grace Willis Walker in an uptown apartment house, exploded and caused her death almost instantly. The mystery in which the affair is clouded baffles the police detectives. The woman, who was 32 years old, was called to the vestibule of the apartment by a man who presented her with a good sized package and then hurried away. She carried the package to her apartment, and, as she placed it on a table, it exploded with a loud report. Dr. Charles E. Perkins, who was passing the house at the time, ran in to aid Mrs. Walker, but she died in a few minutes.

The physician said that, in his opinion, the package was an infernal machine. It contained a number of dry cell batteries, one of which was driven into the woman's breast near the heart. Some of the batteries buried themselves in the walls and ceiling of the room, while fragments were blown through the windows so cleanly that the glass was not splintered.

After several hours of secret investigation, detectives arrested Charles M. Dickinson, who said he was an employe of a motor company, and held him on a technical charge of homicide for examination Monday morning.

Show Girl Held as Witness.

Edna Lamarre, a show girl, 25 years old, who lived in the house, but was out at the time the fatality occurred, was held as a material witness. Dickinson was said to have been in the room when the woman met her death.

Mrs. Walker, a widow, who was also known as Helen Taylor, the police say, lived in a six-room apartment in the first floor of a house at 103 West Seventy-seventh street. When Coroner Feinberg was summoned to view the body he found the face terribly distorted, with the left eye driven back into the head, a deep gash over the heart and scores of abrasions and cuts about the body. The coroner and the police at once regarded the case as one of great mystery and the best sleuths of the police department were summoned.

Coroner Feinburg's version of the explosion was that the woman was sitting in her parlor talking to Dickinson when the mysterious package was delivered. It was a package about 4½ by 10 inches, neatly wrapped in paper. It bore the typewritten address, "Helen Walker." Minute inspection of what was left of the infernal machine showed that it had been ingeniously constructed. There appeared to have been but two of the dry batteries, one of which had been destroyed by the explosion, while the other was intact. What also appeared to have been an iron cylinder which contained the explosive was found embedded in the ceiling directly above the body of the victim.

Little Known of Victim.

According to Dickinson's story, he

(Continued on Page Four.)

EX-GOV. HERRICK MAY SUCCEED ROBT. BACON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, probably will be appointed ambassador to France to succeed Robert Bacon, who resigned recently to become a fellow in the Harvard corporation. This was learned on reliable authority today, following Mr. Herrick's appearance at the White house, where he lunched with President Taft.

Mr. Herrick, who has been persistently reported as the prospective appointee, is believed to have told the president he would accept the post. The White house declined to make any announcement in this connection, its reticence, however, being explained by the fact that diplomatic appointments usually are not made public until a foreign country is asked if the new diplomat is persona grata to it.

Mr. Herrick was in communication during the day with Senator Burton of Ohio, who is known to have advocated the former's appointment. That Mr. Herrick for some time has looked with favor upon filling a diplomatic post, was indicated by friends today, but it was explained that business affairs hitherto would not permit him to leave the country. Recent adjustment of affairs, however, is said to have made him able now to accept a post abroad.

Mr. Herrick's visit to the White house today led to the report also that he would take charge of President Taft's political campaign. It was admitted that Mr. Herrick was interested in the president's political future, but would take no active part in his campaign. Mr. Herrick declined to discuss any of the reports, referring inquirers to the White house.

Renovating Your Watch

Though this is seldom done oftener than once a year and more often neglected for a longer time by many people, it should nevertheless be looked over at regular intervals, even though the watch be running correctly. It adds greatly to the life and reliability of your timepiece. Now is a good time.

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REPUBLICANS BEGIN TO SEE CLEAR ROAD

Considered Certain Whoever Is Nominated Will Get Solid Support

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The great gobs of gloom that have hung over the Republican national headquarters here for weeks have vanished and a remarkable revival of real enthusiasm has taken place.

Senators and representatives who were bemoaning the party's sad plight a while back have cheered up and no longer are prone to declare that everything is lost, and that no Republican stands a show to be elected to the presidency this year.

In their enthusiasm several of the leaders have been using their pencils and pads to show how the landslide of 1910 is likely to be reversed, with the result that Republican control will be maintained in the White house and reestablished in the house of representatives.

Various things have combined to bring about this feeling of optimism. Democratic squabbles inside and outside of congress are partly responsible. These troubles in the ranks of the opposition have mitigated at least the depression which Republicans had cultivated because of their own factional disturbances.

Both the Taft and Roosevelt supporters are inspired with the new spirit of cheerfulness bearing on ultimate party rather than factional results. Naturally each side is particularly impressed at this stage with the importance, for reasons of party success, of nominating its particular man for standard bearer.

But privately the opinion is becoming stronger, even in the face of a warm preliminary contest, that the more serious differences will subside with the action of the convention at Chicago, after which there will be a getting together in support of Republican principles.

In spite of the fight that is being made against Taft for renomination, which now is concentrating in a demand for the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt, the friends of the president find encouragement in the realization that if the latter is named to succeed himself he will have the energetic support of his predecessor in office.

Colonel Roosevelt has informed those who have sought to impress upon him how essential it is to the continuance of the Republican party in power that he become the standard bearer that he, as a Republican, will do all in his power to help elect whoever may be nominated by the Republican convention. This attitude is typical of Roosevelt. His friends here understand that he would accept the verdict of the national convention as a call upon him to do his utmost for the candidate of the party.

Thus the two sides find reason for satisfaction in the outlook, the chief difference of opinion as between the conservative leaders of the respective factions who do not allow sentiment to run away with their judgment revolving around the question whether the popular demand for one man will overbalance or approach the demand for the renomination of the other on his record and in accordance with the principle of giving a Republican president a second trial.

It is the belief of both the Taft and Roosevelt factions that La Follette, who loomed up so big as the possible progressive candidate early in the talkfest campaign, is completely out of the running. La Follette is no longer receiving serious consideration.

Meantime the opposing forces will clash on every political battlefield throughout the country in a manner to make the Republican situation as interesting as the Democratic with its larger number of nomination possibilities. The word that comes to the Roosevelt men from the field is that the movement to nominate the former president is progressing more rapidly than had been expected.

On the other hand the Taft supporters are finding their latest encouragement so far as the nomination fight is concerned in the tone of the president's speeches in his home state of Ohio this week. The president is showing a new fighting spirit. Now that he shows a disposition to fight, his managers declare they can push his cause as it ought to be pushed.

STENOGRAPHERS IN LORIMER CASE QUIT

Chief Typist, Affronted by Note After Denouncing Witness, in Contempt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Testimony designed to corroborate the account of how Charles McGowan, a Lorimer investigation witness, was alleged to have admitted at Toronto, January 6, last, that he was paid for testifying falsely before the committee, was presented today to the senate Lorimer investigation committee. The committee held a session tonight to conclude taking testimony.

H. E. Kerr, of Detroit, a "brass expert" and friend of Detective A. C. Bailey, and J. E. Sheridan, a stenographer, who claims he operated a phonographic apparatus at the Toronto conversation, testified after Bailey concluded.

Kerr detailed the Toronto conversation in almost the precise words used by Bailey. Whether the men gathered in the room ordered more than one round of beer perplexed Kerr.

"Looks as if you people and Burns failed to remember several things that happened in the last 15 days; I remember things a month back," suggested Senator Fletcher. Bailey had said they had several rounds of beer.

When Kerr's attention was called to the phonograph account showing Kerr said Hines was so crooked he could not lie in bed straight, Senator Jones asked why he did not repeat that when he first began the account of the conversation to the committee.

"Well, I'm no orator," was the reply; "I am doing the best I can."

J. E. Sheridan, the stenographer, was questioned sharply as to why he recorded only part of the conversation. He denied he was instructed to omit parts of the conversation, but did leave out sections because he regarded them as immaterial.

A sensation occurred during Sheridan's testimony when Milton Blumenberg, official stenographer of the committee, appeared before it, interrupted the witness, and denounced Sheridan's alleged stenographic report of McGowan's phonograph "admission," as "false" and "manufactured."

Blumenberg was not under oath.

Shortly afterward Blumenberg became affronted by a message sent to him by Acting Chairman Jones. Blumenberg ordered his stenographers to walk out and the hearing stopped. The committee then went into executive session.

Blumenberg was adjudged in contempt by the committee and was placed in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate for production before the committee Monday at 10:30 a. m. to which time the committee adjourned.

TOASTMASTER TAKES EXCEPTION TO REMARKS OF SEN. LA FOLLETTE

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The dinner of the Periodical Publishers association did not break up until an early hour this morning, and its close was marked by a tart denunciation of Senator La Follette by Don C. Seitz of the American Newspaper Publishers association, who acted as toastmaster. Senator La Follette began his speech near midnight and spoke for nearly two hours. The more than 600 diners were visibly wearied by the long-drawn-out remarks of the Wisconsin senator, and, toward the close, frequently interrupted him. Much of his speech was devoted to the money power and an attack on the sincerity of the newspaper press of the country.

When he had finished, Toastmaster Seitz said:

"I shall not attempt, nor have I time to come to the defense of the newspapers of the country, which have just been foolishly, wickedly and untruthfully assailed."

Senator La Follette made no sign of hearing the caustic remark, which was uttered in a half angry tone.

Today, in an interview, Mr. Seitz said:

"As the banquet was given by the magazine publishers, and as I was a guest of Cyrus K. Curtis, president of the association, I had to be cautious in my remarks on Senator La Follette. I don't recall exactly what I said when the senator had finished, but I do remember declaring that the senator had made an unkind, unjust and wilfully malicious attack on the newspapers of the nation, and if I had more time I would have said something stronger on the subject.

"Last night's dinner, during which we thought we would 'josh' the statesman, ended in a calamity. It was a tragedy for Senator La Follette's hopes. He has simply wiped himself off the map."

Remarks That Aroused Seitz.

The portion of Senator La Follette's speech to which Mr. Seitz took exception was as follows:

"I have sketched the growth and power of the great interests that today control our property and our governments. I have shown how subtle and elusive, yet relentless they are. Rising up against them is the confused voice of the people. Their heart is true but their eyes do not yet see all the intricate sources of power. Who shall show them? There are only two agencies that in any way can reach the whole people. These are the press and the platform. But the platform in no way compares with the press in its power of continuous, repeated instruction.

"One would think that in a democracy like ours, seeking for instruction, able to read and understand, the press would be their eager and willing instructors—such was the press of Horace Greeley, Henry Raymond, Charles A. Dana, Joseph Medill and Horace Rubiee.

"But what do we find has occurred in the last few years: the money power has gained control of our industry and government. It controls the newspaper press. The people know this. Their confidence is weakened and destroyed. No longer are the editorial columns of newspapers a potent force in educating public opinion. The newspapers, of course, are still patronized for news. But even as to news the public is fast coming to understand that wherever news items bear in any way on the control of government by business, the news is colored; so confidence in the newspaper as a newspaper is being undermined.

"Cultured and able men are still to be found on the editorial staffs of all great dailies, but the public understands them to be hired men who no longer express honest judgments and sincere conviction, who write what they are told to write and whose judgments are salaried.

"To the subserviency of the press to special interests in no small degree is due the power and influence and prosperity of the weekly and monthly magazines. A decade ago, young men trained in journalism came to see this control of the newspapers of the country. They saw this unoccupied field, and they went out and built up great periodicals and magazines. They were free."

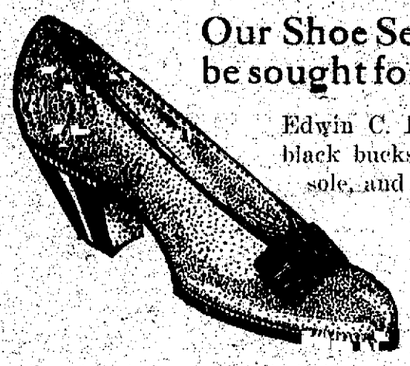
STUBS TOE; LOSES LEG

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—After serving through the Civil war as an aide on General Lee's staff, without receiving a wound, Col. Beverly Winfred Wrenn lost his left leg in New York today, as the result of stubbing his toe, a month ago. Blood poison developed, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb just below the thigh.

Omega Oil for Bronchitis and Difficult Breathing

The Oil penetrates to the sore and inflamed parts, giving quick relief. Trial bottle 10c.; large bottles 25c., 50c.

FIRST SHOWING OF SPRING FOOTWEAR



Our Shoe Section is now displaying many of the new models that will be sought for this coming spring and summer. We mention just a few:

Edwin C. Burt's Colonial pump, of white or black buckskin; short vamp, Goodyear welted sole, and high Cuban heel, at $4.50.

Edwin C. Burt pump, of white or black cravenette; Goodyear welt sole, high Cuban heel, short vamp and ribbon bow ornament, $4.

Imperial Nubuck 14-button boot, short vamp, slant top, high nob toe and high Cuban heel. In the new biscuit shade, $5.

White Nubuck 16-button boot, wide mannish toe, short vamp, high nob toe and high Cuban heel. Goodyear welt sole, $4.50.

Displaying the New Spring Wash Fabrics

Never before have our assortments been so comprehensive. Never have the patterns been better nor the colors more beautiful. Choose your materials now, while the stock is still complete.

Ginghams, 27 inches wide, in plain, stripes, checks and plaids; yard, 10c and 12½c.
French ginghams, 27 and 32 inches wide, in all the new spring colorings and designs; yard, 25c.
Voile, 36 inches wide, in fine range of colors, 25c.
Irish linnette, a season's favorite, in fancy and bordered effects, 30 inches wide, 20c.
Flaxon batiste, in 5th elegant range of beautiful designs, with borders, 40 inches wide; yard, 35c.
46-inch French Lina, one of the new spring cotton suitings, good for suits and dresses, 25c.

Scotch Zephyr and Toile du Nord, an assortment of 225 pieces, 32 and 27 inches wide, in every wanted pattern and color; yard, 15c.
A beautiful line of 30-inch lisle tissues, embracing all the new spring patterns, 25c.
Our new line of spring Serpentine crepes is now complete; you will see all the new designs and bordered effects among them, 30 inches wide, 12½c.
A full line of 30-inch batiste in all the solid colors and a large range of handsome patterns, 12½c and 15c.

Genuine oxidized Irish poplin, the best finished poplin to be had, in all colors, 27 inches wide, 25c.
We have the largest and best line of Galatea ever shown in the city, an extra good, heavy cloth, for dresses and boys' suits. A big line of patterns both in light and dark effect; splendid washing material, 28 inches wide; yard, 15c.
Extra large showing of good, heavy Percales, fast colorings and large range of patterns, 36 inches wide; yard, 12½c.

Lingerie Embroideries

More so than ever, will lingerie embroidery be popular this spring and summer. Our assortment comprises:

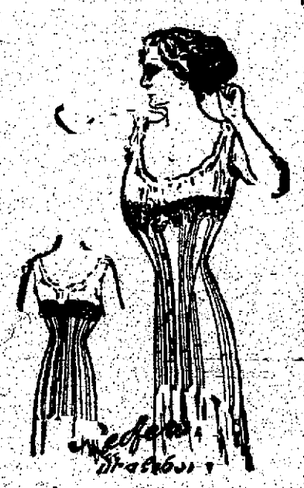
Embroidered voile, 22 inches wide, at $1.50.
All-over embroidery, 54 inches wide, in big range of patterns at 50c, $1.25 and $1.50.
Flouncings, 27 and 45 inches wide, at 75c and up to $3.
18-inch allover lace in white and cream, the new shadow effects, and heavy, exquisite patterns.
New and beautiful patterns, our own importation, will be found in vast assortment, in this section.

Spring Dress Goods

In our Dress Goods Section will be found many of the latest materials, in colors that will be popular this season, white being especially featured.

Cream, white and oyster, white wool goods, the season's favorite for dresses, coat suits and skirts, in plain and fancy weaves, serges, diagonals, Bedford cords and novelties, 46 to 56 inches wide, $1 to $2.75.
French serges in new blues and modes for one-piece dresses.
Suitings in plain, stripes and checks, 46 to 56 inches wide, $1 to $2.75.
42-inch chiffons in light and dark shades, 75c to $1.
42-inch Marquisettes, evening and street shades, $1.50.
26 and 36-inch satins, all shades, 75c and $1.00.
New spring taffetas in plain, stripes and checks.
23-inch plain Crepe de Chines, light and dark shades, at 75c and $1.
23-inch brocade Crepe de Chines, in light shades, $1.25.

The New Corset Models Have Arrived



Just received, many of the new models in Redfern, Warner, Royal Worcester, Bon Ton and Modart front lace corsets. Our corsets will be fitted to you by an experienced corsetiere and are all guaranteed. Priced $1 to $15.

Sale of Boys' Clothing and Men's Underwear continues Monday.

Kaufman's

Free! A jar of Palm Olive Cream with 6 bars of Palm Olive Soap at 49c.

DELTA COUNTY REPUBLICANS FAVOR STATE-WIDE PRIMARY

DELTA, Colo., Feb. 3.—A resolution favoring a state-wide presidential primary for Colorado was adopted today by the Delta county Republican central committee by a vote of 21 to 1. H. J. Baird, census supervisor of the Second district, voted against the proposal.

The committee plans to hold a county primary if the Republican state central committee does not arrange for a state-wide primary.

"Aunt Delia" En Route to Visit the President

MILBURY, Mass., Feb. 3.—Miss Delia Torrey, aunt of President Taft, departed for Washington tonight on her annual midwinter visit to the White house. Not long ago Miss Torrey, who is now 87 years old, received a personal letter from the president, urging her to make him an extended visit this year.

"Aunt Delia," was an interesting spectator at the inauguration of President Taft and has made him a visit each winter since.

SENATORS DINE WILSON

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 3.—The annual private dinner of the New Jersey state senators to the governor of the state was held here tonight with the 21 senators present. More than usual interest was taken in the dinner this year, because the guest of honor is a candidate for president of the United States. The dinner, as usual, was held behind closed doors, and all approaches to the dining room were guarded. There was no serious speech making. Governor Woodrow Wilson coming in for a lot of good-natured advice on how to run for president.

SUSPECT HAS HUNDREDS OF LETTERS FROM GIRLS

DELTA, Colo., Feb. 3.—Local authorities today inspected the baggage of Ernest M. Hydinger, under arrest in Denver on a charge of impersonating a secret service operative, and, they claim, discovered more than 200 love letters and a score of photographs of good-looking girls and young women, living in all sections of the country. As a result of the contents of the letters, the authorities state, more serious charges may be brought against Hydinger.

As rice production has about reached its limit and the fish supply is diminishing Japan is looking toward the potato as a future food supply.

ARMY REORGANIZATION PLAN IS EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An explanation of the proposed reorganization planned for the army was made to the house today, by Chairman Hay of the committee on military affairs, when the house took up the $88,000,000 army appropriation bill in which the reorganization plan is carried. The real fight on the measure probably will open Tuesday, when debate is to be renewed.

The plan contemplates the consolidation of the quartermaster's, paymaster's and commissary departments into a single supply corps; the elimination of 42 officers now embraced in the separate divisions; the consolidation of the offices of adjutant general, inspector general and chief of staff, under the bureau of general staff; the establishment of the army service corps, to add about 6,000 civilian employes to the enlisted rolls of the army; and the lengthening of the enlistment period from three to five years.

War department officials are split in their views on this reorganization plan.

RUSSIA WILL REORGANIZE ARMY'S ARTILLERY BRANCH

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—A total disorganization of the artillery branch of the army is reported by the duma committee on national defense. The committee favors a prompt increase in the appropriations to remedy this condition and has adopted the Guchkoff resolution declaring the present conditions of the artillery constitutes a grave danger and that it is the sacred duty of the cabinet to institute reforms in this direction at once.

OFFICER, HE'S LOOSE AGAIN

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

We do not know what these "thermometer earrings" are, but we suppose they are the kind that you pay for by degrees.

Big Waist Special

Get a beautiful Embroidered Waist for the cheapest price you ever heard of; only 75c

This picture shows one of the new punch work made Waists, complete, only 75c

Not made up—Flaxon, beautiful material, with floss to complete 50c

NEW ROYAL SOCIETY beautiful Flaxon Waists; several designs; all made up complete, except a little embroidery; sizes 34 to 40; all with floss to complete the embroidery; all at the wonderful and marvelously low price of 75c

NEW RAMBLER ROSE Embroidery; the swellest new Embroidery, in all designs and goods.

SPECIAL Pillow Linen, top and back, fine designs; only 35c

GLOSSILLA to embroider the Rambler Rose, reduced to, dozen, 60c

NEW PUNCH WORK—The newest embroidery, in waists, pillows, centers, corset covers, nightgowns, etc., etc.

GUEST TOWELS only 19c

FREE Rambler Rose Lessons.

Free Embroidery and Crochet Lessons.

THE HUNT & VAN NICE ART SHOPS
ART NEEDLEWORK AND ART GOODS.
Near Antlers. 8 E. Pikes Peak. COLORADO SPRINGS.

SHIRTS "Spring '12" $1 and Up | Gorton's Good Clothes | NECKWEAR "Spring '12" 50c and Up

for "spring 1912" are ready for you
The new styles and patterns are quite different from last fall. The conservative buyer will be interested in these good clothes. The suit $20.00 and up.

Money Cheerfully Refunded. Gorton's Correct Dress for Men. 113 East Pikes Peak
Specialists in good clothes, and nothing else.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Cash or Credit
The Josslyn
1011½ N. Tejon Opp. Rorh

Rough Dry
The Pearl Laundry has a special department for rough-drying family bundles.

ROUGH DRY

Child's Pieces	2	Stockings	2
Swiss Curtains	2	Hose	2
Pillow Covers	3	Skirts	5
Sun Bonnets	2	Skirts, Wool	25
Sleeves, pr.	2	Dresses	10 to 15
Belts	1	Night Dresses	3
Overskirts	5	Drawers	3
Undershirts, Wool	5	Chemise	3
Undershirts, Cotton	3	Corset Covers	2
Underdrawers, Wool		Waists	5
Underdrawers, Cotton	3	Waists, Boys'	3
Undervest	2	Aprons	2
Combination	5	Shams, pr.	10
Pajamas, pr.	10	Wrappers	5
Night Shirts	3	Neckties	2
		Holders	1
		Handkerchiefs	1
		Handkerchiefs, Silk	2

Articles Starched When Needed.

The Pearl Laundry Co., Inc.
Launderers to Particular People.
123½ E. Pikes Peak.
Phone Main 1085.
The Laundry that Uses Ivory Soap.

"WE BURN THE SLACK"
There is economy and satisfaction in using our thoroughly screened coals.
—Telephone 46—
THE EL PASO ICE & COAL CO.

Lot Bargains
Cascade Ave. Lots,
Tejon Street Lots,
Nevada Ave. Lots,
at Reduced Prices.
The North End Land Co.
10 Gazette Building.
D. V. DONALDSON, Pres.

PATENTS
THAT PROTECT AND PAY.
BOOKS, ADVICE, SEARCH AND LIST OF INVENTIONS WANTED FREE
Send sketch or model for search. Highest References. Best Results. Promptness Assured.
Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer
622 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

FINDS MUSICAL PRODIGY

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Rennes, a sleepy Brittany town, which does not make many discoveries, as a rule, and which is known in contemporary history chiefly because the second Dreyfus court-martial was held there, has just discovered in its midst a musical prodigy. M. Charles Bodin, a local professor, vouches for this new wunderkind, as Germans would say. Young Rene Guillou is aged 7. He is not only a virtuoso on the piano, he is also a composer. He possesses ear to a remarkable degree and distinguishes every note in symphonic music. According to the master, he hears music inwardly, which doubtless is the case with every born musician. He composes for voices and instruments without making use of any instrument whatever, writing down melody and accompaniment on to the paper.

"The next thing wanted to make him a great composer," the master sagely remarks, "is ideas, and it is a little too soon to know whether he has ideas." But, on the whole, the professor believes that young Rene Guillou may turn out to be a second Mozart. He is now, however, already a couple of years backward compared with Mozart, for was not Mozart just heard of in the world at the age of 5, not 7?

DR. MURPHY SAYS

An article of merchandise without a trade mark, is like a mule without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity.

And an improperly fitted pair of glasses is like a lost diamond—a never ending source of worriment. Moral: Get the kind that fit—glasses—I mean.

Mine are guaranteed. 225 Pikes Pk.

TEETH MARKS USED TO IDENTIFY A MURDERER

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A singular demonstration was given by a medical man in court at Leicester at an inquest on a woman named Annie Jennings, who was found murdered in her rooms on January 3. Her throat was cut, and teeth marks and other wounds showed that she had been attacked with great ferocity. A man named Johnson is now charged with her murder.

A piece of blotting paper on which the teeth marks of the accused had been taken was produced, and Dr. Chapel said the general curves of the marks on the body and paper corresponded. The last tooth on the right upper jaw had penetrated the skin, and the impression on the blotting paper showed a tooth with a sharp point, which would probably penetrate the skin.

There was a gap in the impressions on the skin, and a similar gap in the marks on the blotting paper, and accused had a tooth missing in the same place.

Maeterlinck Will Use Nobel Prize to Assist Others

PARIS, Feb. 3.—M. Maurice Maeterlinck, on whom was bestowed the Nobel prize for literature, last year, will not employ the amount, 10,000 pounds, for his own use, but announces that he will endow with it a literary prize. He considers that he is not the owner of, but only the trustee for, the Nobel award conferred on him.

The conditions of the prize to be endowed by him are not stated, but he told a friend that he thought it should go for the first year to M. J. H. Fabre, who has devoted every hour of a long life to remarkable studies of insects. M. Fabre lives in the south of France, where, by the way, M. Maeterlinck is still staying, never having gone to the United States nor apparently having had any idea of going thither.

CLAUDE CASIMIR-PERIER HAS ARRIVED IN FRISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Claude Casimir-Perier, son of a former president of France, arrived here from Los Angeles today to pursue an investigation for the French government of conditions in California in regard to the opening of the Panama canal and the development of French commerce through that waterway.

Immigration possibilities, toll charges at the canal, cost of fuel and harbor facilities at San Francisco, are the subjects to which he will devote his attention while here.

"I believe," he said today, "that the greatest results would be obtained from the canal if no tolls were charged, or only enough to pay operation expenses."

CROWN PRINCE HAS NERVE

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The crown prince, while skiing in the Grunewald, near here, in the Norwegian fashion of being drawn by a horse, heroically stopped a runaway horse—whose alarm he himself had caused.

A drayhorse suddenly made its appearance at cross roads, took fright at the skiing of the crown prince, and bolted. The prince at once whipped up his own horse and dashed after the runaway. He overtook it, seized the bridle and jerked the animal to a standstill.

A few minutes later, the owner of the dray rushed up and received his horse at the hands of the smiling, puffing crown prince.

GREAT CENTRAL MARKET PLANNED FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Plans for a great central market for New York city with its primary purpose, the reducing of the cost of groceries, farm produce and living generally are being prepared by a committee of citizens organized to investigate the cost of living problem. The new market will be established underneath the Manhattan approach of the Queensborough bridge.

The plan proposes the shipment of produce from the Long Island market gardens to this center, where housekeepers may select at the farmer's own price.

TRANSPACIFIC STEAMERS TAKE ROUTE FURTHER SOUTH

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 3.—A new route for transpacific steamers from Puget Sound like the "winter lanes" of Atlantic ocean lines, is likely to be established.

The steamer Tamba Maru, which arrived from the orient yesterday, traveled about 120 miles south of the usual route and Captain Noda said he found better weather and an increase in temperature of about 10 degrees.

It is probable that hereafter other steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will follow this route during the period winter storms, instead of keeping to the great circle track which runs close up to Alaska.

The new route is about 70 miles the longer.

Aviator Crosses Sahara Desert to Find an Air Route

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—With a view to finding a practical route for flying across the Sahara, a young Frenchman, M. le More, from Tours, has just accomplished, almost alone, a journey across the desert over a distance of 1,200 miles, which is in itself a record. M. le More returned, after a trip of 13 months, fully convinced that the flight across the high tableland between Algeria and the Niger is possible if a sufficient number of relay stations are established.

He set out with a view to selecting these points, having left Tours one morning with nothing but a bag and a few necessary things. He proceeded to Algeria. General Bailloud there gave him a letter, and the governor supplied him with a few papers. He went as far as the train took him, and then traveled by wagon to Ghardaia. Here civilization came to an end, and he had to look about for some equipment to cross the desert. He purchased a rifle, ammunition, and a camel, and obtained the services of an Arab guide, who, in an emergency, could act as his interpreter. He was also joined by a white native named Sassi, who had roved a good deal over the desert, and who left his wife and children, urged on by adventures further south.

The three men, mounted like Meharis, started out one morning to map out the future aviation route across the desert. Their only baggage, beside their arms, was a small folding bed and some provisions. They arrived, eight days later, at El Golea, having observed various suitable relay spots on route for aviators. They were cordially welcomed by the French soldiers at this little military outpost, and were supplied with a tent that added greatly to their comfort. They set out again, and, 13 days later, they reached Salah, at the end of the Algerian spurs. Here M. le More found a Frenchman, M. Godeberge, and his wife, who enjoy the reputation of providential beings in the midst of the desert.

Proves Practicability.

If M. le More could thus traverse the Sahara, almost unaccompanied, there is no reason why the same journey might not be made by aeroplanes, with proper relay posts. A cavalry sergeant, who wished to go farther south, joined them, and accompanied them through the Takaoumbaret gorges, which are described as magnificent. They reached Tamarasset, where a missionary, Father Foureaud, lives quite alone in a hut. He is a retired officer, and has been living for the last 10 years in that part of the desert. They also met Lieutenant Sigonet at this place. He had just returned from the pursuit of a robber band half way across the desert. The cavalry sergeant here left him, and M. le More once more set out with only his two companions across the most difficult part of the Sahara. They traveled for 29 days without meeting a human being, and finally reached Kidal, on the confines of the Upper Niger plateau. The sight of the tricolor flag of his country over Kidal, says M. le More, filled him, after such a prolonged solitary journey, with emotion. Between Kidal and Gao, a journey of 10 days, they traveled over less safe country, as there were frequent alarms. Robber bands were in the district, and several recent graves showed that there had been fighting. The rest of the trip from Gao to Timbuctoo was, of course, by river, and this was simply a pleasure journey compared to what they had gone through.

M. le More remained three months at Timbuctoo, and then visited various parts, going as far as Bechar. Thence he returned to Kidal, and proceeded again across the desert, following this time a new route as far as a place called Timmissao, and thence to Inzige, returning finally to Insalah and Algeria, along the same line as his southward route. M. le More is not only convinced that relay stations may be easily established, but he hopes to be one of the first to fly across the Sahara. The entire distance of this journey must have been nearly 4,000 miles.

Chapped Hands and Faces
Prevented By

Cuticura Soap and Ointment
Hands and faces which redden, roughen, chap, crack and burn with winter's cold, sharp winds, made soft and white in a single night by these pure, sweet and gentle emollients. No others cost so little or do so much.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. M, Boston. Tend facial shaving stick with Cuticura Soap shaving stick. 25c. at druggists, or by mail.

Feb'y 2nd (Ground Hog Sees His Shadow)

Feb'y 3rd (The Cold Winds Blow)

WHAT NEXT?

BURN COKE

$4.50 PER TON

THE GAS CO.

Main 2400

By making your suit selection here you can save money.

We are offering our entire Winter stock of regular $25 and $30 Suits and Overcoats at

$16.50

$15, $18 and $20 Suits now selling for $11.75, $13.50 and $15.

GANO-DOWNS

OUTDOOR SLEEPERS SOCIETY IS PLANNED FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A society composed entirely of outdoor sleepers will be formed here next Monday night.

The society, according to its originator, Charles H. Gard, is "for the mutual exchange of experiences."

"We want to get the outdoor sleepers together for mutual benefit," he said last night. "I've been sleeping outdoors since last June and have not caught a cough or a cold so far. I've picked up in health wonderfully."

J. P. MORGAN TREASURER OF LABOR PROBE FUND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan is treasurer of the fund with which John A. Fitch, a Pittsburg sociologist, has been investigating labor conditions and alleged injustices of employment in the steel mills at Pittsburg. This fact was stated today when Mr. Fitch continued his testimony before the Stanley investigating committee.

Corset Announcement

We have secured the agency for the celebrated "Kabo" Corsets "the live model corsets" and are prepared to show you a complete line of "Kabo" Corsets at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 all new 1912 models.

You get the most style, most comfort, and greatest service from a "Kabo."

NEW WASH FABRICS
for Season 1912

The arrival and showing of everything new in wash fabrics for spring and summer, comprises everything to be worn this season. (Note Extra Specials for Monday sale.)

7½c apron checks, standard quality; special	5¢ yd.
15c zephyr ginghams, 32-inch, all colors; special	10¢ yd.
10c dress ginghams, 27 inches, plaids and stripes; special	7½¢ yd.
12½c fancy flannelettes, all colors; special	9¢ yd.
15c bleached outing, 36 inches, good weight; special	11¢ yd.
10c dark colored outing, fancy patterns; special	8⅓¢ yd.
12½c cambric muslin, 36 inches; special	9¢ yd.
11c bleached muslin, 36 inches, soft finish	8⅓¢ yd.
60c mercerized table linen, 64 inches	39¢ yd.
75c mercerized table linen, 72 inches	49¢ yd.
25c bleached sheeting, 81 inches wide; special	23¢ yd.
15c fancy colored scrim, 36-inch; special	10¢ yd.
$1.75 cotton blankets, 12-4 size; special	$1.48

New Spring Silks

Lot of satin finish foulards, in small figures and all size polka dots, in black, navy, brown and green; specially priced at 49¢

Lot of satin finish best quality showerproof foulards, in all the new staple shades; small figures in the two-tone effects; polka dots; different sizes in black and navy; 24 inches wide; our price 75¢

Special lot of fancy self-color satin messalines, check Peau de Cygnes and chiffon taffetas, 24 and 27 inches wide; regular values $1.00; our special price 63¢

BLACK SILKS
Special Values

19-inch black Peau de Cygne	49¢
27-inch black Peau de Cygne	59¢
36-inch black chiffon finish taffeta and satin messaline; regular values $1.25; special	95¢

Men's Underwear

Wool union suits and separate garments, from $1.00 to $5.00; choice of all 20% OFF

One broken lot of men's wool underwear, $1.00 and $1.25 garments; choice 75¢

Toilet Goods Specials
FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY

25c size peroxide, 16-oz. bottle; special	19¢
15c size peroxide, 8-oz. bottle; special	9¢
10c size peroxide, 4-oz. bottle; special	7¢
Mennen's talcum powder; special Monday and Tuesday, 2 cans for	25¢
Regular 25c tooth brushes; special	19¢
Colgate's ribbon dental cream, 10¢ and	20¢
Colgate's shaving powder	18¢
Colgate's talcum powder	15¢
Colgate's violet toilet water, large size	74¢
Colgate's tooth powder, per can	15¢
Colgate's elderflower toilet soap, 9¢; 3 for	25¢
Colgate's glycerine toilet soap, 9¢; 3 for	25¢
Colgate's face powder, large box	25¢
Mennen's tooth powder; special, 2 cans for	25¢
Mennen's borated skin soap; special Monday and Tuesday, 2 cakes for	25¢
Borated talcum powder, a regular 15c powder; special to close out	5¢
Hair nets, with rubber, all colors; regular 5c each; Monday and Tuesday, 8 for	25¢
Regular 10c tooth brushes; Monday and Tuesday	7¢
Regular 15c tooth brushes; choice	10¢

The COLORADO SPRINGS DRY GOODS CO.
120 and 122 SOUTH TEJON ST.

Archbishop Deplores Ignorance Regarding Religious Education

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The archbishop of Canterbury, speaking on religious education at a meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan association the other day, rather unkindly said that one of the things that made him feel desperate when he looked at English public life was the cross ignorance which prevailed on the subject in most circles, and most of all in the house of commons. He thought there were 673 members of the house of commons. Let them give a generous estimate—let them say there were 13 men there who understood this subject and 660 who knew practically nothing about it.

They knew the broad principles of the political side of the controversy, but they did not know the point of difference.

For a sprain you will find Chamberlain's Liniment excellent. It allays the pain, removes the soreness, and soon restores the parts to a healthy condition. 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by all dealers.

16-YEAR-OLD GIRL WINS BATTLE AGAINST ROBBER

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Florence Anderson, 16 years old, won a battle against a robber last night in her father's store. The girl was alone when the thief entered. He thrust a revolver against the side of her head and ordered her to throw up her hands. Instead she coolly brushed the weapon aside and struck the highwayman a stinging blow in the face. As he staggered toward the door she followed up her advantage with several blows on the head. The robber fled.

There Is a Reason Why
You should buy our High Grade of Pikeview 4½ screened
COAL,
An order for one ton will convince you that the Pikeview Lump is the hardest, cleanest furnace coal on the market.
THE CENTRAL FUEL CO.
3 Phones Call 577

DISSATISFIED
CUSTOMERS ARE HARD TO PACIFY
But Those Who Get Light, the Decorator Are Always Satisfied
How best to decorate is a question of interest to every one at the present time. To solve the problem with greatest satisfaction and the least trouble, you should see
LIGHT The DECORATOR
"CALL ME UP" M. 228 21 E. WASHINGTON ST.

THE HUB

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DEPT., SECOND-FLOOR.

Final Reductions on Women's and Misses' Apparel

DURING this month you will find exceptional values in every department of our women's section. The unsold portions of all regular lines are included. Such heavy reductions have been applied to prices that quick selling should be a certainty.

MANICURING 2D FLOOR
Expert Manicurist for ladies and gentlemen, on the second floor. Take Elevator.

Clearance of Dresses, Suits, and Coats

We have grouped our entire stock of dresses, suits and coats for women and misses into two lots, and reduced them to a mere fraction of the usual prices.

Choice of suits, coats and dresses that sold for $20, 22.50, $25, and 28.50, reduced to

$10.00

Choice of suits, coats and dresses that sold for $30, 32.50, 38.50 and $40, reduced to

$15.00

Furs Reduced One Half

Everything we have left in furs---neckpieces, muffs and coats, we have marked one-half price. Such an opportunity to buy furs is seldom offered—it's well worth taking notice of.

Waists--Half Price

We have reduced all waists half price. You'll find messalines, chiffons, and taffetas in the best styles and colors.

Skirts reduced One-fourth

Smart models of mixtures in grays, and browns, and plain blacks, blues and browns, in serges, voiles and Panamas.

CRIPPLE CREEK PIONEER DECLARES NEW CAMP IN CALIFORNIA IS BONANZA

That Highgrade, a gold camp located several years ago in the northeastern part of California, will rival Cripple Creek in its output is the opinion of N.E. Guyot, a mining man of experience who has spent much time in the new camp.

"The camp is phenomenal not only in that it is one of the richest strikes ever made but for the reason that there has been no rush to it," said Mr. Guyot last night. "It is true that the ranchmen in the neighborhood have staked out claims but they have usually been forced to abandon them on account of the stringent mining laws in California—improvements to cost a stated amount being required on each claim each year. Most of the ranchmen were unable to make these improvements, with the result that practically all of the claims in the camp, which is three miles long and one and one-half miles wide, are waiting to be staked out.

"At present there are about three mines in operation, the lowest grade ore that is being mined assaying at $4.76 per ton and the highest at $2,618 per ton. People have not realized the possibilities that lie there thus far, but I predict that before many months the camp will be as active as Cripple Creek was in its first days.

Discovered by Accident.

"Like Cripple Creek, Highgrade was discovered by accident. The country is a very fine cattle range, being thickly wooded, and while roaming over the mountains one day about five years ago a ranchman, only a boy, stumbled onto an immense ledge of gold bearing rock cropping out of the mountain side for any number of feet. Ranchmen from all parts of the country immediately staked out claims in the camp but they were unable to work them, with the result that they were forced to abandon them.

"Two years later I heard of the camp and made a trip up there to inspect it. Now I have been in the business for 27 years and know what I am talking about. I was in Cripple Creek when gold was first discovered and at the time I predicted a great future for the camp, although the most of the mining men in the state disagreed with me. I lived in Cripple Creek through the rush, establishing the first assay office there and printing the first newspaper in the district.

Peculiar Formations Rich in Ore.

"In Highgrade I found practically the same conditions as in Cripple Creek. Practically everything that has been taken out of the camp has been surface ore and from reports of various mining engineers the ore underneath is unlimited. A peculiar feature of the camp, and one that I have never seen before and if anyone had told me of it I would not have believed it, is what we call 'rock piles.' Scattered all over the camp there are immense piles of rock, thrown up by volcanic action and seemingly useless. As some one expressed it, 'Nature did a lot of useless work when she threw up those piles of rock.' However, one mining man—and one of the nerviest men I ever saw—took the trouble to investigate one of those piles and after spending some time in getting a shaft down into it, moving many of the rocks several times, he struck ore which was almost pure gold. This has proved to be the condition in all of the piles investigated thus far.

Few Real Miners There.

There is only one thing that the camp lacks now—that is men to develop it. The ore is there in large quantities but I will venture to say that there are not five real mining men in the camp today, and what's more, there has never been over 10 out there. What we want is miners—men who will go into that country and develop it. It is with this end in view that I am here now. I want to get men to go out there and open up the camp.

"The people of Nevada know of this and many miners in California know of it but they are all exactly like the people of Pueblo were when Cripple Creek was discovered—they do not believe in it. Pueblo was the great smelter center in the state when Cripple Creek was discovered but the people there failed to take the thing in hand. When Colorado Springs people were approached they went up there and it was not long before the camp was the busiest place on earth. It was really Colorado Springs capital that opened Cripple Creek and I want that same capital to open Highgrade. The people here are the best of mining men and they will do more for the camp than any other people who might go there."

Mr. Guyot, who is a guest at the Antlers, is carrying samples of the different grades of ore taken from the camp, which he brought with him to prove his assertions.

INDIGESTION AND STOMACH TROUBLE ENDS

Indigestion, Gas, Heartburn, Headache and Other Distress Will Go in Five Minutes.

If you had some Diapepsin handy and would take a little now—your stomach distress or indigestion would vanish in five minutes and you would feel fine.

This harmless preparation will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, out-of-order stomach before you realize it.

If your meals don't tempt you, or what little you do eat seems to fill you or lays like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Ask your Pharmacist for a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a little just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach. Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no undigested food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it prevents fermentation and takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is at any drug store waiting for you.

These large 50-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin contain more than sufficient to thoroughly cure almost any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any other stomach disturbance.

MEXICANS WILL

(Continued From Page One)

give this assurance some time tonight.

In addition to the protection afforded by Colonel Steever and the Fourth United States cavalry from Fort Bliss, at the river front, in the event there are hostilities in Ciudad Juarez, the state of Texas is also taking a hand. The following official communications were exchanged this afternoon:

U. S. Warning and Reply.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 3, 1912.
Commanding Officer of the Juarez Garrison, Juarez, Mex.:

Sir—I am instructed by his excellency, the governor of the state of Texas, to notify the commander of the Juarez garrison that in the event of a battle taking place in Juarez or its vicinity that the troops of the garrison must not fire into the city of El Paso, endangering the lives of Texas citizens.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of this telegram is respectfully requested.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN R. HUGHES,
Captain Commanding Co. A of the Ranger Force.

Mexican answer:

To the Commanding Captain of Co. A of the Rurale Forces:

Answering to yours of the third, we have the honor to communicate to you that no fears of any fight exist at the present; it is believed, with good foundation, that the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted; but in case that it is to the contrary, it has been ordered that should anything happen, forces will go out to fight them, completely outside of the city, to avoid any complications relative to the adversity which might take place in your town.

I repeat to you the assurance with an attentive consideration.

For the country—effective suffrage—no reelection.

(Signed) SANTIAGO MESTAS,
The provisional mayor.
Augustus Estrada, the chief-at-arms.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—No steps have been taken for the immediate subjection of the mutinous rurales at Juarez. Pascual Orozco, accompanied only by a few staff officers, left Chihuahua today for Juarez to use moral force, but from no point have more troops been sent and it is reported that the rurales already en route from Chihuahua have turned back.

Five hundred regulars will be sent from Monterey to Chihuahua. A small detachment of artillery and a section of artillery from Mexico City are now on the way there.

In the campaign against the rebels of the south, new tactics are to be employed similar to those used by Kitchener in South Africa. The forces will be divided in mobile columns of 100 men and with these an attempt will be made to sweep the rebel-infested regions. Government officials announced these plans today.

President Madero does not consider the northern movement serious.

"I have not the least doubt," he said to a reporter of the Associated Press today, "that the Juarez uprising will be ended in a very short time and the Chihuahua situation is already dominated by Orozco. I never have doubted Orozco's loyalty and never have considered dismissing him from the service."

As to whether Vasquez Gomez was furnishing funds to promote a revolution in Mexico, Madero expressed doubt.

"In my opinion," he said, "Mr. Vasquez Gomez has no money to put into such an enterprise."

The president declared Colonel Estrada, upon whom the leadership of the mutineers had been forced, was in reality loyal to the government and was in fact assisting in effecting a reconciliation.

Rojas Burning Bridges.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., Feb. 3.—Antonio Rojas, who was released from the penitentiary yesterday by mutinous rurales, today, with solicited followers, burned bridges along the line of the Northwestern railroad. He has abandoned for the time his intention of storming the state prison and releasing all political prisoners. Rojas has established headquarters on the Fresno ranch, nine miles south of Chihuahua, where his little army of ex-rurales and recruits are encamped. A number of horses were secured today in the march to the Fresno ranch, but no raids have been reported.

No disorders occurred in Chihuahua today, but all banks remained closed. One hundred men of the state guard were peremptorily mustered out of service. Unofficially, it is stated that the government feared they might clash with the rurales.

General Orozco, accompanied by a few of his staff, left shortly after noon for Juarez. The general's brother, Jose Orozco, was left in charge.

CARRIERS CLAIM HIGH RATES ARE NECESSARY

Defendants in Freight Suits Brought by Denver Shippers, Allege "Mountain Roads" More Expensive

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—The carriers today began the presentation of their defense before Special Examiner Ward Prouty, in the suits brought before the interstate commerce commission by the Denver Consumers and Shippers association, which seeks a reduction in Galveston-Denver freight rates.

Most of the testimony introduced was in the form of maps and charts, intended to show that the Colorado & Southern lines are "mountain roads," and higher freight rates are necessary to enable the road to pay expenses and make a reasonable profit.

The commission-made rates from Chicago to Denver and St. Louis to Denver were introduced as evidence by the carriers, who contend that this evidence shows the ton-per-mile rate from St. Louis to Denver is 2 2-3 cents as against 3½ cents between Galveston and Denver.

Stanley Johnson, traffic manager of the Rock Island, testified the rates necessarily are high because of the 12-degree curves on the Colorado & Southern road near Trinidad and the heavy grades near Palmer Lake, Colo.

Traffic Manager H. A. Johnson of the Colorado & Southern, testified the rates are high between Galveston and Denver "to protect the Colorado & Southern from the inroads of eastern roads." He explained this by the statement that the eastern roads would lower their rates to Denver should the Galveston to Denver rate be lowered, and that the Colorado & Southern then would be unable to earn expenses.

The carriers will continue their testimony Monday.

KENDALL FILES BRIEF IN HOAG OUSTER SUIT

DENVER, Feb. 3.—Sheridan S. Kendall, state railroad commissioner, yesterday filed his brief in the supreme court in the ouster suit brought against him by Frank S. Hoag of Pueblo. Kendall is holding office over the protests of Governor Shafroth's appointee, Hoag, and in spite of a district court order.

ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDS WIN

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Supporters of Theodore Roosevelt won in a contest in the Knox county Republican executive committee today by a vote of 153 to 5, when President Taft's friends proposed to have a mass convention to choose delegates to the state convention that will select delegates to the national convention. Colonel Roosevelt's supporters favored a primary and when it was put to a vote the former president's friends won easily.

Pimples Disappear

Wonderful Effect of Calcium Sulphide Treatment on Every Kind of Skin Eruption.

Send for Free Trial Package to Prove It.

You positively get rid of your pimples and skin eruptions by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some cases of skin disease in a week.

These Pimples Can Be Made to Disappear in a Week. Read How to Do It.

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes in a few days after.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c box at your druggist's.

Send us your name and address today, and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

To File Counter Charges of Fraud in Indian Case

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The outline of the so-called defense's plan of attack in the congressional hearing into the charges of fraud on the White Earth reservation was given this afternoon at the closing session of the hearing here, when Gus Beaulieu filed his counter charges. The committee will go to Detroit, Minn., where the hearing will be continued Monday.

Beaulieu said an attempt would be made to prove that under the act of January 14, 1889, authorizing the expenditure of $5,000,000 for the Indians, a considerable sum of money was squandered by government employes.

Charges of malfeasance also are made against Indian Agent John R. Howard and a number of employes of the government under his direction.

N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE WILL NOT ADOPT NEW GRADING

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The New York Cotton exchange will refuse to adopt the United States government standard of cotton grades until a new grade be standardized, to be called "strict ordinary," to take the place of the present New York "good ordinary," and until the grades "middling fair" and "fair" be also standardized, it was declared tonight by George W. Neville, president of the exchange, at the annual banquet of the institution.

CASE AGAINST "STARVATION DOCTOR" GOES TO THE JURY

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 3.—The case of Mrs. Linda Burfield Hazzard, the "starvation doctor," on trial in the Kitsap county superior court at Port Orchard, charged with murder in the first degree, in causing the death of her patient, Miss Claire Williamson, an English heiress, was given to the jury tonight. As it will require several hours for the jury to read the judge's charge and the documentary evidence, a verdict is not expected tonight.

Our farms, exclusive of buildings, are valued at $28,770,000.

CARNEGIE WILL NOT TALK AT ROOSEVELT MEETING

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Andrew Carnegie declined today an invitation by telegraph to address the Roosevelt state mass convention at Oklahoma City next Saturday. In his reply Mr. Carnegie declared he was an out-and-out supporter of President Taft, said it would be unfair not to give Mr. Taft a second term, and declared his belief that Roosevelt has the same opinion.

WOMAN VICTIM

(Continued From Page One.)

did not see who brought the package, and the first he knew of its contents was when the woman tried to open the lid. The janitor of the building, who was the first to rush into the apartment, said that Dickinson exclaimed:

"I don't know what she did to herself. She did something I don't know what it was."

Dr. Perkins, who arrived at this moment, found the woman still breathing, but unconscious. She died a few minutes later.

The janitor said he had seen a messenger boy leave the house a few minutes before the explosion occurred. He thought the box might have been delivered by this messenger.

To delve into the past of the dead woman was one of the first efforts of the police tonight, but neighbors seemed to know little of her history. She had rented the apartment only a few weeks ago together with the Lamarre woman.

FRATERNITY MEMBERS MAKE HIT ON STAGE

DENVER, Feb. 3.—The members of the Gamma Sigma Tau fraternity of the Denver university assisted by coeds made their first public debut last night at the Woman's club in a play written by Ted Shawn, one of their number. Both players and play made a hit.

The play, called "The Female of the Species," is a comedy in two acts and revolves around a college girl who becomes a militant suffragette. Miss Alma Mezer took the leading part last night. Lee Koonsman was leading man.

Others in the cast were the young author, Grace McDonough, Florence Chapman, Eleanor Whiting, Genie Izett, Rebecca Miller, Helen Rumsey, Harold Hickey, James Mayfield, Guy Brubaker, Sam Hill and Earl Miller.

COURSE IN WASHING AND IRONING IN DENVER SCHOOL

DENVER, Feb. 3.—The wash tub, the ironing board and the gentle art of making starch of the right consistency to stiffen and give a polish to the white laundered shirtwaist and collar are to become a part of the every-day teaching in the North Side High school.

In other words laundering in all that word implies is to be taught the coming young housewives. And the prospective husbands are singing praises to Mrs. Ella Henry Borst, supervisor of domestic science in the Denver schools, who has brought about this addition to the domestic science course.

It is probable that the lead of the North Denver High will be followed in other schools of the city and in the future the girl who is most adept on the wash board will be given a higher mark than the one who doesn't like to get her hands "mussy" in soapsuds and water.

INTERNAL BATHS

For ills of the stomach, intestines, headaches, constipation and the deadly appendicitis. Drugs may relieve for awhile, but celebrated physicians all over the world are now recommending the J. B. L. Cascade.

INTERNAL BATHS

The treatment for a permanent return to perfect health.

This week we have the J. B. L. Cascade on exhibition at Max Kahn's, state agent, 27 Independence Building, Colorado Springs. Phone Main 947.

Call or write for booklet, "Why Man of Today Is Only 50 Per Cent Efficient."

Orders by mail promptly attended to; Cascades shipped to all parts of the world.

Nose Stopped Up With Catarrh

A COMMON SENSE TREATMENT FOR COLDS AND CATARRH GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

No matter how miserable you are with catarrh or a cold in the head, nose stopped up, throat sore, eyes running, dull pain in the head, dry cough, fever, foul breath, Ely's Cream Balm will give you instant relief.

It gets right at the root of the trouble, cleanses, heals and strengthens the raw, sore membranes, stops the nasty discharge so that you are not constantly blowing the nose and spitting. In a few minutes after applied you can just feel it doing its work of clearing the head, the pain and soreness are relieved, the breathing becomes natural and the stuffed up feeling is gone. This cleansing, healing, antiseptic Balm contains no mercury, cocaine or other harmful drugs. It is easy to apply, pleasant to use, and never fails to give relief, even in the worst cases.

Never neglect a cold, and don't suffer the miseries of catarrh nor disgust your friends with your hawking, spitting and foul breath. Get a 50-cent bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist, and start the treatment at once. You will find that it will be the best investment you ever made.

Doctors Use This for Eczema

Dr. Evans, Ex-Commissioner of Health, says: "There is almost no relation between skin diseases and the blood. The skin must be cured through the skin. The germs must be washed out, and so salves have long ago been found worthless. The most advanced physicians of this country are now agreed on this, and are prescribing a wash of wintergreen, thymol and other ingredients for eczema and all other skin diseases. This compound is known as D.D.D. Prescription for Eczema.

Dr. Holmes, the well-known skin specialist, writes: "I am convinced that the D.D.D. Prescription is as much a specific for eczema as quinine for malaria. I have been prescribing the D.D.D. remedy for years." It will take away the itch the instant you apply it.

In fact, we are so sure of what D.D.D. will do for you that we will be glad to let you have a $1 bottle on our guarantee that it will cost you nothing unless you find that it does the work.

THE ROBINSON DRUG CO.

This is harvest time here for the thrifty buyer.

Our entire stock of medium and heavy weight Suits and Overcoats are being closed out at sharp price concessions.

$30 Suits are $22.50 $25 Suits are $18.75
$20 Suits are $15.00 $15 Suits are $11.25

Exactly One-Fourth Off

Perkins-Shearer Co.

COLUMBINE JEWELRY

Each season shows marked achievements in the art of jewelry-smithing. For this season we have made for our customers a well-selected line of Limoges Jewelry in which the Columbine, our state flower, has been beautifully woven.

Our north window shows a good assortment of this high art in enameling. Your further inspection is requested.

THE HAMILTON JEWELRY COMPANY

For the New Things

12 N. Tejon St. Phone 806

For the Best Work in Town See

Stock Dyers & Cleaners

13 & 15 E. Kiowa. Phone 542.

$1.00

Cleans Your Winter Suit to Perfection
Cleans Your Winter Overcoat to Perfection
Cleans Any Ladies' Long Unlined Cloak to Perfection.

We have correspondingly low prices on all other kinds of dyeing and cleaning. No dust left, no odor left. Your garments will look soft and bright, like new. All kinds of Furs cleaned to perfection at reasonable prices.

CUT FLOWERS
BLOOMING PLANTS
The Pikes Peak Floral Co.
104 N. Tejon St. Main 599.

Curtis-Rapson Coal Co.

Lignite Lump or Nut
$3.75 Per Ton
Cash with order
Phone 1104
Office 307-8 Mining Exchange Bldg.

Magazines Bound in Cloth Art Canvas or Leather.

OUTWEST PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
9-11 Pikes Peak Ave.

HOSIERY SALE
15c Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Hose..... 11c

The Keith Inv. Co.

The Gazette Is Delivered for 60c a Month

OPPOSES FORMATION OF BOOSTERS ORGANIZATION

Warren R. Given Says Details of Work Proposed Should Be Left to State Bureau of Immigration

Warren R. Given of Denver, president of the Colorado Realty Dealers association, was in Colorado Springs yesterday at the Antlers hotel. Mr. Given spent the day in consultation with W. W. Williamson and C. J. Wright, who are directors of the association, and with members of the Colorado Springs Realty board, discussing a plan for future work for the association.

"The various committees of our association have a number of important matters under consideration," said Mr. Given.

"The proposed changes in the public land laws are of vital importance. Some of the things suggested by President Taft and Secretary of the Interior Fisher are excellent. Others we are not sure will work out to the best advantage of the west. We are getting opinions from the various state land boards, colonization agents, railroad officials and others interested, and will embody the result of our investigations in concrete form and will ask all of our western senators and congressmen to support the plan in congress."

Mr. Given stated that his organization is emphatically opposed to the proposed plan to form a so-called "boosters" organization with representations for several of the large commercial organizations of the state, concerning which a meeting will be held in Colorado Springs next Saturday.

"The state bureau of immigration," said Mr. Given, "was created for the express purpose of relieving the various commercial organizations and their members from the detail and expense of this sort of work. While the bureau has not done all that its sponsors hope it will do, yet it has the organization and can do the work cheaper and more effectively than any private organization and can do it under the seal of the state in an authoritative way. If these same organizations will put the same energy into getting behind the bureau of immigration, we can soon get it to where it should be and at the same time check the drain on our own associations, caused by these spasmodic 'boosting' crusades which are generally inspired by press agents who are looking for work."

FOR SALE—BEECHER MOTOR CO., 123 E. BIJOU ST. SELF-STARTING CHALMERS 36 ROADSTER. IF YOU TRY IT, YOU WILL BUY IT.

Engagement of Miss Sturgis Announced

Mrs. R. Clipston Sturgis recently gave a tea at her residence on Beacon street, Boston, to announce the engagement of her niece, Miss Margaret Sturgis, and John Wallace Suter, Jr.

Miss Sturgis is the debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Codman Sturgis of this city. She was presented at a tea at the Tuileries early in November. Mr. Suter is a son of the Rev. and Mrs. John Wallace Suter of Winchester. He and his brother are both Harvard '12 men, as is Miss Sturgis' brother, Norman Romney Sturgis, who married Miss Harriette Appleton Woods at St. Pauls church, Boston, in November.

No date has been set for the ceremoney. Miss Sturgis is one of the attractive girls of the younger social set and has many friends who will be interested in the anouncement of her engagement.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Breaks up Colds and

GRIP

"Seventy-seven" knocks out the Grip—

"Seventy-seven" breaks up a Cold that hangs on

It is hard to distinguish between Grip and a hard Cold—nor is it necessary for "Seventy-seven" is equally good for both—

The main thing is to keep it handy, carry it during the bad weather, and take a dose at the first chill or shiver don't wait till the Cough and Sore Throat set in—

A small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. At Drug Stores 25c. or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

BRASTED PROMOTED TO WICHITA OFFICE

Springs Man Is Made Division Freight Agent of Rock Island System

A. R. Brasted, for several years commercial agent in the freight department of the Rock Island lines in this city, was yesterday promoted to the position of division freight agent with headquarters at Wichita, Kan., to succeed the late E. B. Hooser.

Although the promotion has been practically certain for some time, offi-

A. R. BRASTED.

cial notice was not received until yesterday. It will go into effect immediately. Mr. Brasted will be succeeded here by F. H. Faus, formerly contracting agent with headquarters in Omaha. Mr. Faus, who is an experienced railroad man, having been with the Rock Island for a number of years, will arrive in this city in a few days and will take charge of the work at once.

Mr. Brasted has been connected with the Rock Island lines about 14 years, the greater part of his time being spent in Denver. He came to this city three years ago to take the position of commercial agent in the freight department, and while here has made many friends who regret to see him leave. Although he will go to Wichita, in a few days, his family will remain here until March 1.

FOR SALE—BEECHER MOTOR CO., THE CARS THAT SELL. THE CHALMERS CARLOAD JUST ARRIVED. COME AND SEE THEM.

On Wednesday and Saturday of each week the Perkins Crockery Co. will put a special price on some one article which will be advertised on back page of The Gazette.

H. O. WHEELER WILL LEAD MIDLAND BAND

H. O. Wheeler of Kansas City has been selected to lead the Colorado Midland band this season, and a contract will be sent him to that effect by Manager Harry P. Robison.

Mr. Wheeler first came before Colorado Springs audiences in July, 1910, when he succeeded Harry T. Irvine, who was forced to resign because of illness. Wheeler made a favorable impression upon his audiences from the

H. O. WHEELER.

beginning and was popular also with members of the band. He has had more than 30 years experience as a band leader and for 11 years was director of the Third regiment band of Kansas City. The finishing touches to his musical education were received in Germany and many of his compositions are played by Sousa and others.

Manager Robison said yesterday that the playing schedule of the Midland band has not been completed for the coming season, but that the same general arrangement as that of last year would be carried out. Wheeler yesterday accepted the offer to come to Colorado Springs, but it will be some time before he arrives. Many of the members of the band last year will be with the organization the coming season.

SPECIAL SERMONS AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

"Along Life's Way" is the general theme of a series of sermons especially for young people, that will be given by Dr. James H. Franklin, at the First Baptist church, beginning this evening. While designed especially for young people, the sermons will appeal to the older ones, and everybody is invited to hear them. The dates and subjects are as follows:

Tonight, "Spring Time Fancies."
February 11, "To Love and to Cherish."
February 18, "Home-Keeping Hearts."
February 25, "Till Death Us Do Part."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NEED MEDICAL INSPECTION

Dr. Edward Jackson Classes Movement as One of Best to Guard Health of Children

Dr. Edward Jackson of Denver, well known for his work in connection with the national movement for the inspection of schools, gave an interesting lecture at the Unitarian church last night on "Medical Inspection of the Public Schools."

Advocating the best possible safeguards for the welfare of children, he gave three reasons why medical inspection is effective and desirable. He said that the better the object lesson in cleanliness and hygiene, the better the children practice the principles in their homes; physical and mental defects which may be removed in early years—impossible later in life, are discovered by inspection of schools, and that the work insures the best conditions of sanitation and hygiene.

Dr. Jackson traced the history of medical inspection from its beginning in Europe and said that while America was foremost in establishing public schools, it has been last in providing the safeguard of medical inspection. He declared that the reason for the failure of the movement in some cities was the very small salaries paid the inspectors.

Dr. Jackson is in favor of placing the medical inspection under the school board, rather than the board of health, since it enables the physicians to come in closer contact with the teachers and pupils.

To show the approval of the physicians of the city, the El Paso Medical society has offered its cooperation to carry on the inspection. Dr. Gerald Webb opened the discussion last night and spoke in favor of the movement. Dr. O. R. Gillett and Dr. W. F. Martin joined in the discussion.

Y. M. C. A. COURSE

The Le Brun Grand Opera Quartet, Opera house, Feb. 7. Tickets, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Just a few gallons of that Famous B. P. S. Paint left for your house. No cheap dope with us. The Hedrick Wall Paper and Paint Co., Main 1284. 212 N. Tejon.

HUNDREDS TO ATTEND GOOD ROADS MEETING

Increased interest is being shown in the good roads conference to be held in this city next Wednesday to consider ways and means of developing the central Colorado route, according to letters received by Leonard E. Curtis, president of the joint committee, from the commercial bodies in the Pikes Peak region. Communities along the proposed route have all expressed their intention of sending large delegations to the meeting.

The name of the proposed route has caused much interest among the people of central Colorado. Some wish to call it the Golden Belt route, the name already selected by the Kansas association, while others wish to rename the road in this state. "The Pikes Peak Route," "Pikes Peak or Bust trail" and the "Lincoln Memorial highway" are names that have been suggested.

The entire route, with the exception of the road between Buena Vista and Glenwood Springs, has been selected and much interest is being shown in this small strip. Some advocate the Independence Pass route, while others want the road to go by way of Leadville, following the general line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

ARTICLE BY DEAN CAJORI TRANSLATED INTO ITALIAN

"The Anticipation of Horner's Method of Approximation," an article written by Florian Cajori, dean of the department of engineering of Colorado college, and printed last May in the Bulletin of the American Mathematical society, has been translated into Italian and printed in one of the journals in Turin.

ENGINEERS CLUB OFFICERS

The following officers for the second semester have been elected by the Engineers club of Colorado Springs: President, Paul S. Bailey; vice president, William Lloyd; secretary, Nelson R. Love; treasurer, George Wilkison; sergeant-at-arms, L. A. Deesz.

Get Rid of Piles at Home

Try This Home Treatment—Absolutely Free.

No matter how long you've been suffering or how bad you think your case is, send at once for a free trial of the wonderful Pyramid Pile Remedy. Thousands afflicted as badly or worse than you trace their quick recovery to the day they began using this marvelously successful remedy.

Pyramid Pile Remedy gives instant, blessed relief. Pain disappears, inflammation and swelling subside, and you are able to work again as comfortably as though you had never been afflicted at all. It may save the expense and danger of a surgical operation.

Just send in the coupon below with your name and address on a slip of paper, to the Pyramid Drug Co., 420 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a sample will be sent you FREE. It will show you conclusively what Pyramid Pile Remedy will do. Then you can get the regular package for 50 cents at any drug store. Don't suffer another needless minute. Write now.

Free Pile Remedy

This coupon, when mailed with your name and address will entitle you to a FREE SAMPLE of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy. Sent by mail, prepaid and in a plain wrapper.

Send This Coupon Now for Quick Relief from Piles

THE HUB

The Sale of the Season

Final Reduction on Hirsh-Wickwire, Alfred Benjamin and Society Brand Fine Clothes

$16.50

For Suits and Overcoats that we sold for $25, $27.50 and $30

They are the latest ideas in designs and weaves, beautifully tailored by men who know. We guarantee every garment to fit, wear and give perfect satisfaction.

Young Men's Suits $8.75

Broken lot of young men's suits, sizes 31 to 34, that sold for $15, $16.50, $18, $20 and $22.50. All good styles and patterns, for a speedy clearance at $8.75.

Men's Odd Trousers Reduced One Quarter

Mfgrs. Structural Iron Machinery, Casting and Boiler, and Heavy Sheet Metal Work

HASSELL IRON WORKS CO.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

CASCADE AVENUE HOME IS SOLD TO MRS. E. W. THORON

H. LeB. Wills Property Transferred Through Real Estate Firm of Wills, Spackman & Kent

The handsome residence of Henry LeB. Wills at the corner of Cascade avenue and Buena Ventura street was sold yesterday to Mrs. Ellen Warder Thoron of New York city, who has decided to make Colorado Springs her home. The consideration is not given but it is known that Mr. Wills asked $18,000 for the property, which has a frontage of 100 feet on Cascade avenue.

Mrs. Thoron has been occupying the Aldrich residence at 1206 Wood avenue, and it is understood will move into her new home at an early date.

Although Mr. Wills remains at the head of the Wills, Spackman & Kent real estate firm, he left the city last May and has taken up his residence in Canandagua, N. Y. He was a resident of Colorado Springs for the last 30 years, but several months ago his physicians advised a change of climate and a lower altitude. His home, which was sold through Wills, Spackman & Kent, is a 12-room structure and the property is among the most attractive on North Cascade avenue.

See us for your calsomining, painting and papering. We can save you money and we guarantee our work. The Hedrick Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon. Main 1284.

LAUNDRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETS FEBRUARY 15

The Colorado Laundrymen's association will meet at the Antlers hotel, February 15 and 16. A banquet will be given the evening of February 15. The principal business of the meeting will be the election of officers.

See us for your calsomining, painting and papering. We can save you money and we guarantee our work. The Hedrick Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 N. Tejon. Main 1284.

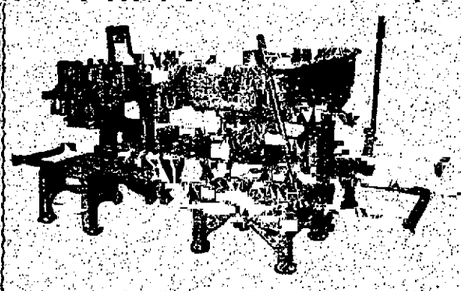
MISS HOLMES MARRIED

The marriage of Miss Grace Holmes of 503 South Tejon street and Cleon M. Warbler was solemnized last night at the home of the bride's parents, in the presence of a few friends and relatives. The Rev. Henry Irving Kohler, pastor of the United Brethren in Christ church, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Warbler will be at home at 10 W. Cache la Poudre street.

Wilbur's

MONDAY

we will place on sale, at a decidedly sensational price, a lot of new wearing apparel secured by Mr. Wilbur, who is now in New York. Read full particulars in the Sunday paper.



Part of Our Sanitary Equipment

The above machine is used for putting the caps on milk bottles, instead of by hand. It is but one of the many devices we employ in our cleanly methods of handling our dairy products.

THE SINTON DAIRY CO.
PHONE M. 442. 419 S. EL PASO.

Painting—Frescoing—Papering

and all kinds of
DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.

Now is the time to paint your house, calcimo or tint your walls and ceilings, fresco your parlor, paint your floors and refinish your woodwork. We employ only skilled labor, use the very best material and guarantee HIGH CLASS WORK.

The cheapest is not always the best, but
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Do not compare our prices with those who employ cheap labor and use poor material until you do us the kindness to compare our work with theirs. We make your house new, inside and out. We invite a critical inspection of the work we are doing and solicit your contract and we guarantee every foot of our work to be strictly high class.

Before you let your contract we will be glad to figure with you and furnish you estimates and samples free of charge.

Call Main 2002.

Richard Weber
DECORATOR AND PAINTER.
745 North Weber Street.
Graduate Munich (Bavaria) School of Decorative Art.

This Sort of Weather

reddens the skin, yes, and roughens it; makes chapped lips and chapped faces and chapped hands

IF you aren't ready for it.

So we mention—

Butcher's Colorado Cold Cream

Pure, fresh, fragrant. A skin tonic and food. Whitens, preserves and heals. Can't irritate the most sensitive skin; won't stimulate growth of hair. Perfect for this climate. Made freshly every week in our own laboratories.

50c the Jar

Butcher's Colorado Cream

A splendid lotion for your skin. Particularly adapted for use in this altitude. For use after washing or shaving; it is delightfully soothing and healing. Contains no grease. Made freshly every week in our own laboratories.

25c the Bottle

Hundreds of Colorado Springs people use these preparations exclusively

D. Y. Butcher Drug Co.

Phones 90 and 750 Opposite Postoffice

We maintain the quickest delivery service in this town

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Forecast—Colorado: unsettled weather, with probably snow Sunday or Monday.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	22
Temperature at 12 m.	12
Temperature at 6 p. m.	34
Maximum temperature	47
Minimum temperature	9
Mean temperature	28
Max. bar. pressure, inches	24.20
Min. bar. pressure, inches	23.97
Mean velocity of wind per hour	25
Relative humidity at noon	65
Dew point at noon	3
Precipitation in inches	Trace

CITY BRIEFS

Dr. Igo has moved to Burns Bldg.

DRS. LOOMIS, MAGRUDER and WATT have moved their offices to the Burns building.

MODERN WOODMEN social dance. Thurs. eve., Majestic hall; Fink's orchestra.

YEOMEN, NOTICE—That the office of the correspondent is now in room 2 of the Old Postoffice building. Phone 191.

ARTHUR C. LATTING has leased the house at 715 N. Nevada Ave., and will conduct it as an up-to-date rooming house.

M. B. A. will give card party and dance, M. W. A. hall, tomorrow night. Fink's orchestra. Couple 25c; extra ladies 10c.

SLAB KINDLING, $2.50 for one-horse wagon load, delivered. Pinon wood, $11 per ton. Union Ice & Coal Co. Phone 31.

"LEAP YEAR" and "Hard Times" dance Majestic hall, Monday night. Two prizes for most "tacky" costumes. Fink's orchestra.

LOST—Small brindle Boston terrier, answers to name of Batch. Liberal reward for return to 1221 Wood Ave. No questions asked.

FLAGS

Wool bunting, cotton bunting, printed muslin.

The Out West Tent and Awning Co.

113½ N. Tejon St. Phone 1261

BIRTH—A son was born last night to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Birmingham of 730 West Cucharas street.

EVERY woman wants a stylish figure and carriage; health produces it, we teach it. Electro-Thermatorium, 124 S. Tejon. Phone 1425.

OPERATION—Miss Dorothy Choate, a granddaughter of Mrs. Jennie M. Hughes of 615 East Boulder street, underwent an operation for appendicitis, at Bethel hospital, yesterday.

SOCIALIST MEETING—Judge John E. Little will address the Socialist meeting tonight in Carpenters hall. The subject under discussion will be "The Juvenile Court." Questions will be answered.

THE VISITING NURSES ASSOCIATION provides a trained nurse for the needy sick. Visits of an hour, or more if necessary, made free of charge except where patients are able to pay 25 cents a visit. Call Main 2473 or Main 587.

AUTO SALES—The following sales have been reported by the Beecher Motor company: Chalmers Berlin limousine to Colorado Springs Taxicab company; Chalmers four-passenger torpedo body car and Hupp-Yates electric coupe to Major Charles T. Lowndes.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage licenses were granted yesterday by the county clerk to John Jenni and Katherine Elnora Groves, Charles M. Wampler and Fanny Grace Holmes, Anderson Thompson and Ella Johnson, all of this city.

IF YOU REALLY WANT your house rents collected and your money remitted to you promptly, place your property in my charge and you will get satisfactory results. I give special attention to the interests of nonresidents. MARTIN SLAUGHTER, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Suite 201 and 202 the Burns Building.

BEYLE BROS., Undertakers and Embalmers. 16 E. Kiowa. Phone 299.

FOR SALE—BEECHER MOTOR CO., CHALMERS 36 TOURING CAR NICKEL TRIMMED. A BEAUTY. PERFECT SELF-STARTER, YES.

Use Gutmann's Dry Climate Cream

Keep Gutmann's Dry Climate Cream on your dressing table, use it according to directions and your complexion won't suffer from the cold, dry weather.

We make this cream ourselves and we know it is perfectly harmless.

Come into our store and let us tell you more about this cream. Do it today.

F. L. Gutmann

Remember, We Sell No Liquors
Telephones 311 and 312
Corner Tejon and Bijou
Prescription Druggist

REV. TANNER TO TALK AT COLLEGE VESPERS TODAY

The Rev. Albert Tanner of the First Congregational church of Denver will be the speaker at the vesper service in Perkins hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock. His subject will be "The Intelligent Search for Happiness." The Rev. Mr. Tanner is one of the best-known speakers of the Congregational church in Colorado. The program follows:

Organ prelude.
Processional No. 250, "Sometimes a Light Surprises the Christian While He Sings."
The Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord make his face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee, the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace.
Psalm, Gloria.
Anthem, "Holy Father, Cheer Our Way," Bruno Huhn.
Prayer.
Hymn No. 293, "So Let Our Lips and Lives Express."
Sermon, Rev. Allen A. Tanner.
Prayer and benediction.
Recessional No. 174, "Through the Night of Doubt and Sorrow."
Organ postlude.

COLONIST RATES MARCH 1

The spring colonist rate over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad to points in California and the northwest will go into effect March 1, according to word received by Rio Grande officials in this city yesterday. The rate will be $25 and will be effective until April 15.

Just a few gallons of that Famous H. P. S. Paint left for your house. No chean done with us. The Hedrick Wall Paper and Paint Co., Main 1284. 212 N. Tejon.

Notice to the Public

Having severed his connection from his former business partners by selling his interest in the old firm of N. W. Haas Plumbing and Heating Co., Mr. Haas wishes to announce to his many friends that in selling his interest in his former business, he reserved the right and title to the name N. W. Haas P. and H. Co., and that he also reserved the right and privilege to enter into the plumbing and heating business at any time; and he further wishes to announce that he has opened up a new place of business at No. 326 North Tejon street, with a new and complete line of plumbing and heating material, and where he is conducting a modern and up-to-date plumbing and heating establishment. The new firm consists of N. W. Haas and his two sons, Clarence T. Haas and Charles Norbert Haas. Mr. Haas has been in the plumbing and heating business for a period of 25 years, and he has always stood for the best there was in his line, and wishes to state that he will continue to install the famous Ideal heating boilers and American Radiation, manufactured by the American Radiator Co. When in need of a plumber or fitter, ask central to give you N. W. Haas P. and H. Co., Main 175. Do not forget the address, 326 N. Tejon St.

Pensioners and Landseekers will find Gen. L. E. Sherman at his office daily, ready to attend to business. Conveyances and all legal papers carefully made. 52 Independence building.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED

Free report as to Patentability. Guide Book, New List Inventions Wanted and Prizes offered for inventions sent free. Patents advertised free.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
Washington, D. C.

For People Who Care
THE
ODEON
THEATER
The best is none too good for our patrons

The Heath-Anil Co.

Monday Specials

25c Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, Maco yarn, linen heels and toes, pair	19c
50c Ladies' Pure Silk Black Hose	35c
7c American Print Calicoes, yard	5c
$1.00 Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Union Suits	79c
65c Boys' and Girls' Silver Gray Fleeced Union Suits	49c
$2.00 Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Wool Union Suits	$1.49
8c Soft Finished Muslin, yard	5c
15c Extra Fine Quality India Linon, yard	11c
$1.25 Marseilles Bedspreads	98c
20c Black Mercerized Sateen	15c
18c Serpentine Crepe, yard	15c
$1.00 Woolnap Cotton Blankets	79c
$2.25 Shepherd Plaid Cotton Blankets	$1.89
15c Extra Quality Cotton Bats	10c
7c 4-inch Embroideries, yard	3c
$6.50 Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, serge and all wool mixtures	$3.48

FORT COLLINS GIRL MAY DIE OF WRECK INJURIES

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Feb. 3.—Garnet Taylor, a young society girl of this city was probably mortally injured in an automobile accident three miles south of this city at 10:30 o'clock last night.

A party of four young people were on their way home from Loveland in a car driven by Lynn Clouse of Denver.

As the machine rounded a curve, it skidded, struck a telephone pole, breaking it off in the middle. The upper end of the pole, suspended by the wires, swung in and struck Miss Taylor on the back of the head, fracturing her skull.

The car was not overturned and none of the other occupants was injured.

The girl was taken to a local hospital, where an operation was performed. The attending surgeons have little hope for her recovery.

Miss Taylor, whose home is in Burlington, Iowa, spent last year in Fort Collins with relatives.

BLAMES MOTHER-IN-LAW

DENVER, Feb. 3.—"Ah jes couldn't stand mah mothah-in-law any longer, jedge, and dat's why ah left home," said John Goff, negro, to Justice Gavin yesterday when he was asked why he refused to support his wife and child.

"Ah tell yo', jedge, ah had too much mothah-in-law. Ah is willin' to suppo't mah wife and Edgar if dat thah woman will tend to her own affairs. When ah married mah wife ah didn't know ah was marryin' the whole family."

Justice Gavin ordered Goff to pay his wife, who lives at 1123 Twenty-third street, $3 a week to support the child. The delinquent husband is porter at the Grand grocery store.

LONG HORSEBACK RIDE MAPPED OUT FOR GIRL

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Feb. 3.—Sheridan, Wyo., and Billings and Miles City, Mont., are to join hands in defraying the expenses of sending Miss Eunice Scott on the longest horseback ride ever undertaken in this country. F. D. Jennings, present owner of Teddy, the remarkable endurance race horse, will permit Miss Scott to ride the animal. She will carry and distribute literature advertising the three cities. As soon as the arrangements are completed she will start from Sheridan and ride to the Pacific coast, then ride directly across the continent to New York.

ELKS OF GRAND JUNCTION IN SEARCH FOR AGED MAN

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Feb. 3.—The local Elks will go out in a body to search for George Pope, the aged pioneer who has been missing since Sunday. His footprints have been traced to a point eight miles northeast of here on the desert. His favorite walking stick was found late this afternoon in an abandoned cabin on the desert.

There is a spring in Nevada whose waters taste like chicken soup.

STENZEL'S ECZEMA LIQUID

A clear white liquid for cleansing, purifying and healing skin and scalp diseases. Stops itching instantly and cures eczema permanently. A few days after using the disease begins to disappear. Price $1. Sold in Colorado Springs by Robinson Drug Co. Sent anywhere by express by Park Chemical Co., San Antonio, Texas.

The Lyric Theatre

Opens Tuesday Afternoon, February 6

5 REELS OF PICTURES 5 Cents

L. E. Cummings Resumes Management

POSITIVELY NO VAUDEVILLE

EXTRA COMING

"THE MYSTERY OF THE MAINE"

PRODUCED IN MOTION PICTURES

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

Extra added feature—"Nine miles of American battlehsips"

Educational—Patriotic

Inspiring

CHILDREN 5c ADULTS 10c

COLORADO SPRINGS

MAJESTIC

Friday and Saturday, February 9 and 10

Quality Backs Up Every Price

So that your every dollar invested in Furniture and Housefurnishings at the McCracken & Hubbard store means 100 cents of real true Furniture and Housefurnishing value

¶ Quality—a better quality for your money has always been and ever will be the slogan of this store.

¶ We realize always that quality must back up every purchase—that is the only assurance of a customer's return—and upon customers' returns depends the success of our business.

¶ Our realizing this assures you of bigger and better values for your every dollar—here than elsewhere.

¶ This and our splendid credit accommodation assures you always easy and satisfactory buying.

McCracken & Hubbard

120-122 S. Tejon St.

LOWER VEIN LIGNITE
Lump or Nut **$3.75** Per Ton
TUDOR COAL CO.
CORNER CASCADE & CUCHARAS
PHONE MAIN 676

PLUMBING
M'Carthy & Crandall
Successors to the
N. W. Haas Plumbing and Heating Co.
320 N. Tejon. Phone Main 1262

For Cut Flowers call CRUMP
Phone 500 511 E. Columbia

LOOK!
Vacuum Carpet Cleaning Co.
C. A. ROBERTS, Manager
Phone 2976
511 West Huerfano.

OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY, FEB. 5
JOSEPHINE COHAN
—And—
FRED NIBLO
—In
"The Fortune Hunter"
SEATS NOW SELLING
Prices—50c to $2.00

SKIRTS thoroughly cleaned and pressed .....75¢
Gentlemen's suits $1.00
EL PASO CLEANING AND PRESSING CO.
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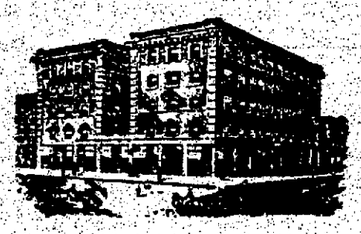
"SHINE EASY"
The Furniture Polish You Should Use
The Henry L. Dwinell Hardware Co.
MAIN 439 130 N. TEJON



THE AUDITORIUM HOTEL
14th and Stout Sts., Denver
NEW—QUIET—CLEAN
Convenient to all business interests, fitted with every modern convenience. Every room an outside room. Rates $1.00 per day and upward. Take Colfax car at Depot to Stout street, Hotel just to right.

★ Established in 1871, With the Town

Price Reduced

FROM FORMER LOW PRICE OF $4500

To $3,500

For a Quick Turn

MODERN
8 ROOM BUNGALOW TYPE
FINE LOCATION NORTH

WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, LOANS.
GAZETTE BUILDING, 15 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

A Better Product

OF
ARCHITECT'S GRAY MATTER
AND
HONEST WORKMANSHIP
WITH
HIGH-GRADE MATERIALS
ON A
CHOICE BIT OF MOTHER EARTH
THAN IS OUR

$4500

9 ROOM MODERN HOUSE
YOU'LL LIKELY NEVER FIND

The BENNETT-SHELLENBERGER REALTY COMPANY
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND LOANS
5 PIKES PEAK AVENUE

For the Children

To Keep Their Digestion Perfect Nothing Is so Safe and Pleasant as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Trial Package Sent Free.

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the safest and most reliable preparation for any form of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Thousands of people who are not sick, but are well and wish to keep

well take Stuart's Tablets after every meal to insure perfect digestion and avoid trouble.

But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and wholesome for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite, or do not grow or thrive, should use the tablets after eating and will derive great benefit from them.

Mrs. G. H. Crotsley, 538 Washington St., Hoboken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old-girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and she drops everything else and runs for them."

A Buffalo mother, a short time ago, who despaired of the life of her babe, was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie Co., N. Y., and made the following affidavit:

"Gentlemen—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, which was sick and puny and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart Tablets and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life.

MRS. W. T. DETHLOPE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1897.

HENRY KARIS,
Notary Public in and for Erie Co., N. Y.

For babies, no matter how young or delicate, the tablets will accomplish wonders in increasing flesh, appetite and growth. Use only the large sweet tablets in every box. Full sized boxes are sold by all druggists for 50 cents, and no parent should neglect the use of this safe remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles if the child is ailing in any way regarding its food or assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been known for years as the best preparation for all stomach troubles whether in adults or infants.

A trial package will be sent, if you will write F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

New Cabinet Is Considered Best France Has Had

By GEORGE DUFRESNE

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The new government has been in office three weeks today and among all shades of politicians the opinion is gaining ground; that, leaving all party prejudices aside, it must be admitted that Raymond Poincare has given France the strongest cabinet the country has known for years. Every member of the government has really accepted his portfolio from patriotic reasons, and the people of France are determined to give them their whole-hearted support.

The combination contains two politicians who have previously occupied the position of prime minister—M. Leon Bourgeois and M. Briand. M. Bourgeois is the new minister of labor, and it is not doubted that he will bring the necessary sympathy to his post. At the same time he still possesses that courage, firmness and geniality which have hitherto been marked characteristics of his political career. M. Briand has come back to a department with which he is familiar—the ministry of justice. I find that many people, who, though they do not share M. Briand's views on some subjects, were pleased that he was included in the present ministry. M. Briand, while he controlled the destinies of the country, showed that as a statesman he was head and shoulders above those who succeeded him.

All Ex-Cabinet Members.

As indicating the strength of the new government, it is interesting to note that all the ministers, with one exception, have previously held cabinet rank. M. Poincare has been congratulated by many papers who do not share Republican ideals on the appointments he has made. His aim has been to get men who would assist him to pursue a national policy, and to unravel the foreign policy tangle. An interesting experiment is the appointment of M. Millerand to the ministry of war. The new war minister is a Socialist, but his Socialism is more in keeping with that of M. Briand, and is distinct from that professed by M. Jaures. Both Millerand and Briand were expelled from the Socialist party because they had accepted portfolios.

M. Delcasse remains at the ministry of marine. He stops there, it is understood, at his own request. He has proved himself an efficient naval reformer. He has done much, but a great deal yet remains to be done. The most delicate position is that of foreign minister. M. Poincare is looking after things at the Quai d'Orsay as well as discharging the duties of premier. He is considered a safe man, but though he has loomed largely in the chamber, his speeches invariably commanding attention, his experience as an administrator has been limited. He has the gifts of statesmanship, and it is believed that he will succeed in the task which lies before him.

The one politician which the new ministry has to fear is M. Clemenceau. "The Tiger," as the cabinet-breaker is called, is among the "outs." He does not appear to have been invited to join the cabinet. Nothing short of the premiership will suit Clemenceau now. There are those who say that M. Fallieres has had enough of him. It may be expected, however, that Clemenceau will be on the watch, ready to take action if things do not go as smoothly as he wishes.

TELLS YOU HOW TO CURE A COLD

Surely Breaks the Most Severe Cold and Ends Grippe Misery in Just a Few Hours.

The most effective and harmless way to cure the Grippe or break a severe cold, either in the head, chest, back, stomach or limbs, is a dose of Pape's Cold Compound every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken.

You will distinctly feel the cold breaking and all grippe symptoms going after the very first dose. It promptly relieves the most miserable headache, dullness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, sore throat, running of the nose, soreness, stiffness and rheumatic aching.

Take this harmless Compound as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine made anywhere else in the world, which will cure your cold or end Grippe misery as promptly and without any other assistance or bad after-effects as a 25-cent package of Pape's Cold Compound, which any druggist in the world can supply.

After three years' research we have conclusively demonstrated that quinine is not effective in the treatment of colds or grippe.

FRANCE'S POPULATION INCREASE IS SMALL

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The results of last year's census in France have now been officially published. They show that the population numbers but little over 39,500,000 persons, the increase for the previous five years being only 349,264. In the last 40 years the population has increased by only 3,500,000.

The increase in the last quenquennial period is accounted for practically entirely by the growth in the population of the Seine department. In 64 departments the population has actually declined. The figures indicate a continual migration from the rural districts to the large towns, especially to Paris, the population of which is returned at 2,885,110.

NEW ZEALAND MEN OPPOSE COMPULSORY MILITARY ACT

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The National Peace council report has received letters from the National Peace and Antimilitarist council of New Zealand, which, it is said, "show that the attempt to enforce compulsory military training in the dominion under the defense act has met with the strongest opposition, and has, for the time being, practically broken down.

"The antimilitarist council," says the statement, "has succeeded in making the agitation against the scheme so strong that the government has not enforced it. Boys have ignored all notices to come to parades, and now the whole thing has been practically abandoned for the time being. It is understood that the government is disposed to modify the scheme, but the military men still say that it will be rigidly enforced.

The prime minister has promised that there will be no more persecutions; the camps have been abandoned; military instruction will not be given—but only physical instruction to boys in the public schools, and at the same time he pleads for a fair trial of a year or two to be given to the scheme.

CHINESE FOR WILSON

American Students at New York Adopt Resolutions Favoring Former Governor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—An unusual indorsement is on its way to Gov. Woodrow Wilson today, in the shape of resolutions adopted by the Chinese Students Club of America. The resolutions were presented to the club's convention here by Dr. J. Young, who said:

"I do not speak as either Republican or Democrat. I am from the south and have the sentiments of a southerner. The time is here for a presidential election. One of the candidates is Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey. Governor Wilson has expressed his friendliness for the Chinese. He has said that the Chinese who come to this country are of a better class than many of the immigrants that come here from Europe. The governor has not only shown his friendliness but his appreciation. For this I wish to offer a resolution expressing our friendship for him."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Korea Necessary for Defense of the Japan Islands

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Study of conditions in the orient has convinced Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago that Korea will within the next few years be the battle ground for two great wars, one between Russia and Japan and the other between Japan and China. Dr. Starr, who has just returned from the far east, discussed the situation there in a lecture before the Society of Natural Science here last night. He justified the Japanese government for breaking its promise to maintain the independence of Korea on the general ground that Korea is necessary to Japan for defensive purposes.

Dr. Starr declared that the Russian government, filled with rage and humiliation over its defeat by Japan, is biding its time and making preparations to give a better account of itself in the next struggle. Japan, by seizing Korea and developing and fortifying the country is making the best possible preparation for the struggle.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION GOVERNMENT'S CHARGES

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Further confirmation of the government's charge that there was concerted cooperation in the exchange of selling prices and margins between the Chicago packers under indictment for criminal violation of the Sherman law, was given today at the trial of the defendants before United States District Judge George A. Carpenter.

Isadore A. Snyder, assistant manager for the National Packing company, with headquarters at Boston, admitted having seen weekly summaries of margins for New York and Boston, giving the sales made by Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Swift & Co. and the National Packing company. Two other witnesses previously had testified that it was the practice in 1909 and 1910, for the representatives of the packers in New York and Boston to exchange margin figures and wire them to their superiors in Chicago.

The government contends that this test or request, cost and margin system, was an important feature of the intricate plan by which, it is alleged, the packers divided territory, regulated shipments and agreed upon prices.

PICKS UP $3,000 IN BILLS

Italian Laborer at New York Finds Money in Ruins of Equitable But Forced to Give It Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—If "finders were keepers," Salvatore Giovgione, an Italian laborer employed by the contractors who are clearing away the ruins of the Equitable building, would be taking passage for Italy today. Unfortunately for him the owners of the building are careful to see that the workmen give up whatever they find there.

Steel workers were cutting away the girders which buried one of the vaults where suddenly Salvatore saw a roll of bills, and surreptitiously his hand slipped down and grasped the money. He slid out of the crowd of workmen and was hurrying off when a detective snatched the roll from his hand. It contained exactly $3,000.

CHIMPANZEE ESCAPES AND CREATES PANIC

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Feb. 3.—Great excitement and alarm were caused among an audience of several thousand boys who were being entertained at Bostock's Jungle, here, by the escape from its cage of the trained chimpanzee, Consul II.

The animal, toward the end of the performance, became unmanageable, broke its chain, and, in a flash, had jumped over the network of iron bars surrounding the arena. The place was quickly cleared of the audience, and an exciting chase began.

The chimpanzee, meanwhile, had climbed to the roof. The fire escape was brought, but Consul, perched on an inaccessible spot, grinned tantalizingly at his pursuers.

The chase lasted two hours. Then, apparently tired of the game, Consul quitted his perch, and returned quietly to his cage.

FEAR OF SURGEON'S KNIFE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUICIDE

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Fear of a surgeon's knife was responsible last night for the suicide of Mrs. Elinor Ray. She had been operated on before for appendicitis but the work was not satisfactorily done. She was told by a physician in the presence of her husband that she would have to undergo a second siege with the knife.

"I'll commit suicide first," she said. Her husband and the doctor laughed. When she got home she shot herself.

EYES CURED

WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Grateful Patients Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Diseases—many have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy one week. Send your name and address with full description of your trouble to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6127 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., or fill out the coupon below, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy, that has restored many almost blind to sight.

FREE. This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy sent to you prepaid. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6127 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill.

No More Corns

This remedy is the guaranteed corn cure. It's a wonder. It never irritates. It's as safe as water. Its name is—

GETS-IT

Corn pain stops right off. The corn, callous or wart shrivels up and comes out. For bunions, too. Blessed relief!

Made by E. Lawrence & Co.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY—2 BIG DAYS

Our Big Semi Annual Clearance Sale

The Big Clearance Sale, where things move and you can save from 20% to 50% on your purchase. Come early, before the best is sold. NOW is the time.

Remember, we sell only good, dependable brands. We do not buy SALE goods for Sale purposes. Every item is from our regular fall and winter purchases. Our Men's Clothing is produced by such firms as Hart Schaffner & Marx, B. Kuppenheimer & Co., The Clothcraft Co., Trousers by The Paragon Co., The Dutchess Co., Sweet, Orr & Co. and other good makes. Our Boys' Clothing by Ederheimer, Stein & Co. Our Hats are from Dunlap, Stetson, Hawes & Guyer makes. Our Shoes for men, Johnson & Murphy, Ralston, W. L. Douglas and Menzies makes. In Women's Shoes, The Sorosis, Sherwoods. In Children's, The Educator brand. The above makes are a guarantee of quality and satisfaction.

At our Big Sale you can save money on good, dependable merchandise. This is to be our greatest sale—if Low Prices and Big Values will make it so.

BARGAINS IN OUR

Men's Suits and Overcoats

All our finest suits and overcoats for men and young men, including every suit in our stock; all blacks and blues are included. A big selection to choose from, in regulars, stouts, slims and stubs.

CLEARANCE SALE PRICES

All our $40.00 Suits and Overcoats
All our $35.00 Suits and Overcoats
All our $32.50 Suits and Overcoats
All our $30.00 Suits and Overcoats
All our $27.50 Suits and Overcoats
Cut to **$18.75**

All our $25.00 Suits and Overcoats
All our $22.50 Suits and Overcoats
Cut to **$15.00**

All our $20.00 Suits and Overcoats
All our $18.00 Suits and Overcoats
Cut to **$12.00**

All our $16.50 Suits and Overcoats
All our $15.00 Suits and Overcoats
Cut to **$9.75**

MEN'S TROUSERS

The largest and best lines of Men's Odd Trousers in town. All the best makes. 2,000 pairs to choose from. They all go (except corduroys) .... **ONE-FOURTH OFF**

SPECIAL One lot 69 pairs Men's Odd Trousers, worth $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00 a pair, nearly all sizes, cut to **$2.95**

SPECIAL One lot men's regular $2.50 Pants, nearly all sizes, cut to **$1.75**

BIG VALUES IN MEN'S HATS AND CAPS

5 dozen Men's U. S. Regulation Hats, worth $2.00, sale price **$1.25**

Caps worth 50c cut to **40¢**; 75c Caps, **55¢**; $1.00 Caps, **75¢**; $1.25 Caps, **95¢**; $1.50 Caps, **$1.15**; $2.00 Caps, **$1.50**; $2.50 Caps **$1.90**

BIG VALUES IN FURNISHING GOODS

All our Men's $1.75 and $2.00 Shirts, all neat patterns and good colors; all sizes, 14 to 18. Sale price $1.35
All our $1.50 Dress Shirts, cut to $1.25
All our $1.25 Dress Shirts, cut to $1.00
All our 75c Dress Shirts, cut to 50c
Special Lot No. 1—Shirts, in small sizes, 10 dozen Men's Jersey and Neckband Shirts, in neat gray flannel; sizes 14, 14½ and 15 only; no larger. $1.00 and $1.25 value. Sale price 50c
Special Lot No. 2—10 dozen Men's and Boys' Wool Underwear, broken lots of our $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 lines; nearly all sizes, odds and ends to close out. They all go at 75c
Special Lot No. 3—10 dozen Men's Cotton Ribbed Underwear, worth 50c; small lots but big value. Sale price 35c
29 doz. Men's Natural and Camel Hair Socks, sale price **20c**; 3 pr. **50c**
Suit Case Bargain—10 dozen Matting Suit Cases, worth $2.00; a good, strong light case. Sale price $1.50

50c President Suspenders at .... **35¢**
25c Boston Garters ... **15c**
50c Phoenix Mufflers **35¢**

BARGAINS IN OUR

Boys' Department

Here is where we will be rushed. Boys' Good Clothes at Bargain Prices. We always get the crowds in this department when we announce bargain prices. Our Boys' Suits have style and quality combined with good service. All our Boys' Suits at this big Sale, **ONE-THIRD OFF.**

BARGAINS IN BOYS' KNEE PANTS

All our Boys' $1.75 Knickerbockers **$1.25**
All our Boys' $1.50 Knickerbockers **$1.10**
All our Boys' $1.25 Knickerbockers .... **90¢**
All our Boys' $1.00 Knickerbockers .... **75¢**

SPECIAL 20 Boys' Covert Topcoats, ages 8 to 14 years, regular $6.00 grades, clearance sale **$2.50**

SPECIAL One lot Boys' Long Pant Suits, only 22 suits, ages 16 to 20 only, cut to .... **HALF PRICE**

SPECIAL One lot Boys' English Corduroy Suits, worth $10.00, knicker pants, ages 10 to 17, big value **$5.50**

SPECIAL One lot Boys' Straight Knee Pant Suits, ages 8, 9, 10 and 16 only; only 28 suits in this lot. At .... **HALF PRICE**

SPECIAL 33 Children's Suits, ages 3 and 4 only, sold at $3.50 to $6.00, sale price **$1.45**

SPECIAL 12 Child's Middy Suits, ages 3 and 4, regular prices, $4.00, $6.00 and $8.00, half price, cut to **$2.00**, **$3.00** and **$4.00**

SPECIAL One lot Children's Blouse Suits, cut to **Half Price.** Suits worth $3.00 cut to **$1.50**; $4.00 Suits, **$2.00**; $5.00 Suits, **$2.50**; $6.00 Suits **$3.00**

3 dozen Boys' All Wool Sweater Coats, worth $2.00 and $2.50, all sizes **$1.45**

One lot Boys' Sailor Collar Waists, ages 4 to 8, worth 75c to $1.50, sale price .... **50¢**

Al our Boys' 50c and 75c Blouse Waists .... **45¢**

20 dozen Boys' Fleece Union Suits, worth $1.00, cut to .... **70¢**

10 dozen Boys' Fleece and Ribbed Shirts and Drawers cut to .... **25¢**

3 dozen Boys' Camel Hair Woolen Drawers, sizes 28 to 32 only; 75c value. Cut to 45c
5 dozen Boys' Outing Flannel Pajamas, all ages. Sale price 40c
10 dozen Boys' Outing Flannel Night Robes, all ages. Sale price 40c
2 dozen Children's Sleepers, outing flannel, ages 2 to 6. Sale price 35c
4 dozen Boys' Good Cotton Sweaters, worth 75c; nearly all sizes 45c
10 dozen Boys' Good Warm Caps, regular price 35c to 50c. Sale price 20c

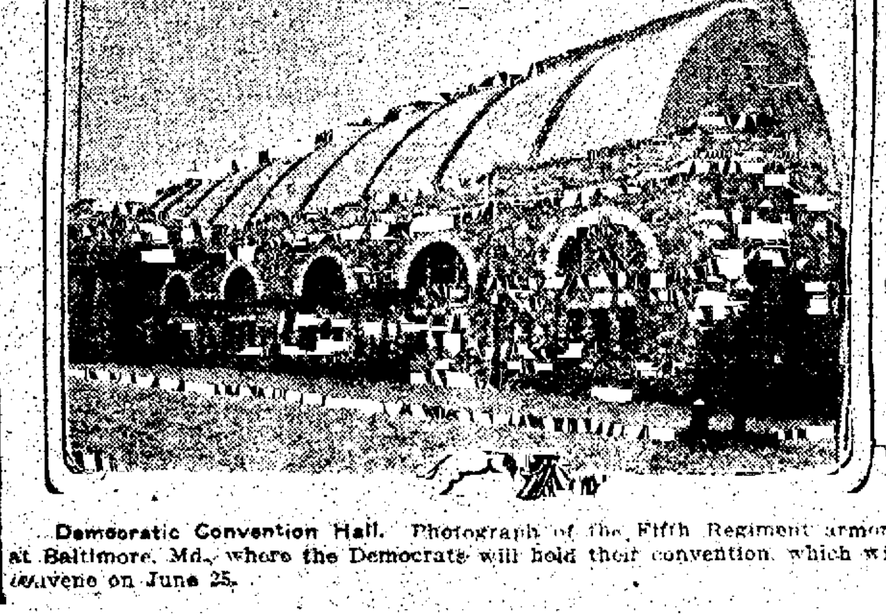
SALE OF CHILDREN'S ROMPERS

We have too many Children's Rompers—200 dozen to close out. The best lines in the city—
All our 75c Rompers, to close out 50c
All our 50c Rompers, to close out 35c
All our 35c Rompers, to close out 20c

10 dozen Boys' Khaki Coats, U. S. Government regulation coats, will fit boys ages 14 to 18, worth $1.50 each, sale price **50¢**

Robbins
ON THE CORNER.

Here is a message of hope and good cheer from Mrs. C. J. Martin, Boone Mill, Va., who is the mother of 18 children. Mrs. Martin was cured of stomach trouble and constipation by Chamberlain's Tablets after five years of suffering, and now recommends these tablets to the public. Sold by all dealers.



Democratic Convention Hall. Photograph of the Fifth Regiment armory at Baltimore, Md., where the Democrats will hold their convention, which will convene on June 25.

ABANDON BURNING STEAMER

Crew of British Vessel Consols Forced to Flee When Fire Prevents Stoking of Boilers

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—With a fire burning so fiercely in her hold that her crew could not stoke the boilers or run the engines, the British steamer Consols, of Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton from Galveston bound to Hamburg, tonight is being towed with all possible speed to Hampton roads.

Late today after wireless reports told that the Consols was afire and needed assistance, the vessel was picked up by the British steamer Castle Eden from Savannah, bound to Danish ports. The United States battleship New Jersey, en route northward from Guantanamo was near when the vessel was picked up and sent word by wireless of the rescue. The New Jersey's message said the Consols' crew had abandoned their vessel and gone on board the Castle Eden.

The Consols was discovered afire off Bodie island on the North Carolina coast early today. Wireless messages sent the revenue cutter Onondaga to find the distressed vessel. The cutter had not reached the Consols when the Castle Eden took her in tow.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICANS INDORSE PRESIDENT TAFT

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—An effort to indorse Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican presidential nomination was defeated; while a resolution commending President Taft and his administration was adopted at the Cook county (Chicago) Republican convention, today.

Governor Charles S. Deneen was indorsed for another nomination, and his administration was commended.

The session was marked by loud cheering when the indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt was proposed, but, on the roll call, the proposition was defeated.

The Taft resolution read: "We heartily indorse and approve President Taft's course in seeking to carry into effect by wise legislation the reforms which our party pledged itself in the platform adopted by the Republican national convention of 1908."

FRENCH MILITARY AVIATOR FALLS 200 FEET; MAY DIE

VERSAILLES, Feb. 3.—Captain Le Magnet, a military aviator, while making a flight today, fell from a height of 200 feet. He was taken from the wreckage in a critical condition.

THREE CHINESE HELD TO GRAND JURY FOR MURDER

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—Oi Sen, a Chinese belle, Wong Si Sam and Lew Soon, who are under arrest on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Seid Bing in this city on the night of December 20, were held to the grand jury today.

Lew Soon admitted today that he knew Oi Sen and Wong Si Sam, but denied any knowledge of the murder of Seid Bing.

WEALTHY LONDON LAWYER IMPRISONED IN GERMANY

LEIPSIC, Feb. 3.—Bertrand Stewart, a wealthy London lawyer, was today found guilty of espionage and sentenced to three and one-half years imprisonment in a fortress. When the verdict was announced Stewart cried out dramatically:

"I am innocent and I want everybody in England to know it."

A WOMAN'S APPEAL

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbagos, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box R, South Bend, Ind.

Accurate Prescriptions

Require intelligence, experience and ability in compounding and active drugs in their make up. It is always very necessary that you get just what the doctor ordered. You will find these points well covered in our prescription department. Registered pharmacists give you their undivided attention.

"Test This Service"

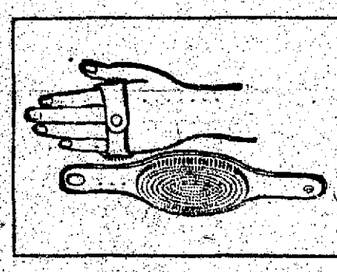
Cascade Linen

Our unrivaled value—48 sheets, 48 envelopes; special price **35c**

25c Tooth Brushes
Cut price for one week
19c

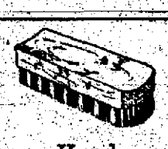
Floating Celluloid Toys
Ducks, swans, fish and frogs
10c to 35c

Rexall Mucu-Tone
A safe and satisfactory remedy for general catarrhal diseases. Sold under the Rexall guarantee. Price **50c and $1.00**



Beauty Brushes
In red and black rubber
25c

Electropodes
Cure rheumatism, nervous headache and all nervous ailments; also restore a good circulation of the blood, making weak hearts strong and cold feet warm. Electropodes are metal insoles, zinc and copper, same as galvanic battery. $1 (guaranteed.)



Hand Brushes
Priced from
10c to 60c

The Robinson Drug Co.
"The Store It Pays to Patronize"
PHONE M 4 THE BUSY CORNER

Jr. O. U. A. M. and School Children Will Observe Washington's Birthday

The public schools will unite with Dusquene council, Jr. O. U. A. M., in observing Washington's Birthday, February 22, at Temple theater. The exercises have been the custom for a number of years and the seating capacity of the house is always taxed showing the interest in the event. Miss Evelyn Lewis who has had much experience in training children for such occasions will have charge of the work of the schools. She will also be on the program for a select reading.

The theater will be decorated for the occasion with the national colors and a large portrait of Washington will occupy a conspicuous place on the stage. The High school orchestra, under the direction of F. Stillwell Moore will furnish the music. Other numbers will be an address by Judge John W. Sheafor, music by the High School Glee club and drills by the school children.

W. B. Price, councillor of the Colorado Springs lodge will preside and the Rev. R. R. Adams will give the invocation. The following committees have been appointed: Judge John E. Little, James H. Bruce and H. C. Henderson, arrangements; W. L. Spencer, M. W. Mullen and A. B. Risk, decorations.

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OPPOSES UNION DEPOT

The petition to the Santa Fe Railroad company, asking it to disregard the request of the union station committee and go ahead with its proposed improvements, was unanimously indorsed by the members of the Hillside Improvement society, at a recent meeting.

At the annual election, the following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Sarah Pennington; vice president, John Poe; secretary, Mrs. M. D. Boyce; treasurer, Mr. Robinson; executive committee, W. G. Pennington, Henry Parks, E. C. Ellis and M. A. Boyce.

The following resolution concerning the Cucharas street undercrossing was passed:

The resolution passed concerning the Cucharas street undercrossing follows:

Where, The Hillside Improvement society has been criticised with regard to its petition for an undercrossing at the junction of Cucharas street with the Santa Fe tracks; and

Whereas, We feel the general impression concerning our attitude is erroneous and is unfair to us, now,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, By the Hillside Improvement Society, That we do place ourselves and our position on record in the words following, to-wit:

In our request for an undercrossing at Cucharas street, we are asking nothing more than protection to our children, many of whom have to go across the tracks to school.

We further feel that the recent increased building on the east side calls for another crossing to the center of the city. Especially do we believe this in view of the fact that Huerfano street, which afforded a crossing, though a dangerous one, has been closed to the public.

We further feel that it will be some years, perhaps 10 or 15 years, before a union depot will be agreed upon by the railroads. In the meantime, the Santa Fe is asked by the union depot commission only to transfer its passenger traffic to the proposed union depot. That would mean that we would still have the Santa Fe freight trains crossing our streets on this side and endangering the lives of our children, as well as depreciating the value of our property.

The merchants and business men of the city want the undercrossing, as they are now put to great inconvenience in delivering to this part of the city. The fire chief also says the department is put to great inconvenience by not having more crossings from the east side to the center of the city.

Many of our children are compelled to cross the railroad tracks to attend school, not having the full school facilities in our own neighborhood. There are but two crossings they can use, one the Pikes Peak avenue undercrossing and the other the Costilla undercrossing, both of which are two blocks away from the proposed Cucharas undercrossing.

Be It Resolved, By the Hillside Improvement Society, That the foregoing statement is made in no spirit of antagonism to the Santa Fe railway, but merely as a frank statement of what we believe is right and proper for our section of the city.

The next meeting of the society will be held the evening of February 16. The Santa Fe controversy, street curbing and gutter crossing and improvements at Prospect lake will be the subjects taken up at this meeting. An interesting program has been prepared, the chief feature of which will be an address by Mrs. Lillian Kerr, on "Civic Consciousness."

FIRST APPLICATION DARKENS THE HAIR

A Simple Remedy Gives Color, Strength and Beauty to the Hair.

You don't have to have gray hair or faded hair if you don't want to. Why look old or unattractive? If your hair is gray or faded, you can change it easily, quickly and effectively by using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy. Apply a little tonight, and in the morning you will be agreeably surprised at the results from a single application. The gray hairs will be less conspicuous, and after a few more applications will be restored to natural color.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur also quickly removes dandruff, leaves the scalp clean and healthy, and promotes the growth of the hair. It is a clean wholesome dressing which may be used at any time with perfect safety.

Get a fifty cent bottle from your druggist today, and see how quickly it will restore the youthful color and beauty of your hair and forever end the nasty dandruff, hot, itchy scalp and falling hair. All druggists sell it under guarantee that the money will be refunded if you are not satisfied after fair trial.

Special agent, the Colorado Springs Drug Co., 101 S. Tejon St.

Wilbur's

NIGHT LETTER

Form 2260 B.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following Night Letter. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, beyond fifty times the sum paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT. BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

14 N. Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

7 d x 44 Collect NL

Wo—New York, Jany. 31st—2-1-12

W. W. Crannell,

Care Wilbur Suit Co., Colo. Spgs.

Am sending fifty-four wool suits late winter and spring models values twenty to twenty-five dollars bought special owing to failure of a specialty suit house. Place on sale Monday Feby. fifth at seven thirty five each; do not take for alteration.

M. H. Wilbur. 7:26 AM

The Above Wire

tells the story of one of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. These suits come in medium and light weight fabrics made in plain tailored or trimmed styles and shown in browns, navies, blacks, grays and a variety of desirable mixtures. Values in this lot range as high as $20 and $25 per suit. On sale, beginning tomorrow at the remarkably low price of, each.....

7.35
Not Taken for Alterations

Come Early If Interested

In addition to the suits, Mr. Wilbur secured from the same source about

50 Silk Dresses

in a great variety of color effects and styles. A lot of garments suitable for present and future use and valued at $25 to $30 each. Here's a chance to buy one or two stylish little dresses for a very small outlay of money. Choice of this lot, beginning tomorrow morning at 8:30.....

12.35 each

Materials Alone

would cost more than the prices quoted on these two lots. Don't miss this chance—probably the last opportunity of the season to pick up snaps like these.

News of Local Courts

LIQUOR CASE AGAINST RODGERS A FRAMEUP?

Satisfied that the case against William Rodgers, charged with violating the liquor ordinance at the People's pharmacy was a "frameup," City Attorney C. L. McKesson yesterday had the action dismissed in police court.

The case was not dismissed until after the testimony had been taken, when it was shown that the evidence had been manufactured. A. J. Morrison, one of the witnesses, declared that he had lied in claiming to have purchased whisky from Rodgers in quantities less than a quart without a prescription. Jack Webber, who testified that he gave "Shorty" Hayes 50 cents to try and buy whisky from Rodgers, admitted that he did it to try to catch Rodgers. The defendant also proved by three witnesses that he was not in the store on the night in question.

TOOHEY SUES CITY

F. W. Toohey of 1223 East Boulder street yesterday placed in the hands of the city clerk notice of an action brought against the city, through his attorneys, for $5,000 damages. The notice alleges that the plaintiff, while riding a bicycle on East Boulder street on November 23, fell into an open manhole of the city and was severely injured.

BERNDT CASE COMING UP IN DISTRICT COURT

Assistant District Attorney M. J. Purcell announced yesterday that on Monday he will revise the criminal calendar for this term of court. The most important change will be that of the People vs. Charles Berndt, which will probably be tried next week. Berndt is charged with manslaughter and has been in the county jail for the last month. It is alleged that he caused the death of his wife at their ranch near Yoder. There are nine children some of whom are at the Day nursery and the others at the detention home. The revision of the calendar will be worked out by the district attorney in conjunction with the attorneys in coming cases.

DAMAGE SUIT FILED AGAINST M. K. MYERS

A damage suit for $20,000 was filed in the district court yesterday by Francis G. Ecclefield against M. K. Myers, alleging that he sold 22 caliber cartridges to her 9-year-old son, De Wayne Ecclefield. The boy shot himself with a revolver making him an invalid for life, it is alleged. The plaintiff also alleges that Myers sold the cartridges to the boy unlawfully, and that the accident resulted from the sale.

Complaint was filed in the district court yesterday by Eva Robbins, widow of Henry H. Robbins, against the head camp, Pacific jurisdiction, W. O. W., alleging that $1,465, including principal and interest, due on the insurance policy of her husband has not been paid, though long since due and demanded. It is claimed that Robbins held a policy for $2,000 and only $1,000 has been paid.

William Bixler, John Martin, Jake Cheneworth and Easter Marsh were sentenced yesterday to indefinite terms in the state reformatory by Judge W. S. Morris in the district court. They were convicted of stealing $14 worth of potatoes from a ranch near Ramah. The fact that Marsh didn't wish to be called a coward led him to be implicated in the theft and resulted in his sentence. It was shown that he had always borne a good reputation and that he was a victim of "moral cowardice." Assistant District Attorney Purcell recommended the clemency of the court in his case.

Humane Officer Reynolds was busy last night trying to provide for the wants of a party of 16 Mexicans who became stranded in the Rio Grande depot after being sent out of Denver by the authorities there. They were in a pitiful condition and very dirty and ragged. Some of the children were without shoes and stockings. The older women were found asleep on the floor. The party will be sent south.

A motion for a new trial has been filed in the district court by Henry Miller, recently convicted of gambling. He alleges that the jury in his case was influenced by prejudice and passion and that the testimony did not warrant a verdict of guilty. Exception was also taken to several instructions of the court.

Judge W. S. Morris has taken the N. W. Haas injunction petition under advisement. Haas alleges that his former partners have been using his name in connection with the McCarthy and Crandall Plumbing company and to his disadvantage.

This is the season of the year when mothers feel very much concerned over the frequent colds contracted by their children, and have abundant reason for it, as every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and paves the way for the more serious diseases that so often follow. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers.

SERIES OF SPECIAL SERMONS BY ROBJENT

The Rev. Thomas Salter Robjent will preach a series of special sermons at All Souls Unitarian church, this month. The first will be preached today, the subject being "The Believers: Is the Man Who Refuses to Believe What His Reason Cannot Indorse an Unbeliever?"

The rest of the series will be given as follows:

February 11—"The Religion of Abraham Lincoln."

February 18—"The Man That Jesus Was."

February 25—"What Would Jesus Do?" Is it possible for a modern man to live as Jesus did?

Mr. Robjent will also deliver four lectures during February, as follows:

Tuesday, February 6, at 8 p. m.—"Scotland: The Land of Poetry and Legend."

Sunday, February 11, at 7:30 p. m.—"The Underworld of Two Great Cities." Outcast London and New York.

Thursday, February 15, at 8 p. m.—"Ireland: The Emerald Isle."

Sunday, February 18, at 8 p. m.—"Gladstone."

CHRISTMAS COMPANY SEEKS INJUNCTION

The Christmas company has made application in the federal court in Council Bluffs, Ia., for an injunction to restrain the Golden Cycle Mining company from removing ore from the Golden Cycle property until the question of apex rights has been settled by the courts. It is said that this is only another step taken by the Vindicator Gold Mining company, which recently bought the Christmas company ground, to recover $1,000,000 alleged to be due for ore illegally taken from their property. A decision on the application is expected soon.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Elkton stock sold at 62 cents yesterday, 8,500 shares going at that price. El Paso sold 500 shares at 68, a gain of two cents in two days and Mary McKinney advanced to 35 cents. C. K. & N. advanced to 16 cents and other stocks advanced in proportion.

Rheumatic Pains quickly relieved

Sloan's Liniment is good for pain of any sort. It penetrates, without rubbing, through the muscular tissue right to the bone—relieves the congestion and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Here's Proof.

A. W. Lay of Lafayette, Ala., writes:—"I had rheumatism for five years. I tried doctors and several different remedies but they did not help me. I obtained a bottle of Sloan's Liniment which did me so much good that I would not do without it for anything."

Thomas L. Rice of Easton, Pa., writes: "I have used Sloan's Liniment and find it first-class for rheumatic pains."

Mr. G. G. Jones of Baldwins, L.I., writes:—"I have found Sloan's Liniment par excellence. I have used it for broken sinews above the knee cap caused by a fall, and to my great satisfaction I was able to resume my duties in less than three weeks after the accident."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is an excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, sore throat, asthma. No rubbing necessary—you can apply with a brush.

At all dealers. Price, 25c., 50c. & $1.00.

Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry sent free. Address

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS.

DENVER GIRL ELOPES AND IS MARRIED HERE

Instead of going on a shopping expedition, as she had informed her parents, Miss Ella McNamara, an 18-year-old Denver girl, went to the railway station, met her sweetheart, Frank Tanko, and eloped with him to Colorado Springs. They were married here shortly after their arrival Friday evening, although details of the runaway marriage did not leak out until yesterday.

The girl's parents became alarmed over her failure to return and her father reported her disappearance to the police. Soon after he received a telephone call from Colorado Springs.

"I'm awfully sorry to deceive you, father," said the girl over the telephone, "but I hope you will forgive me. Frank and I came to Colorado Springs and were just married. We will return to Denver Sunday afternoon."

According to the girl's parents, they were ignorant that their daughter even knew Tanko.

Societies and Clubs

The Modern Brotherhood of America, lodge No. 1411, will give a progressive high five party and dance in M. W. A. hall tomorrow evening. Music by Fink's orchestra.

The Taka Embroidery club met Friday afternoon with Mrs. Ed Honnan, 511 East Platte avenue. Mrs. William N. Ruby was a special guest. The luncheon table was decorated with lavender and white sweet peas. The next meeting the club will be held with Mrs. A. C. Magargee, 627 North Weber street, Friday, February 16.

A number of young ladies of the First Methodist Sunday school met at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Merle N. Smith, Friday night, and organized a Philathea class. After a business session the class had a delightful social evening.

The annual debate between the Pearsons and Apollonian Literary societies of Colorado college, which was to have been held February 9, has been postponed until Monday, February 12.

Tejon lodge No. 104, A. F. and A. M., will hold a stated communication at Masonic temple tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members are welcome.

The Monday Progress club will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. William W. Flora, 2129 North Nevada avenue. Mrs. Carrie S. Bybee will give a paper on "Mendelssohn" and Mrs. Mae G. Yates, one on "Fuel from Waste Material." The roll call will be "Examples of German Thrift."

Personal Mention

Henry C. Trowbridge of Denver is at the Alta Vista hotel.

May C. Davidson, of Chicago is registered at the Alta Vista.

The Misses Agnes and Evelyn Cary of Denver are guests of Miss Willabelle Lennox.

Mrs. W. W. Knowlton has returned from a three months' visit with her mother in Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. Clifford C. West of Alamosa, Colo., is visiting Mrs. H. F. Ashenhurst, 1542 North El Paso street.

Edward Jackson of Denver arrived in Colorado Springs yesterday and will spend a few days at the Acacia hotel.

Miss Mary L. Perine, a teacher in the High school, has taken an apartment at the Acacia for the remainder of the winter.

Miss Ethel Geddes of Denver is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson D. Hetherington, 218 East Columbia street.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren R. Given and daughter of Denver and Mrs. Myrna Grahhm Knobe of Chicago are at the Antlers.

Mrs. F. A. Youngerman and son of Denver are visiting Mrs. Youngerman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Green, 525 East Caramillo street.

Mrs. Agnes Haas, 23 East Las Animas street, who underwent an operation at St. Francis hospital last week, has returned to her home.

E. O. Rose, an associate of Richard Robinson in the manufacture of auto motors, has returned from the east and taken rooms at the Alta Vista hotel.

Miss Eleanor Lilley of 17 East Caramillo street returned yesterday from Texas where she has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. R. E. Meyers.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 60 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. T. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

Y. M. C. A. COURSE

The Le Brun Grand Opera Quartet, Opera house, Feb. 7. Tickets, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

JONES FUEL COMPANY PERMANENTLY LOCATED

The Jones Fuel company is now permanently located at 2114 E. Kiowa, one of the new Kaufman buildings.

An immense asylum for the insane has been built in Jerusalem by a movement that started in Berlin.

Mrs. Yuki Nato Morgan, the pretty Nipponese wife of George Dalton Morgan, cousin of J. P. Morgan, who is on her way east from San Francisco. Although coming from one of the most aristocratic families in the mikado's domain, the pretty Japanese was snubbed by society at Newport, R. I., four years ago, when she was on a visit there with her husband just after their marriage.

LIBRARY PUTS OUT 10,355 BOOKS DURING JANUARY

The January report of the Colorado Springs Public library, prepared by the librarian, Miss Lucy W. Baker, shows that during the month 10,355 books were issued for home use, an average daily circulation of 398. From the children's room there were 2,270 books issued and new membership cards totaled 168. Traveling libraries were sent to Calhan, Eastonville, Monument, Ramah, Widefield, Yoder, Bald Mountain school and District No. 29. In January 276 books were catalogued, the majority of them being replacements, and 191 books were discarded.

Because of the interest at present in the decision of the board of education to employ a school nurse, or technically a "teacher of hygiene," in the public schools, Miss Baker announces a list of some of the books and pamphlets published by the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage foundation, as follows:

"Wider Use of the School Plant," by C. A. Perry.

"Laggards in Our Schools," by L. P. Ayers.

"Relation of Physical Defects to School Progress."

"Measurements as Applied to School Hygiene."

"What American Cities Are Doing for the Health of School Children."

"The Binet-Simon Measuring Scale for Intelligence."

"New Attitude of the School Towards the Health of the Child."

"Health of School Children: Statement of the Endeavors of the Board of Education to Conserve the Health of Children Under Its Care."

"Medical Inspection Legislation."

"Argument for Medical Inspection of Schools."

"The Playground as a Factor in School Hygiene."

Among the new books received last month are:

History and Biography.

"Leading Facts of New Mexican History," by Ralph E. Twitchell.

"Guide Book to Colorado," by Eugene Parsons.

"Colorado: The Bright Romance of American History," by F. C. Crable.

"History of Larimer County, Colorado," by Ansel Watrous.

Colorado: Its Resources, Parks and Prospects, With an Account of the Trenchara and Costilla Estates in the San Luis Park," by William Blackmore.

"Saddle and Camp in the Rockies," by Dillon Wallace.

"Women of the Caesars," by G. Ferrero.

"History of China," by D. C. Boulger.

"George Bernard Shaw," by A. Henderson.

Sociology, Etc.

"History of the Sherman Law," by A. H. Walper.

"Creative Evolution," by Henri Bergson.

"Laughter," by Henri Bergson.

"Living Wage of Women Workers," by Louise M. Bosworth.

"Vocations for the Trained Women," edited by the Women's Educational and Industrial union.

Music.

"Girl of the Golden West," by G. Puccini.

"Century of Russian Song," edited by Kurt Schnidler.

"One Hundred Folk Songs," editor by G. de Bantock.

Do you know that more real danger lurks in a common cold than in any other of the minor ailments? The safe way is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a thoroughly reliable preparation, and rid yourself of the cold as quickly as possible. This remedy is for sale by all dealers.

FOR SALE—BEECHER MOTOR CO., A CHALMERS 30 TORPEDO. A DREAM IN GREY, YOU OUGHT TO SEE IT.

SPRINGS IS ALSO AFTER REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

With the object of securing the state Republican convention this year, the committee on conventions of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of representative Republicans to make the campaign. A meeting of the committee will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a chairman and appointing a subcommittee to attend a meeting of the state central committee, in Denver, on the morning of February 12, at which time the date and place of the state convention will be selected. The convention is for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention on June 18, and it is probable that it will meet some time in April or May.

The committee appointed yesterday follows:

Aitken, L. L.; Aitken, R. M.
Banta, E. A.; Barnes, J. P.; Bingham, R. R.; Birdsall, G. G.; Boynton, J. E.; Brooks, F. E.; Ballard, F. L.; Borst, George.
Campbell, Dr. W. A.; Carpenter, D. F.; Chisholm, R. W.; Clark, E. R.; Cook, Milton; Cornforth, A.; Curtis, L. E.; Chambers, R. L.; Chapman, Charles.
Davis, E. G.; Dolph, C. W.; Dudley, C. H.; Delavergne, E. H.
Eaton, E. J.; Elliot, D.; Ellison, R. S.; Elstun, G. S.
Fertig, C. T.
Giddings, E. W.; Geiger, G. F.; Grafton, H. H.; Gillett, Dr. O. R.
Harmon, H. C.; Hamlin, C. C.; Hanford, Dr. P. O.; Harris, Ira; Heizer, D. N.; Himebaugh, J. A.; Hoagland, Dr. H. W.; Holland, R. L.; Howbert, Irving; Hutchinson, H.; Hill, A. M.
Johnson F.
Kerr, Robert; Kent, E. W.; Kinsley, S. H.; Kirby, W. B.
Lennox, William; Little, J. E.; Lunt, H. G.; Law, D. F.; Lennox, John
Morgan, J. F.; Madden, J. P.; McIntyre, W. H.; McMahon, F. M.; Metz, W. H.; Moore, A. W.; Morris, W. S.
Nichols, E. E.
Orr, J. A.; Ogilbee, Dr. H. M.
Perkins, F. A.; Pollen, C. A.; Price, W. B.
Reynolds, W. S.; Rouse, F. L.; Ryan, P. J.; Rice, Dr. D. H.; Riddoch, W. C.
Stewart, P. B.; Sharp, A. G.; Sheetz, C. A.; Sheafor, J. W.; Schreiber, F. F.; Simmons, E. B.; Spurgeon, W. H.; St. John J. C.; Stevens, H. H.; Strachan, A. J.; Slocum, W. F.; Stephen, J. B.; Strachan, William.
Torbit, F. E.
Ullrich, E. J.
Wilson, A. M.; Wilder, C. T.; Whitaker, E. C. F.
Zeiger, Dr. C. W.

FIVE REELS OF PICTURES FOR FIVE CENTS

L. E. Cummings, the pioneer in the motion picture industry in the Pikes Peak region, who successfully guided the destinies of the Crystal and Lyric theaters here for a number of years, will resume the management of the Lyric at once, opening Tuesday afternoon.

The programs at the Lyric will consist of five reels of the finest motion pictures ever shown here, and excellent music, making an hour and a half of entertainment at the bargain price of 5 cents. There will be no "vaudeville."

Through Mr. Cummings' efforts, picture plays have become the most popular form of amusement in Colorado Springs. His innovation of showing "daylight" pictures met with instant and enthusiastic response from theatergoers, and his policy of fair treatment to all has been appreciated.

Don't fail to see the opening program, which will be an extra good one.

Austrian scientists are preparing for a South Polar expedition, every member of the party to be a specialist in some branch of science.

The Palmer Co.

After Inventory Dress Goods Sale

$1.25 Dress Goods 69c *$1.00 Dress Goods 50c*

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

After Inventory we find our dress goods stock to be entirely too heavy. We are offering for Monday the following lines of 42 pieces All Wool Dress Goods, 42 to 56 inches wide, at these prices:

4 pieces 56-inch all wool checks, light and dark gray. Regular $1.25 for **69¢**.

3 pieces plain black all wool plaid voile, fancy basket weave and stripe etamine cloth. Regular $1.25 for **69¢**.

4 pieces colored checks, 45 inches wide, in brown, red and green, all wool. Regular $1.25 for **69¢**.

3 pieces 42-inch all wool stripe suitings, gray and white, brown and white, and purple. Regular $1.25 for **69¢**.

2 pieces 45-inch plain gray mohairs. Regular $1.25 for **69¢**.

2 pieces 38-inch Paris crepe, in tan and light blue, suitable for evening gowns. Regular $1.25 for **69¢**.

2 pieces plain voile, 40 and 48 inches wide, light and dark tan. Regular $1.50 and $1.25 for **69¢**.

69 CENTS

3 pieces 45-inch all wool checks, dark gray and green. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

5 pieces 44-inch all wool checks, in light gray. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

2 pieces 44-inch zibalines, in gray and black, and green and white. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

3 pieces fancy stripe suitings, 48 inches wide, all wool. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

2 pieces 44-inch light blue and green striped batiste and mohair. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

1 piece light blue and tan check, 42-inch. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

1 piece 48 inch dark green check, all wool. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

1 piece 44-inch light green striped voile. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

1 piece 42-inch dark wine prunella, all wool. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

1 piece 44-inch all wool fancy striped serge. Regular $1.00 for **50¢**.

50 CENTS

FINAL REDUCTIONS ON Hair Switches

Monday Positively the Last and Only Day to Buy These Natural Human Hair Switches at Less Than Half Price

18 inches long; regular $1.25; sale price . . . **49¢**
20 inches long; regular $1.75; sale price . . . **75¢**
22 inches long; regular $3.00; sale price **$1.25**
24 inches long; regular $3.75; sale price **$1.48**
26 inches long; regular $4.00; sale price **$1.98**
28 inches long; regular $5.00; sale price **$2.98**
32 inches long; regular $6.00; sale price **$3.25**

The Palmer Co.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS WILL HOLD CONVENTIONS HERE

Special features are being prepared for the state and county Sunday School conventions to be held in March and June, respectively. The county convention will be held March 28-29, when it is planned to bring a representative here from each of the Sunday schools in the association in order to broaden the work of Sunday schools in general. The state convention will be held June 18-20, to which no less than 1,000 delegates are expected from outside the city. There will be handwork and special demonstrations at each of the conventions.

The committees appointed are: Program, J. C. Schneider, S. H. Atwater, Mrs. F. F. Horn, Mrs. W. E. Freyhofer and the Rev. S. E. Brewster; nominations, A. N. Melton, H. K. Wing and Mrs. Eva Grimes. The pastors and superintendents will meet at the Y. M. C. A. the evening of February 12 to discuss plans and to select a general committee to handle the conventions.

Deaths and Funerals

The funeral of Mrs. Ella Maunder will be held from the residence, 1020 North Corona street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The services will be in charge of Dr. Merle N. Smith of the First M. E. church. Interment in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of Samuel Goodwill will be held from the residence, 2 Ramona avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Margaret Aronholt, aged 39, died yesterday morning at a local hospital. She is survived by her husband, H. S. Aronholt, and four sisters, Mrs. Ruth Edwards, Mrs. Lillian McKenzie of this city; Mrs. Mary Maddocks and Miss Vera Paul of Texas and two brothers, David Park of this city and Edward Park of Texas. The funeral will be held from the First Presbyterian church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Emma Showalter will held from the residence, 216 North Weber street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Members of the Yeomen lodge are requested to attend.

It takes the average author two years to write a book that the average person can read in two days.

ENGINEER ISSUES REPORT ON ROOSEVELT TUNNEL

In his semimonthly report for the latter half of January, Engineer T. R. Countryman estimates the flow from the portal of the Roosevelt tunnel to be 9,500 gallons per minute, but at the same time he states that no accurate measurement can be taken.

Other reports say that the flow is 11,000 gallons a minute. The flow is increasing all the time and the water is receding at the rate of six inches a day. The level is about 100 feet lower than when the tunnel flow started.

Following is the report in full:

Cripple Creek, Colo., Feb. 1,1912.

Total distance intermediate shaft to breast this date	8,508 ft.
Total distance intermediate shaft to breast, Jan. 1, 1912	8,408 ft.
Progress during the month of January	200 ft.
Total progress since resuming work in October, 1911	845 ft.
Total length of tunnel from portal to breast	16,589 ft.

There is no change of importance in the formation. It is a coarse gray granite, breaking easily and drilling fairly well. It carries considerable iron pyrites especially at the joint planes.

A little more water is opened at nearly ever round of shots, but no important water courses have been cut.

The total flow of water from the portal is approximately 9,500 gallons per minute. I have been unable to obtain an accurate measurement, owing to the fact that my measuring flume and weir at the portal is frequently knocked out of shape by mules and cars passing in and out. This cannot be avoided until the tunnel is completed.

The water is subsiding at the rate of 5 to 6 inches per day, and the total subsidence will probably amount to nearly 100 feet.

The El Paso company is raising its main shaft from the tunnel and is now at a height of about 95 feet. It will probably take from two to three months more to complete same. Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. R. COUNTRYMAN,
Engineer.

HEMMING WILL ADDRESS MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

"How the Minister Looks to the Banker" is the subject of an address to be given by C. C. Hemming, president of the El Paso National bank, before the El Paso County Ministerial association at its regular meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Colorado City DEPARTMENT

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES

Johnston, Dentist, Exchange Bank Bldg.

Mrs. J. D. Boone is ill at her home in this city.

Mrs. H. B. Daniels of this city has gone to Denver for several days.

For good coal, quick, call W. 33, C. M. Sherman.

The Pythian sisters, temple No. 5, will give an old-fashioned dance in K. P. hall, February 16.

Horace Quinby, and not the firm of Searl & Quinby, as published, is the defendant in the case brought by the Humane society for cruelty to animals.

The chamber of commerce has decided to arrange a date with Examiner Ward Prouty of the Interstate commerce commission of Denver to put before him an explanation why this city should be a common freight point.

Chief of Police Taws went to Woodland park last night, where he will attend an important session of the lodge of Odd Fellows of that place. He is one of the charter members of the lodge.

At the meeting of the city council tomorrow night the ordinance requiring baggagemen and others to pay a full year's license in advance will be repealed and one providing for the granting of permits by the month will be enacted.

A surprise party was given in honor of A. C. Grubb at his home, 316 Washington avenue, Friday night, the occasion being his twenty-eighth birthday. There was music and games and a well appointed luncheon served. About 30 were present.

EUREKA CLUB HOLDS ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Eureka club, 12 East Huerfano street, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. B. Herriott, president; O. Johnson, vice president; W. J. Lightner, secretary; H. A. Norton, treasurer; W. D. Pitchford, director.

F. P. EVANS BUYS HOME AT 1912 NORTH TEJON

Frank P. Evans, cashier of the Colorado Savings bank, yesterday purchased the residence of Thomas Tribe, 1912 North Tejon. The consideration was about $8,500.

The transaction was made through the Bennett & Shellenberger Realty company, and the property is one of the most attractive in that section of the city. The lot has a frontage of 62½ feet on Tejon street and is 90 feet deep.

Farm products valued at $222,000,000, or more than one-third of the total farm products imported in 1910, came from Europe, in 1911, $181,000,000 from North America, and $275,000,000 from the other grand divisions.

Mrs. Captain Scott and her baby boy in London are now anxiously awaiting news of their explorer husband and father, who sailed away in June, 1910, from Cardiff in his quest for the South pole. The last heard of the intrepid explorer was on December 9 of that year after calling at Capetown and New Zealand, after which he entered the pack ice around the Antarctic continent. When leaving for the unknown, Captain Scott said he would return to Buenos Ayres in the early part of 1912, but there is no news of his having sailed north.

Low Temperatures, Snow and Wind Demoralizing Traffic

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A cold wave with temperatures of 20 degrees below zero and lower at some points, is following the western storm which has continued to develop in energy and extent, and this morning was centered over the middle Mississippi valley. The zero temperature line extends from the southern lake region southwestward to the Rocky mountains, passing through northern Missouri and Kansas. Frosts were reported today in the extreme south from New Orleans to Jacksonville, Fla. Cold wave warnings were issued by the weather bureau today for Indiana, southern Illinois, east and south Missouri, southern Kansas and Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—First indication of the ground hog's action in returning to his hole yesterday came today when a cold wave swept down the Canadian northwest. Thus far it covers the Dakotas, Minnesota, western Wisconsin and parts of Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. By tomorrow, it is predicted by the local weather forecaster all sections of these states will be in the grasp of the wave.

Although few records were broken, the below zero temperature of 29, at Winona, Minn., and 22 at Duluth, seemed unusually severe owing to the suddenness with which they came.

Chicago may experience 12 degrees below zero weather by tomorrow, it is predicted. Last night the mercury here dropped to zero and at 9 o'clock this morning it was 4 degrees above zero.

The cold wave may pass in two days it is said.

In Missouri Valley.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—Temperatures dropped to the zero neighborhood in the lower Missouri valley today. A strong wind blew. Missouri and eastern Kansas were covered by from two to three inches of snow and Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota by one to five inches. Temperatures in the Missouri valley ranged from four above here to 18 below at Huron, S. D., with a further drop of at least 10 degrees predicted for tonight by the local forecaster.

Oklahoma, Arkansas and northern Texas will receive the cold wave within 24 hours, the observer said. Northwestern Arkansas and northern Oklahoma are promised temperatures close to zero. The temperature was above freezing in that section today.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.—Temperature, 4 degrees below zero, a six to eight-inch snowfall and a 24-mile north wind were the features of the blizzard that greeted residents of this section today. Reports from various portions of the state show that the storm is general throughout Nebraska.

Severe cold is reported in northern Nebraska. Fifteen degrees below zero was recorded at Norfolk. The high wind and cold caused much suffering.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—Heavy snow, assuming almost the proportions of a blizzard and five degrees below zero were conditions prevailing throughout central Iowa early today.

Ohio River Traffic Suspended.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Feb. 3.—For the second time this winter navigation on the Ohio river between this city and Pittsburg is suspended because of heavy floes of new ice. Rivermen fear that much damage will be wrought through the formation of gorges.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 3.—With a temperature of 20 degrees below zero, this was the coldest February day in 30 years. Outdoor work is suspended and trains are running hours behind time.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—Temperature dropped to 15 degrees below zero here today. The snow and cold have greatly delayed rail traffic.

SHELBY, Ia., Feb. 3.—Rock Island passenger train No. 13, due in Omaha from Chicago at 7:35 this morning, is stuck in a snow drift here and two ineffectual attempts have been made to get the train to Council Bluffs.

When news of the storm conditions reached Rock Island officials, engines were sent from Atlantic and Council Bluffs to assist the storm bound passengers, but they were unable to get the train started. A well-stocked dining car has thus far prevented passengers from experiencing inconvenience.

FARGO, Feb. 3.—Railway service throughout this section and all over North Dakota is badly crippled, owing to a severe snow and wind storm, combined with low temperatures. Passenger trains from the east are more than five hours late, while those crossing the state from the west are having a hard time bucking the snow, which is drifting badly. The government thermometer registered from zero to 17 below during the day.

CONVICT CONFESSES TO SECRETING EXPLOSIVES

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 3.—Robert Baughmann, a convict in the state penitentiary at Lansing, has confessed to W. H. Macey, deputy warden of the federal penitentiary here, that he and his brother, James, secreted the four sticks of dynamite and 12 revolvers discovered by a guard, December 1, inside the prison. Baughmann made this admission nearly a month ago, but Mr. Macey did not make it known until tonight.

FAVORS NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Bates bill to give Annapolis midshipmen their commissions as ensigns in the navy upon their graduation from the naval academy was favorably reported today by the house committee on naval affairs. Two years' service as "passed" midshipman is required before a graduate of the academy receives a commission as ensign.

"LOST" 4 MONTHS IN JAIL

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Persons frequently are lost in Chicago, but seldom under as strange circumstances as Tony Provost, who was "found" yesterday. He had been "lost" for four months in the Cook county jail. A friend who visited another prisoner found him and procured his release.

Provost had been sentenced to imprisonment for disorderly conduct, the sentence to expire September 15. The jailers forgot him. Tony repeatedly told them he ought to be released, but the only reply vouchsafed him was "that's what they all say."

The Duchess of Fife, whose husband, the Duke of Fife, died in Egypt. The duchess, several days before the end, summoned her private physician, but he was unable to reach the duke's side in time to be of any aid.

Steamship Headquarters

RIO GRANDE OFFICE

123 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

"The Scenic Route to Europe"

One of Nature's Wonders.

Canadian Pacific Steamships (from Montreal and Quebec) provide a delightful sail of 1,000 miles down the majestic St. Lawrence river—two whole days on sheltered waters on board the famous "Empresses of the Atlantic."

LESS THAN 4 DAYS AT SEA

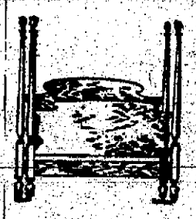
Booking plans now open. Passage rates and sailing dates cheerfully furnished. We can recommend this line and route.

Phone Main 96

W. H. Cundey, General Agent

On Monday We Continue the Third Week of Our

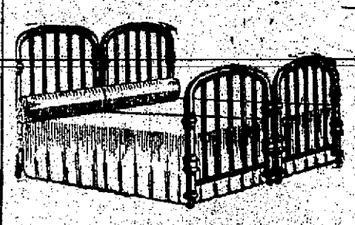
Closing Out Business Sale



Four-Poster Mahogany Bed $20.00

which is growing in volume daily, as the importance of this event to the people of Colorado Springs becomes fully known. The fact that we have always been a reliable, conservative firm carrying the best productions at uniform, reasonable prices, makes the SWEEPING REDUCTIONS of today a great inducement to invest in furniture. Among our great stock are more than

50 DOZ. **Dining Chairs in the Various Styles and Woods at $1.45 to $3.95 Each**



Our great bargains in brass beds are recognized by everyone. We have a large number of twin beds that we have determined to sacrifice to immediate buyers, ranging from $15.75 for the pair, up.

SIX OF THESE EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS TO CLOSE $5.00

PARLOR FURNITURE AND ODD PIECES

AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES

The Fred S. Tucker Furniture Co.

Lindsey Asserts Roosevelt Will Take Nomination

DENVER, Feb. 3.—The Rocky Mountain News tomorrow will publish a statment by Judge Ben D. Lindsey, who recently returned from the east, in part, as follows:

"Theodore Roosevelt will accept the Republican nomination for president. Not because he wants it or seeks it, but because the people are recalling him to a job that he left unfinished.

"The trend of events shaping toward this result have not been brought about by anything Colonel Roosevelt has done, but in spite of everything he could, honorably and justly, to avoid it.

"I know this because of several visits to his home in the last year. He told me he would accept the nomination if the call came from the people.

"Colonel Roosevelt can no more control the overwhelming sentiment of the people calling to leadership than he can control the waves of the ocean.

"The friends of Roosevelt, who espoused the cause of Senator La Follette, early in the campaign, no doubt did so because they knew, with Roosevelt eliminated, the hope of the Progressives was in Senator La Follette. However much the splendid campaign of Senator La Follette has contributed to the cause of the Progressives, they must recognize the utter impossibility of his nomination, and, therefore, the impossibility of defeating President Taft for the nomination, except through this overwhelming call of the people for Colonel Roosevelt."

Judge Lindsey then explains his connection with the Woodrow Wilson club here, and continues:

"Of course, I should be glad to see Governor Wilson receive the Democratic nomination. He is the ablest, strongest and best man the Democrats could put up, and is the only man who has the slightest chance of succeeding against Mr. Roosevelt. But my admiration of Mr. Roosevelt, for all he has accomplished, and for what I believe he is going to accomplish, is such that I shall support him as against any man nominated by the Democrats."

M. W. A. CAMPS CONSIDER PLANS FOR SECESSION

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 3.—Five hundred members of Elgin camp Modern Woodmen of America, today adopted resolutions calling a mass meeting of Illinois members of the order here April 15 to protest against the upward revision of the insurance rates of the order and to formulate plans for secession of Illinois Woodmen unless their demands be recognized.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—At a two-day session of Kansas camps of the Modern Woodmen of America, concluded in Kansas City, Kan., tonight, a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of seceding from the national order owing to the recent advance in insurance rates. The committee will meet next Thursday.

VOCALIST RECORDS VOICE TO SING AT OWN FUNERAL

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 3.—The only music rendered at the funeral yesterday of Prof. W. M. Skinner, a vocalist, was a phonographic record of his own voice. Sometime before his death he sang a musical arrangement of Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar," and he requested the same selection at his funeral.

LA FOLLETTE'S DAUGHTER ILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator La Follette's youngest daughter, Mary, 12 years old, submitted to a surgical operation on her neck today and the senator is remaining at her bedside. The operation developed a more serious condition than was expected and the little girl was under the anesthetic more than two hours.

HIGHBINDERS WAR SPREADS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Reports from various sections of this state and from as far north as Portland, Ore., show that the Chinese higabinders war that began here last night has become thoroughly organized. A murder was reported tonight, that of Ah Lee, a prominent Chinese resident of Marysville, Cal., who was killed there by two men who escaped unidentified.

In this city, San Jose, Portland and other towns, special police protection is being afforded Chinese merchants, and extraordinary police patrol is maintained in the Chinese quarters.

Persons familiar with the Chinese method of settling tong disputes expressed the opinion today that the present war would prove one of the most desperate declared for many years.

JURY CANNOT AGREE IN MAIL FRAUD CASE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—Standing eight to four for acquittal the jury which has been considering the case against Frank C. Avery and Ernst Martin, charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the sales of stock in the Interstate railroad which never was built, reported early this afternoon that it was unable to agree and was discharged. Avery was arrested in San Francisco.

GOV. DIX MUST TAKE REST

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Governor Dix has been advised by his physician to give up all public and social engagements for the present. Unable to bear the burden of duties thrust upon him, the governor has been on the verge of a breakdown for two or three weeks. He will endeavor to regain his health by taking a vacation at Lake George, absolutely separating from the cares of office.

DARROW PLEADS NOT GUILTY

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—Clarence S. Darrow, former chief counsel for the McNamaras, pleaded not guilty today to the two indictments charging him with jury bribery. The pleas were entered after Presiding Judge Hutton of the superior court had overruled a demurrer filed on behalf of Darrow and a motion to quash the indictments.

Judge Hutton instructed Darrow to reappear before him on February 18, at which time the court will fix the date for trial and intimated that he would assign the trial to Judge Paul McCormick, who presides over one section of the criminal department of the superior court.

CHURCHES TO AID FARMERS

DENVER, Feb. 3.—Efforts to raise a fund of $2,500 for the relief of eastern Colorado farmers are being made by the Presbyterian churches of Denver.

The campaign is the result of investigations into the conditions prevailing in this part of the state by the Presbyterian missionary board.

The board learned that many families are experiencing hardships. Food, clothing and fuel are being shipped to the district as soon as they are received.

An English parliamentary paper dealing with the cost of living and recreation to working girls contains 30 tabulated accounts of expenditure. Among the average weekly items are: Board and lodging, 13s 8d; dress, 3s 3¾d; medical treatment and expenses of illness, 8½d; amusements, 7¾d; books and papers, 5¼d; holidays and picnics, 2s 2½d. A cotton weaver earning 22s 2½d a week spent 7£ 11s 4½d during the year on dress and 16s 4½d on amusements. A silk factory worker averaging 12s 10d week paid 6s 6½d for board and 1£ 17s during the year for "extra food."

The best Italian wines in Tuscany sell wholesale at about eight cents a quart.

M'MANIGAL REACHES COAST

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—Ortie E. McManigal, confessed dynamiter, arrived in Los Angeles tonight from Indianapolis. With Sheriff Hammell and two other officers, McManigal left Indianapolis, January 31, went straight to Chicago, walked through the streets to the Wells street station and boarded a Chicago and Northwestern train.

Sheriff Hammell said that McManigal had enjoyed the freedom of the car the entire trip, and as far as passengers knew, was one of their party, instead of a prisoner.

"There were no handcuffs," said the sheriff, "and McManigal slept in an upper berth over me. We could not have driven him away with a gun. He acted more like a valet than a prisoner."

McManigal, it was understood, was brought back to Los Angeles for the purpose of appearing before the county grand jury in its probe of charges growing out of the McNamara case.

He appeared in a merry mood tonight. His weight now is a little more than 200 pounds, as against 170 when arrested.

$10,000 ROBBERY IN PUEBLO

PUEBLO, Feb. 3.—The home of John A. Thatcher was visited tonight by a burglar, who got away with Mrs. Thatcher's jewelry, valued at $10,000, while the members of the family were seated in an adjoining room. The burglar gained entrance by climbing up to the second story and forcing open a window.

PAID DEATH POLICY FOR MAN EMPLOYED BY COMPANY

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—After paying a salary for 14 years to William P. Larkin, the Metropolitan Life Insurance company has just made the interesting discovery that it paid a policy on his life and recorded him as dead in 1898.

During all the years he had been thought dead, Larkin was working under his own name in the printing department of the insurance company and living within a block of the company's offices. It never occurred to him, he says, that his life had been insured or that his wife had collected his policies on the supposition that he was dead.

Larkin went away from his home in Brooklyn in 1896 and his wife has not seen him since. In 1910 she applied for the payment of his insurance policies. After an investigation they were paid. A few weeks ago one of the company's investigators recognized him.

REAL NAME IS MARY DOE

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Judge Walker of the municipal court was surprised today to find a woman whose real name is Mary Doe was before him charged with drunkenness.

"Is that your real name?" he asked.

"It is," she replied.

"What is your husband's name?"

"John Doe."

"Discharged," said the judge. "Surely you've been charged with enough things in the last few years to warrant your being freed on this charge."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

14-ROOM ROOMING HOUSE on N. Tejon St.; all rooms filled; rent only $50; $475 will handle this bargain. Room 1, Midland Block.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 12, 1912. To the Stockholders of The Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling Co. You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling Company will be held at the office of the company (Room No. 16, Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado), on Monday, February 12, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will close on Friday, February 2, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen at 9 o'clock a. m. on the day following final adjournment of said meeting.

E. P. SHOVE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 3, 1912. The annual meeing of The U. S. Treasury Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 317 Exchange National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, February 13, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of February, 1912, and will re-open on the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.

J. W. WRIGHT, President.

NOTICE OF SALE OF BONDS.

Notice Is Hereby Given, That School District No. 14 in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado invites sealed bids for bonds to be issued by it under date of March 1, 1912, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school buildings, under the following conditions, to-wit:

1. Bids to be for $25,000 of bonds; said bonds to be redeemable at expiration of ten years, payable at expiration of twenty years, and to bear interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, interest payable semiannually.

2. Bids should be addressed to W. D. Sawin, Secretary, Manitou, Colorado, and accompanied by certified check payable to his order for the sum of $250.00 as an evidence of good faith and conditioned upon compliance with the terms of the award. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them promptly. Upon compliance with the terms of sale and upon delivery of the bonds, the check of successful bidder will be applied upon purchase price of said bonds. Bids will be received by the Secretary up to 3 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, February 10th, 1912, at which hour the bids will be opened before the Board.

3. Bonds will be issued in such denominations authorized by law as the buyer may elect.

4. Bidders will specify the time within which they will obtain final report from their attorney as to the validity of the bonds; also the date upon which they will make payment for the bonds if approved by attorney.

5. Bidder to name agent in El Paso County to whom bonds may be delivered and by whom payment shall be made.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated February 2, 1912.

By order of the Board.

W. D. SAWIN, Secretary.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

119 East Pikes Peak Ave. Phone Main 164. Effective Dec. 17, 1911.

No.	NORTHBOUND	Leave
13—For Denver		9:20 am
5—For Denver		7:20 am
607—For Denver		12:35
1—For Denver, from Ft. Worth		12:55 pm
11—For Denver		3:00 pm
601—For Denver		4:15 pm
3—For Denver, from Trinidad		6:20 pm
	SOUTHBOUND.	
608—For Pueblo		6:40 am
4—For Pueblo		10:35 am
12—For Pueblo		11:06 am
2—For Ft. Worth and Galveston		2:50 pm
610—For Pueblo		6:35 pm
6—For Pueblo and Trinidad		10:30 pm

G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent.

CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD

Effective Sunday, Dec. 17. Midland Terminal Ry. Via Colo. Midland out of Colo. Spgs

WESTBOUND.
Leave Colorado Springs 6:15 pm
Arrive Cripple Creek 9:30 pm

EASTBOUND.
Leave Cripple Creek 7:00 am
Arrive Colorado Springs 9:30 am

THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP

"THE SHORT LINE."
Effective Sunday, September 30.

No.
3—Daily—Leave Colo. Spgs. 10:40 am
Arrive Cripple Creek 1:55 pm
4—Daily—Leave Cripple Creek 3:15 pm
Arrive Colorado Springs 6:05 pm

All trains arrive and depart from the Santa Fe-Colorado & Southern station, Colorado Springs.

Railroad Time Tables

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Effective November 12, 1911. City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pikes Peak. Phone Main 96.

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

No.	TO	Leave
1	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast, Kansas City and St. Louis	10:35 am
5	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	11:45 am
9	Pueblo and Canon City	4:03 pm
11	Pueblo, Kansas City, St. Louis	6:05 pm
3	Glenwood, Utah, Pac. Coast	8:20 pm
13	Alamosa, Durango, Silverton	9:50 pm
15	Salida, Leadville, Ouray, Telluride	11:48 pm

NORTH AND EASTBOUND

No.	FROM	Leave
16	Leadville, Telluride, Ouray, Salida and Alamosa	4:45 am
12	Pueblo, St. Louis-Kan. City	9:55 am
6	Pac. Coast and Salt Lake	12:40 pm
10	Canon City, Pueblo, St. Louis and Kansas City	2:30 pm
14	Pueblo	5:20 pm
2	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	6:05 pm
4	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	8:55 pm

Trains to Manitou:	Ar.	from Manitou	Ar.
41	7:30 am	41	8:35 am
43	10:50 am	44	11:25 am
45	4:15 pm	46	5:05 pm

SANTA FE

Corrected to Dec. 17, 1911. Union Station, East Pikes Peak Ave.

COLO. SPRINGS TO DENVER.

No.	Leave Colo. Springs	Arrive Denver
13	6:20 am	8:50 am
5	7:30 am	10:00 am
607	11:35 am	2:00 pm
1	12:55 pm	3:25 pm
11	3:00 pm	5:20 pm
601	4:15 pm	7:00 pm
3	6:20 pm	8:50 pm

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

No.	Leave Denver	Arrive Colo. Spgs.
608	8:50 am	6:20 am
4	9:00 am	10:30 am
12	8:30 am	11:00 am
2	12:15 pm	2:45 pm
610	3:30 pm	6:15 pm
16	6:00 pm	8:30 pm
6	7:45 pm	10:20 pm

EASTBOUND AND CALIFORNIA.

No.		
608	Kansas City and Chicago, connecting with California Fast Mail	6:40 am
4	To Pueblo	10:35 am
12	Kansas City and Chicago	11:05 am
2	To Pueblo	2:55 pm
610	Kansas City and Chicago, Calif. Lim., connection	6:35 pm
6	Kansas City and Chicago	10:30 pm

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent. Phone Main 168.

COLORADO MIDLAND

(MIDLAND ROUTE) City Ticket Office, 121 East Pikes Peak Ave. Phone 378.

No.		Depart
3	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pac. Coast (A. T. & S. F.-Midland depot)	8:45 pm
11	For Victor and Cripple Creek, (D. & R. G. depot)	6:15 pm
6	From Grand Junction, Glenwood, Leadville, (A. T. & S. F.-Midland depot)	6:05 am
8	From Cripple Creek, Victor, (D. & R. G. depot)	9:50 am

ROCK ISLAND LINES

No.	LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS	
8	From Pueblo	9:10 am
8	Rocky Mountain Limited, for Omaha and Chicago	9:15 am
40	Colo. Flyer for Kansas City St. Louis	12:35 pm
28	Southeastern Exp. for Kansas City, St. Louis, Southeast	7:00 pm
6	Eastern Exp., Omaha, Chicago	10:00 pm
8	For Pueblo	7:50 am
60	For Pueblo	12:50 am
No.	ARRIVE IN COLORADO SPRINGS	
8	Colorado Exp., from Chicago and Omaha	7:15 am
27	Western Exp., from St. Louis, Kansas City, Southeast	7:45 am
39	Colorado Flyer, from Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago	11:40 a m
7	Rocky Mountain Limited, from Chicago and Omaha	12:30 pm
6	From Pueblo	9:40 pm

All meals in dining cars. Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains. R. S. TORRINGTON, City Passenger Agent, 2 East Pikes Peak Ave.

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Arrive		Depart
9:25 pm	St. Louis, Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs, Ark., daily	6:05 pm
2:25 pm	Fast mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth	10:35 am

A WANT AD IN THE GAZETTE BRINGS RESULTS.

Reliable and Up-to-date

LIVE SPORTING NEWS FOR LIVE FANS

Edited by E. E. Overholt

PALZER IN NO HURRY TO TACKLE CHAMPION

By W. W. NAUGHTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—According to the best information obtainable, Tom O'Rourke is in no hurry to send Al Palzer against world's champion Jack Johnson.

If O'Rourke was quoted correctly, he delivered himself as follows:

"Palzer is a kid and he needs experience. I want him to meet Jim Flynn and Carl Morris before he even thinks of a match with the big negro. When I send Palzer against Johnson, you can bet he will win."

There is good sound judgment in that, but at the same time the course mapped out does not insure Palzer against risk to his budding ambitions.

If the writer remembers clearly, the itinerary laid out for Carl Morris was about the same as that proposed for Palzer. Carl was not to think of a match with Johnson for fully a year. He was to be housed in a costly gymnasium and coached and trained by the greatest experts obtainable.

He was to be allowed to work off his superfluous energy in a few safe contests and was to be developed gradually until he could be intrusted with the task of yanking the laurel wreath from Johnson's dusky brow and restoring the fistic supremacy to the white race.

A go with Jim Flynn was to be a part of Carl's education, but it practically put a stop to his championship studies. And now Al Palzer is expected to add to his experience by tackling this same Flynn.

Well it may turn out all right and then again it may not. There is no shrewder judge of merit in fighters than O'Rourke and if he honestly believes that Palzer is a match for Flynn the only thing to do is to lay back and wait for results. Beyond a doubt Flynn is about as dangerous a man as a white hope of limited experience could be sent against. While never a star performer the Pueblo fireman has had his knowledge of ring maneuvers enriched by contact with all manner of fighters.

He has been against the clever ones and the tremendous hitters and he has developed a composite style. He has faced Jack Johnson and Sam Langford and Tommy Burns and Billy Papke and Jack O'Brien and Al Kaufman and more besides.

He has had a knowledge of the different kinds of milling fairly hammered into him and if he knows nothing else he knows how to detect the weak points in an opponent's methods.

He showed in his affair with Morris that he can quickly adapt himself to circumstances. During years of being buffeted, he learned to change gear rapidly and such a man is always the rankest person to a novice whose meager acquaintance with the ring game compels him to adopt the same tactics round after round.

If Palzer gets away with Flynn, there will be excitement galore. O'Rourke's find will be regarded as the "logical opponent" of Johnson, and then it will be up to O'Rourke to exercise restraint. He will need to remember more than ever that Palzer "is only a kid" and steer him clear of the breakers. A year of considerate treatment will do wonders for the "hope of the white race" and in the meantime Champion Jack Johnson, and for that matter Sam Langford and Sam McVea, will be easier to handle than they are now.

At first it may sound unsportsmanlike to advocate the keeping of Palzer in reserve until the present holder of the title begins to mellow. But in a way there is a precedent for it.

Never a heavyweight Queensberry champion yet lost his crown in his best fighting days. Everyone knows that John L. Sullivan was middle-aged and portly when he lost to Corbett and that Corbett, after years of high life and frayed nerves could barely stand training for his Carson City match with Fitzsimmons.

The Cornishman who was always a freak and who could not be judged from an age standpoint like other ring men said he was in a trance for several rounds when Jeffries took the championship from him and there is scarcely an excuse for recalling what Jeffries looked like at Reno. With his thin hair and his pinched faced, he was totally unlike the snappy-eyed brown-skinned Hercules of six years earlier.

Yes indeed. The record shows that the championship never changed hands until the champion began to decline and it is quite right to nurse Palzer along until Jack Johnson becomes a trifle wheezy.

But Palzer hasn't licked Flynn yet and it isn't a safe bet that he will lick Flynn. Nor is it a certainty that the men will fight.

Jack Johnson has muddled the pugilistic pool to some purpose by saying that Flynn will have to cancel the Palzer match or consider the Flynn-Johnson match canceled. This however may merely cause temporary confusion. At this writing it looks as though the Flynn-Johnson scheme will have to be abandoned. An amendment to the law against dueling in Nevada has made inoperative the sagebush measure permitting finish fights, according to legal authorities and with Nevada out of the question there does not seem to be any place in this country where Flynn and Johnson can work off their championship encounter.

New York will not tolerate Johnson and its whispered that any attempt to introduce him to the San Francisco fight situation will result in some such action as prevented Jeffries and the negro from boxing there.

Johnson has certainly scrambled the "eggs" since he returned from "Turrup" and right now there is more promise of a Flynn-Palzer fight than one between Johnson and Flynn.

TERRORS WIN FROM NORTH DENVER, 51 27

By IRVIN BRUCE.

Displaying the best form that they have shown since the early part of the season, the Terrors defeated the North Denver quintet, 51 to 27, yesterday afternoon on the Y. M. C. A. floor.

The game was one of the fastest that has been seen here this year, being marked by the sensational playing of Glezen and Captain Taylor of the Terrors and Right Forward Freund of the visitors. Johnson, the much-feared Denver center, was played off his feet by Glezen, who kept him from shooting but one basket.

The work of the Terrors was a great improvement over that of last Saturday, but they are not playing in the form they showed the first of the season. Their team work was such that the Denver team could not keep them from scoring.

The Denver team was out of condition on account of the rough game at Castle Rock the day before. Right Forward Freund was the life of the North Siders, scoring more than half their points.

The game was marked by the best officiating that has been seen here in any of the high school games this year. Gilbert of the Mines and Dickey of the Y. M. C. A. are as good officials that can be found in the state. Lineup:

High School—Beless and Holman, forwards; Shadford and Taylor, guards; Glezen, center.

North Denver—Myers and Freund, forwards; Short and Shaw, guards; Johnson, center.

BLAKE'S GARAGE

HUDSON MOTOR CARS

117 EAST BIJOU ST.

BUSH COVERS MORE FIELD THAN BARRY

Jack Barry is generally considered the best fielding shortstop in the American League, and he is the leader, fielding averages alone considered, but the Athletic star ranks below Owen Bush, Detroit shortstop, when it comes to covering territory. Bush's superiority over Barry is shown in the number of assists each made last season. The infielder who makes the greatest number of assists naturally covers the most territory. Bush made almost one more assist per game than Barry.

The assist record alone counts in determining the ground an infielder covers. Putouts show ability only to catch flies and tag runners at second base.

The fielding average, which shows the percentage of total chances that were cleanly handled, show what a player didn't do as well as what he did. The assists show the work done.

Barry has been rated the leading shortstop since Frank Chance said, after the Athletic-Cub world's series of 1910, that he never saw a better shortstop. Bush was considered the best fielding shortstop until then. Bush's rating naturally slumped, when the Tigers were superseded by the Athletics as the leading team in the American League.

Lee Tannehill of the White Sox also ranks ahead of Barry. Tannehill has long been considered a great fielder and a great player, lacking only in hitting ability.

The fielding averages for the past season rank the shortstops as follows: Tannehill, .951; Barry .943; Wallace, .943, McBride; .941; Yerkes, .926. Bush, .921; Olsen, .909; Knight, .907.

Assists, or territory covered, they rank this way:

	Games	Assts	Av. assts. per game
Bush	150	556	3 7
Tannehill	102	380	3.7
McBride	154	546	3 5
Wallace	123	417	3 4
Knight	82	247	3 0
Olsen	130	423	3.0
Barry	127	384	3 0
Yerkes	117	337	2 9

BOWLING CAPTAINS MEET TOMORROW

There will be a meeting of the captains of the teams in the Commercial Bowling league, at the Overland alleys, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. The Powell-Doner and the New York Electric company teams, and the Portland and Brunswick fives, will bowl tomorrow evening. Following are the roll of honor scores at the Overland alleys for the week ending last night:

Dr. Allen, 207, 227, 232, 208, 223, 249, 254, 201. Stovell, 204. J. Johnson, 206; McReynolds, 2?, 209, 211; Austin, 210; Barnett, 203; Goshen, 235, 216, 236; Ellison, 235; Steele, 204; McDonald, 224; Nichols, 202; Adams, 222; Kimmel, 205; Gwillim, 201; Davies, 225, 215; Conway, 222; Bates, 216, 205. Gaits, 207, 204, 206; Hayden, 201, 205; Berger, 204, 206.

SOX OFF MARCH 1

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Training dates for the first and second teams of the Chicago American league club were announced today by President Comiskey. Forty players will leave here aboard a special train for Waco, Tex., about March 1, and will remain in practice until starting northward to fill exhibition dates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—William Demetral, the Greek wrestler, will meet Giovani Piombi, an Italian here tomorrow. Giovani recently gave Demetral a hard struggle in a match under catch-as-catch-can rules.

World-famous runners who will be ineligible for the Olympic games next June because of their turning professional. Above, left to right: Nat Cartmell, former University of Pennsylvania sprinter; Johnny Hayes, winner for America of the London Olympic Marathon; Alfred Shrubb, England's greatest professional distance runner. Below, Hans Holmer, American who finished second in the big Powderhall Marathon in England; Dorando Pietri, Italian Marathon runner, and R. E. Walker, the South African who won the hundred metres at London.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN FOOTBALL SUGGESTED BY RULES COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The football rules committee which has been working in secret here for two days upon innumerable suggestions for altering the game, came to unanimous decision late today in favor of several fundamental changes. The committee laid down its arduous task tonight with the belief that it had greatly improved the popular college sport, as follows:

The playing field now 110 yards in length, will be shortened to 100 yards.

A zone of 10 yards width beyond the goal lines is established, to provide ample space for execution of the forward pass, and scoring on a pass made across the goal line into this zone is permitted.

Number of "downs" to gain 10 yards increased by one.

On-side kick eliminated.

Value of touchdowns increased from 5 points to 6 points, the goal from touchdown and other scores standing as at present.

Twenty-yard zone, in which present rules now provide restrictions to interference with forward pass, is eliminated so that restrictions will apply now to any part of field.

After a touch-back the ball will be put in play from the 20-yard line, instead of the 25-yard line.

On a kickoff the ball instead of being in play in the center of the field will be put in play from the 40-yard line of the team kicking off. Taking into consideration the shortening of the field and this change in the rules the kickoff distance is lengthened by five yards.

Field judge eliminated. The head linesman hereafter will keep time and be judge of off-side plays in the line of scrimmage.

Number of men allowed on side lines, now three, reduced to one for each team.

Provision will be made that a bounding ball cannot score a legitimate goal.

The interval between the first and second and the third and fourth periods is reduced from two minutes to one minute.

E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, chairman of the committee announced the substance of these changes tonight. None has been put in code form, but Chairman Hall said they were unanimously adopted and would be incorporated in the 1912 rules. A committee was named to codify the new rules and instructed to have them ready as soon as possible that they might be circulated and studied before the practice season begins.

This committee includes Walter Camp of Yale, Percy Haughton of Harvard and William Morris of Pennsylvania.

The principal improvement expected of the new rules is equalization of the chances of the offensive and defensive teams. It has long been contended that the defensive was too powerful especially when close to its goal line.

COULON DEFEATED CONLEY IN FIERCE 20-ROUND BOUT

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—Johnny Coulon of Chicago today successfully defended his title as bantamweight champion by winning from Frankie Conley of Kenosha, Wis., at the end of 20 rounds of fierce fighting in the Vernon arena.

Coulon landed five blows to Conley's one but did not seem to possess the strength of his opponent. Conley was a fearful sight at the close of the fight, his face being cut in a half dozen places and both eyes nearly closed.

As early as the third round, Conley's face was bleeding from Coulon's stinging punches, but every round found him boring in, head down, taking a half dozen blows for the sake of getting in one in return. Conley's punches, when they landed shook the champion to his very toes and frequently caused the latter to give ground. Conley, however, found a terrific punch waiting for him when he pursued too eagerly. The fight see-sawed through the 20 rounds, the majority going to the champion. The fight ended with the men fighting head to head in a clinch, blood from Conley's mouth running down Coulon's back and both his eyes nearly closed.

The first round was Coulon's. Conley rushed, but received two hard rights to the stomach and left to the jaw. Long range fighting marked the fourth. In the fifth Conley rushed into a right to the stomach, a right to the chin and a left to his sore eye, but he came back with a right to the mouth and another to the jaw.

The fast pace caused Coulon to slow up in the sixth and he kept away and jabbed at Conley's face, taking the round.

In the seventh, Conley doubled up Coulon with a left to the stomach and chased him into a neutral corner, landing right and left to the body.

The eighth was even, Conley shaking his man with a left to the wind, and taking a hard right to the same place. Conley bored into a rain of lefts and rights in the ninth and went to his corner groggy from two hard rights to the face. Coulon took the offensive in the tenth and cut Conley's face badly without taking a blow. Conley had a shade the better of the hard fighting in the eleventh and Coulon was weak in the twelfth, but held Conley even.

In the thirteenth, Coulon sent Conley to cover with an uppercut to the jaw and he took the next three rounds, upsetting Conley's rushes with accurate punches. In the seventeenth Coulon nearly took Conley off his feet with right and left to the jaw, but Conley took the round with four hard lefts to the body and a right to the jaw and laughed at Coulon as the bell rang.

Coulon slipped to the floor in the eighteenth but was up in an instant. He staggered Conley with a right to the stomach. The nineteenth was even, with few blows landing.

In the final round, Coulon punched Conley into a clinch, and took a left to the face. They fought fiercely head to head, Conley landing a hard left to stomach, Coulon landed right and left to Conley's face. Conley broke with a hard left to Conley's wind and jabbed him repeatedly in the face.

The crowd cheered as Referee Eyton gave the decision to Coulon.

Before the contest started, Promoter Tom McCarey lined up four fighters, among them three champions, in the ring. They were Wolgast, the lightweight champion; Abe Attell, of the featherweights, and Coulon, the bantamweight. Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland was introduced as the opponent of Attell in the Washington birthday match February 22. "One Round" Hogan issued a challenge and Freddie Welsh the British boxer, accepted it on the spot. The fight is scheduled for March.

MEXICO WILL SEND CRACK POLO TEAM

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb 3.—Mexico is to be represented by one of its best polo teams in the coming contest for the All-American trophy of Coronado, according to advices received at the Coronado Country club today. The Mexican team is being sent here by Carlos Rincon Gallardo, Marquis De Guadalupe.

ANNUAL REGATTA TO BE HELD IN PHILLIE

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The board of stewards of the American Rowing association in session here today selected Philadelphia, May 25, next, for the annual regatta. It will be held over the association course on the Schuylkill, and the events will be the same as last year.

BASKETBALL SCORES

Both the first and second basketball teams from the Steele school won from the first and second fives from the Washington in games on the Y. M. C. A. floor last night, the scores being 29-7 and 32-10, respectively. The lineups for the first teams were: Steele, Crews and McIntyre, forwards, Haigler, center. Meyer and Marshall, guards. Washington, Lamar and Bowles, forwadrs. Peck, center. Nichols and Mitchell, guards. For the second teams they were: Steele, Cobb and Graham, forwards. Gillis, center, Holdon and Bassett, guards. Washington, Mock and Jackson, forwards; Cheese, center, Brent and Thomas, guards.

IOWA LEADS SHOOTERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—University of Iowa held its lead in the Western Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting league as a result of the week's matches. Results were:

Iowa defeated Kansas, 953 to 786; Minnesota defeated Michigan, 936 to 865; Arizona defeated St. Thomas, 868 to 784. Purdue defeated Michigan Aggies, 907 to 872. Nebraska defeated California by default.

KINSELLA A SCOUT

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Richard Kinsella, owner of the Springfield, Ill., Three I baseball team, today announced that he had signed a contract with the St. Louis National league baseball team as scout for the season of 1912.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Massachusetts Agricultural college and Princeton were tied for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting league at the conclusion of the week's matches.

New York state produces 5,200,000 barrels of apples out of a total crop of 30,000,000 barrels for the country. Last year New York produced 2,000,000 barrels.

'DOLLARLUST' TO KEEP STARS FROM OLYMPIAN

By MONTY

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible] will miss the [illegible] from the Olympic games of 1912 of some of the greatest athletes that ever drew on a spiked shoe. The call of the [illegible] has been heard during the last few years by athletes [illegible] in all [illegible] of the world. As a [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] professionals [illegible] to represent their countries in the [illegible]

[illegible] and formulate [illegible] this recent growth of commercialism in athletics. It would be no hard task. The reason is the growth of interest in athletic sports and the [illegible] increase in [illegible] professionals [illegible] athletic [illegible]

Every year has seen [illegible] interest in simon pure competition has caused increased interest in the professionals, not the old time professionals but the new ones, those who have just deserted the amateur ranks. An athlete reels off one or two [illegible] first class performances and he is straightway made the idol of many admirers. He sees a chance to commercialize this admiration and when a challenge [illegible] professional [illegible] comes his way he accepts the opportunity to convert glory into dollars.

A typical example of this in our own country is seen in the case of Johnny Hayes, the little New Yorker who won the 1908 Olympic Marathon at London. No sooner had he returned to this country than he set out [illegible] series of professional Marathons against other pros, notable among them being Dorando Pietri, the Italian whom he defeated [illegible] in London. Hayes has been cleaning up the coin ever since and is now fairly established for a life of comparative ease during the rest of his days. But he cannot represent his country at Stockholm during the coming summer. He is a full-fledged pro.

Of course the same can be said of Dorando too, the only difference being that he has garnered just about twice as many simoleons as has Hayes. Dorando is now back in sunny It[aly] and will have to stay there while less proficient Marathoners try to carry the colors of his fatherland to glory at Stockholm.

The men who finished first and third in the hundred meters dash at London are also ineligible for the next Olympiad by virtue of their becoming professionals. R. E. Walker, the doughty South African who beat the Virginian Jimmy Rector, to the tape, is now back on the "black continent" with a black mark against his name so far as amateurism is concerned but he doesn't care who wins the hundred this year [illegible] the bank. Nat Cartmell, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, who was right on Rector's heels in the London sprint, is a "pro" by the same token. He has, like the others, amassed a bunch of cash, beating foreign professionals including the great Jack Donaldson of Australia and England.

The latest Americans to forsake the ranks of the amateurs are Hans Holmer and Billy Queal, who made such a remarkable pair in the 10-mile and Marathon team races. Queal has been doing top-notch work in this country since he became a professional, beating such stars as Percy Smallwood, the Welshman, Henri St. Yves of France, Jim Stanley of San Francisco and Alfred Shrubb of England. The last named was about the first great amateur athlete to become a professional, and he is probably still the best runner in the world at his distances, although he uncorks an erratic performance once in a while.

But, as to Holmer—he has done running "on the other side" that has been little short of wonderful. He ran consistently and won every race since his invasion of England until he came to the professional classic of the year in that country—the Powderhall Marathon. And he was forced to take second in that event only after his conqueror executed what was probably the greatest finish ever put up in any Marathon. He lost the race by 10 yards.

It takes long to fully realize the abnormal nature of a finish like that. We see a 220-yard dash won by a foot and enthuse over the closeness of it, but what of a 26-mile race that is won by 10 yards? In the former case the distance won by is 1-660 of the full journey, while in the case of the Powderhall Marathon the distance won by represented 1-4,164. The man who beat Holmer in this race was Kohlemainen, professional champion of Finland. He also is of course ineligible for the Olympic races, which means that Finland will have to be represented by runners who are to say the least not [illegible] as Kohlemainen can give any of them a handicap and yet walk away with the race.

Summing it up we find seven countries losing the services of first-caliber runners in the Olympics because of dollarlust. They are: England, [illegible] Shrubb and Percy Smallwood; France, Henri St. Yves; Italy, Dorando [illegible]; Finland, Kohlemainen; Australia, Jack Donaldson; South Africa, R. E. Walker; United States—Johnny Hayes, Billy Queal, Hans Holmer, Nat Cartmell and Jim Stanley. Thus America loses five stars by professionalism, more than any other nation.

[illegible] in the coming 1912 [illegible] will turn professional? [illegible] answer.

PUEBLO FANS WILL SUE FRANK ISBELL

PUEBLO, Feb. 3.—At a meeting today of the committee which closed a deal with Frank Isbell to bring the Wichita ball club to this city last season it was decided to at once take up the suits against Isbell for selling the club to Wichita without giving Pueblo a chance to buy.

A fund was raised to prosecute the suit or suits which will be brought, and an attorney was retained and instructed to go ahead.

The first suit will be a civil action against Isbell to recover all or a portion of the money which was paid him for four months of baseball last season, $7,000, on grounds of breach of contract. This will probably be followed by other suits of a more serious nature.

KING OF "WELTERS" YET TO BE NAMED

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—If Clarence Ferns, affectionately known as "Wildcat," succeeds in flattening out Paul Kohler here next Friday night, James "Watch-harm" Hurst is going to claim the welterweight championship. As Ray Bronson and Mike Gibbons already have laid claim to that precious title "Jimmy" believes that he might as well get in line. It is easy to claim anything, but it is hard to realize on the claims at a "hock" shop. Be that as it may, J. Hurst has just as much right to claim the championship for his glove wielder as any of the others—providing, of course, if he whips Kohler.

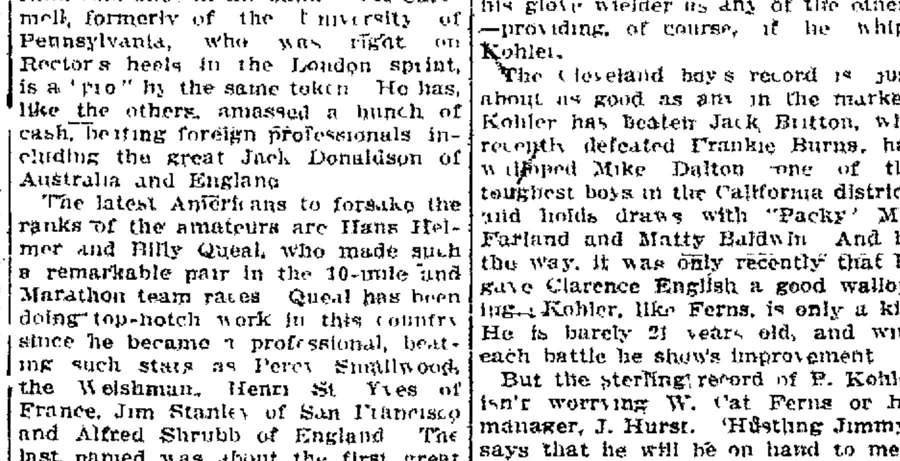
The Cleveland boy's record is just about as good as any in the market. Kohler has beaten Jack Britton, who recently defeated Frankie Burns, has whipped Mike Dalton, one of the toughest boys in the California district, and holds draws with "Packy" McFarland and Matty Baldwin. And by the way, it was only recently that he gave Clarence English a good walloping. Kohler, like Ferns, is only a kid. He is barely 21 years old, and with each battle he shows improvement.

But the sterling record of P. Kohler isn't worrying W. Cat Ferns or his manager, J. Hurst. "Hustling Jimmy" says that he will be on hand to meet the Cleveland delegation when it arrives Monday night and greet the bunch with bills of curious denominations. Whenever Ferns engages in battle Oklahoma sends up a surplus of "kale" to be used for the purpose of "bufialoing" the other fellow. Hurst says that he always has $500 on hand for that purpose.

As the seating capacity of the Grand Avenue Methodist Athletic club's new hall is limited to 1,400 Secretary Hewitt has requested that all members make their reservations as early as possible. The club announces that the purse offered for this bout will amount to more than the dues to be received from 1,400 members and that all tickets must be distributed by the day of the bout.

THE COMMERCIAL LEAGUE STANDING

	G P	W.	L.	Pct
Out West	9	7	2	.777
Douglas-Chappell	12	9	3	.750
New York Electric	12	8	4	.666
B G Robbins	12	7	5	.583
Powell-Doner	12	7	5	.583
Bricklayers	9	5	4	.555
Rexall	12	5	7	.417
Smith Packing Co	12	4	8	333
Pharmacists	9	2	7	222
Cuesta Rey	9	1	8	.111



"CHALMERS 36" BERLIN LIMOUSINE
Just added to our equipment for theater, wedding, shopping and afternoon calls.
Phone us........
2950
Colorado Springs Taxi Cab Co.
PHONE, DAY OR NIGHT, 2950

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

You should attend the Feb. clearance of furniture before it ends

If you are going to share in the saving offered by the regular February clearance sale of furniture, this week will decide for you. Many special lots will receive further reduction to close out. This week the last do not let the sale end without your investigation.

Trimmings at half regular

Colored embroidery bands in correct colors and girdle cords and tassels on sale at trimming section half price.

The new silks for spring

Soft chiffon taffetas all colors; 26 inches wide, **$1** yard; 36 inches wide ..... **1.50** yd.

Fancy chiffon taffetas in neat checks, stripes and figures; 26-inch ..... **$1** yd.

A new tub silk extra heavy quality, 12 new pieces; launders like a handkerchief; 31 inches wide .. **1.50** yd.

The new tourist silk—an extra heavy silk for coat suits, very wide; retails for ..... **1.25** yd.

30 new patterns in Cheney's foulards, all showerproof; 25 inches wide ..... **85c and 1.25** yd.

Showerproof foulards just received, with borders, 42 inches wide; these are exclusive patterns **$15**

Tailored suitings 56 inches wide, in the new shades of grays and tans ..... **1.50 to 2.25** yd.

The stock of spring serges is now complete, in navy blue, black, cream, tan, gray and copenhagen— **85c, $1, 1.25, 1.50, $2, 2.50** yd.

The R. & S. Dubleen poplins silk and wool, in all the new spring shades; 42 inches wide ..... **1.50** yd.

Messalines in black and white checks with border; 40 inches wide ..... **1.50** yd.

Corduroys—in cream and black only; 22-inch .. **1.50** yd.

New pongees—natural color; 36 inches wide, **$1**; 36 inches wide ..... **1.35** yd.

Cheney's 54-inch coating pongee ..... **3.75** yd.

Favors and Valentines for Feb. 14

The stock of party favors, place cards and greeting and comic valentines is very complete. The showing includes hundreds of ideas in postcards. On display at stationery section.

GIDDINGS & KIRKWOOD
SUCCESSORS TO
GIDDINGS BROS

Another big shipment of "Baldwin double service" house dresses

1.98

Just received Saturday another shipment of the popular "Baldwin double service" house dresses in percales and ginghams. Colors: black and white, gray, pinks and blues in checks, stripes and plain effects sizes 34 to 44. On sale Monday, regular price $2.50, special here .. **1.98**

Spring suits for early buyers

The showing of spring suits is splendidly representative of the new fabrics and models and offers every advantage of exclusiveness and correctness for those who are first to demand the new.
Priced at ..... **$25, 27.50, $30, $35, etc.**

Samples neckwear half price

Several dozen jabots, dutch collars, stocks, laundered collars, etc., on sale Monday and Tuesday half price.

Everyday toilet goods prices here

Pears' soap	2 for 25¢
Mennen's talcum	15¢
Colgate's talcum	15¢
Squibb's talcum	19¢
Cuticura soap	21¢
Packer's tar soap	21¢
Colgate's tooth powder	19¢
Colgate's tooth paste	20¢
Sanitol tooth paste or powder	21¢
Lyon's tooth powder	21¢
Hinds' honey and almond	45¢
50c Java rice powder	35¢

Wash goods bright and new for spring

Holly batistes 30 inches wide; at, yard ..... **15¢**
Loraine Egyptian tissues 27 inches wide; yard .... **25¢**
Scotch ginghams—32 inches wide; yard ..... **25¢**
Toile du Norde ginghams—27 inches wide; yard .... **15¢**
Punjab percales—36 inches wide; yard ..... **15¢**
Chiffon Lisse—24 inches wide; yard ..... **35¢**
Foundation silks—plain colors, 36 inches wide; yard **35¢**
Suesine silks—27 inches wide; yard ..... **39¢**
Bordered English voiles—45 inches wide; yard .... **85¢**
Linen and crash suitings—27 inches to 72 inches wide; yard ..... **20¢ to $1.50**
Renfrew Devonshire suitings—guaranteed fast colors —32 inches wide; yard ..... **25¢**
"Semy-Mayde" dresses—for children, sizes 4 to 14— in ginghams and percales; priced .... **1.25 and 1.50**

Amusements

"MYSTERY OF THE MAINE" PICTURES COMING TO SPRINGS

Manager Tammon of the Majestic theater announces that he has arranged to exhibit at this popular picture playhouse on Friday and Saturday, February 9 and 10, the great historical motion picture, "The Mystery of the Maine."

Ever since the terrible disaster Spain has contended that regardless of the superficial evidence thorough investigation would show that the explosion that wrecked the American man-o'-war came from within as a result of spontaneous combustion, and that the theory that it was the dastardly work of that country was, to say the least, was a gross injustice.

Such investigation as this government could make under the existing conditions were at best of little purpose, as the terribly twisted irons, the feet of soft mud, and other obstacles defeated the well-laid plans of the war department.

After 13 years of waiting the secret in which two nations are deeply interested is about to be laid bare, and it will cost this country something like a million and a half dollars to determine the facts.

The story as it will be told at the Majestic needs no extended explanation, for step by step the never-failing camera has recorded evidence that carries conviction, and if this was not true, then likely the United States government officials would not have given its sanction that the great American public could witness a mistake that resulted in the loss of thousands of lives in warfare and millions of dollars in property loss, to say nothing of the knowledge that hasty action was taken with resultant damages that never can be equalized.

The motion picture is educational, patriotic and impressive, and has the indorsement of the best educators, press and pulpit of the country.

CHARLES F. ADAMS TO LECTURE HERE FEB 11

Charles Frederick Adams of New York city will deliver a series of lectures in Colorado Springs under the auspices of the Henry George Lecture association. He is making a tour of the country and will spend several days here. According to present plans he will be here February 11-13, and will speak the morning of Sunday, February 11, before the Brotherhood of the First Congregational church on "Civic Righteousness." In the afternoon he will address the meeting for men at the First Presbyterian church under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and the Socialist meeting in the evening, on "How Shall Capital and Labor Be Reconciled?" There will be a general meeting on Monday or Tuesday evening.

Mr. Adams has been on the lecture platform for a number of years, and has addressed the meetings in Ford hall in Boston and large gatherings in different parts of the country.

There is no better medicine made for colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and restores the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all dealers.

TUCKER'S RETIRING SALE RECEIVES NOTICE

The leading furniture and carpet publications are giving a good deal of prominence to the fact that one of our leading merchants, Mr. Fred S. Tucker, has determined to retire from business. Their articles contain flattering encomiums as to Mr. Tucker's business methods and standing, his thorough knowledge of the business and his honorable record in the trade.

STOLEN ARTICLES ARE DROPPED IN MAIL BOX

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Valuable gems, which are believed to be the proceeds of a robbery or burglary, have been found inclosed in a paper bag which had been dropped into the letter box of a Bristol professional man.

The police formed the opinion that the jewels had been removed from old and precious ornaments, and that, being unable to dispose of them, or afraid to do so, the thief had dropped them into the letter box lest he should be arrested with them in his possession.

The stones included an onyx, bluestone, a bloodstone, a cornelian stone and a number of other stones which had apparently formed parts of brooches, earrings and seals. No such jewels having been reported as missing at Bristol or in the district, it is believed they will form the clew to a robbery in some other part of the country.

A humpback salmon weighing 154½ pounds, caught in a trap near Anacortes, several days ago, is said to be the largest salmon on record anywhere. It was five feet one and one-half inches long, measured 39 inches around the body, and was at first thought to be a young cetacean. The average four-year-old humpback salmon weighs 25 to 30 pounds. The giant fish had been overbred.

SCENE FROM "MARTHA"
The Le Brun Grand Opera Quartet, Opera House, February 7, Y. M. C. A. Star Course. One of the Best Musical Attractions on the Stage Today.

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers for the week ending February 2, 1912, as reported for The Gazette by Wills, Spackman & Kent:

H. S. Lockwood to Jessie W. Gorsline, L. 7-8, Shull's sub., C. S. $1
J. F. Thomas to William E. Johnson, L. 23, Blk. 73, C. S. 1
Carrie A. Kimble to H. W. Loomis, L. 4, Blk. 508, Seavey's add., C. S. 1
James H. Sinclair to John N. Eklund, W. 47 ½ ft. E. 142 ½ ft., L. 15-16, Blk. 508, Seavey's and N. End add. No. 2, C. S. 1
Lilla S. Hair to Jessie S. Shearer, L. 26, Blk. 1, Ensign's add., C. S. 1
A. F. Miller to G. D. Mifong, L. 8, Blk. 4, Lowell add., C. S. 1
C. H. White to Chalmers E. Maddocks, L. 14, Sub. Blk. 218, C. S. 1
Same, L. 13, Sub. Blk. 218, C. S. 1
Same, L. 10, Sub. Blk. 218, C. S. 1
Anna M. Krogmoe to Anna Felger, trustee, und. ¼, L. 11, Blk. 31, C. S. 1
Hector Matheson to Alice J. Underhill, L. 6, Blk. 2, Alder's add., C. S. 1
El Paso Bldg. Co. to C. S. Co., L. 11-12-13-14, Blk. C, Edwards' add., C. S. 1
Mark L. Door to Mary H. Gardner, L. 6, Blk. 11, South End, C. S. 1
J. W. Pring to W. J. Pring, L. 13, Blk. 54, C. S. 1
Frank Dexter et ux to Gerry F. Hunt, L. 4, Sub. Blk. 218, C. S. 1
Charley J. Johnson to Will L. Bander, L. 6 to 9, Sub. Blk. 261, C. S. 1
State Realty Co. to C. E. Maddocks, L. 3, Marshall's add., C. S. 1
Ada Heeney to Frank J. Knapp et ux, L. 3-4, Blk. 3, Lowell add., C. S. 1
John W. Manning to Mary Wellhorn, S. 45 ft. N. 150 ft. L. 17-18, Blk. 2, Roly's add., C. S. 1

SURE SIGN OF SPRING

By FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—In spite of the fact that the winter is unusually cold this year, the first symptoms of the annual spring fever are already felt in the Balkans, for the report comes from Salonica that Montenegro is preparing for a conflict with Turkey. The arming of the Montenegrin frontier population with repeating rifles has caused the Mohammedan Albanians to demand a supply of Mausers from Turkey in addition to a large number of Mausers recently distributed at Gussinje and the neighborhood. The local Turkish garrisons are being reinforced.

The Keeley Cure For The Liquor Disease Has Never Failed

400,000 men have been saved by the Keeley treatment during the last 32 years! 400,000 families restored to happiness! New hope and joy and ambition brought into the lives of approximately 2,000,000 people! Isn't there someone you can help?

DRUNKENNESS IS A DISEASE

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley proved that drunkenness is a true disease. It affects the nerve cells, producing in them a demand for alcoholic food. And it paralyzes the sufferer's will power and ability to resist.

Not one man in a thousand can stop immoderate drinking of his own accord. No more than he can cure himself of smallpox or brain fever. He must have help!

Address: KEELEY INSTITUTE
P. O. BOX 373 DENVER, COLO.
PHONE MAIN 737 M. A. PATRICK, Manager

Are the Fly and Mosquito Dangerous?

The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of diseases, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid and cholera. The mosquito with its bite injects into our veins malaria and yellow fever. The bacteria of consumption, or grip, are everywhere present for us to breathe into our lungs. The blood which flows through our veins and arteries is our protection. It should contain healthy red and white blood corpuscles—capable of warding off these disease germs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a blood medicine and alterative made entirely without alcohol, a pure glyceric extract of bloodroot, golden seal, Oregon grape root, queen's root, mandrake and stone root, which has enjoyed a good reputation for over forty years. The refreshing influence of this extract is like Nature's influence—the blood is bathed in the tonic which gives life to the blood—the vital fires of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which has accumulated during the winter.

"About forty years ago while in Newark, New Jersey, I had chills and fever," writes Mr. MICHAEL MAGUIRE, of National Military Home, Kans. "I went to Kansas City and in the spring of 1877 the chills and fever returned. Doctors and everything I tried failed to do me good. Finally I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised. I took one bottle of it and the chills vanished. In about a year afterward I felt them coming back so I got another bottle and have never had any symptoms of fever or ague since. That is all of twenty years ago, for I had the chills about twelve years before I started to take 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

M. Maguire, Esq.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for liver ills.

Editorial Section

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Society News

SECTION TWO — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1912 — PAGES 1 TO 12

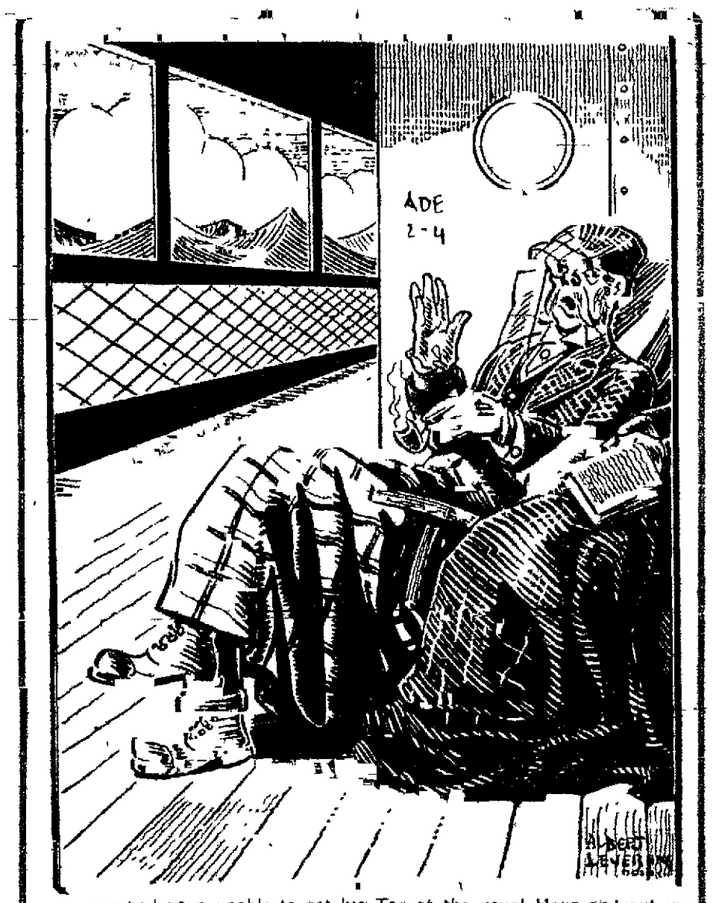
"They fell to talking of the Future and what it might have in Store for a Bright Boy who could keep on the Trot all day and sustain himself by eating Cocoa-Nut Pie."

George Ade's NEW FABLES IN SLANG

1912 Models

The New Fable of the Cousin Who Became Cognizant of Our Shortcomings

Pictures by Albert Levering



He had been unable to get his Tea at the usual Hour and out in that place called Minnie-Apples the stupid Waiter never had heard of Bloaters for Breakfast."

ON the deck of a Trans-Atlantic Skiff a certain Old Traveler, who owed allegiance to George and Mary, reclined on his Cervical Vertebrae with a Plaid Shawl around him and roasted Our Native Land.

He told the American in the next Steamer Chair that he had been unable to get his Tea at the usual Hour and out in that place called Minnie-Apples the stupid Waiter never had heard of Bloaters for Breakfast. Furthermore, he had not seen his Boots again after placing them outside the Door in Chicago.

The Houses were overheated and the Railway Carriages were not like those at Home and the Reporters were Forward Chaps and Ice should not be added with the Soda, because it was not being Done.

He was jolly glad to escape from the Wretched Hole and get back to his own Lodgings, where he could go into Cold Storage and get a Joint of Mutton and Brussels Sprouts as often as desired.

The Yankee cringed under the Attack and then fully agreed with the Son of amphibious Albion. He said we were a new and crude People who did not know how to wear Evening Clothes or eat Stilton Cheese and our Politicians were corrupt and Murderers went unpunished, while the Average Citizen was a dyspeptic Skate afflicted with Moral Strabismus.

Then he retired to his State Room to weep over the Situation and the British Subject said: "The American is a Poltroon, for he will not defend his own Hearth and Fireside."

A Cook's Tourist from Emporia, Kansas, dropped into the Vacant Chair. When the Delegate from The Bookery, Wormwood Scrubs, Ishing, S. E., resumed his scorching Arraingment of the U. S. A., he got an awful Rise out of the Boy from the Corn Belt.

The Emporia Man said there were more Bath Tubs to the Square Mile out in his Burg than you could find in the West End of London and more Paupers and Beggars in one Square Mile of the East End of London than you could find in the whole State of Kansas. He said there were fewer Murders in England because good Opportunities were being overlooked.

He said he could Tip any one in England except, possibly, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It was his unbiased Opinion that London consisted of a vast Swarm of melancholy Members of the Middle and Lower Classes of the Animal Kingdom who ate Sponge Cake with Seeds in it, drank Tea, Smoked Pipes and rode on Buses, and thought they were Living.

Standing beneath the rippling of folds of Old Glory the proud Citizen of the Great Republic declared that we could wallop Great Britain at any Game from Polo up to Prize-Fighting and if we cut down on the Food Supplies the whole blamed Runt of an undersized Island would starve to death in a Week.

With quivering Nostrils, he heaped Scorn and Contumely upon any Race that would call a Pie a Tart. In conclusion he expressed Pity for those who never had tasted Corn on the Cob.

After he had gone up to the Bridge Deck to play Shuffle-Board, the Representative of the Tightest little Island on the Map took out his Note-Book and made the following Entry: "Every Beggar living in the States is a Bounder and a Braggart."

That evening in the Smoke Room he began to pull his favorite Specialty of ragging the Yanks on a New Yorker, who interrupted him by saying: "Really I know nothing about my own Country. I spend the Winter in Egypt, the Spring in London, the Summer in Carlsbad, and the Autumn in Paree."

So the Traveler afterward reported to a Learned Society that the Typical American had become a denatured Expatriate.

MORAL: No Chance.

THE NEW FABLE OF THE JUVENILE WHO STUDIED MANKIND AND LAID HIS PLANS ACCORDINGLY.

Once there was a Kid who wore a Uniform that fit him too Soon and a Cap on one Ear. His Job was to answer the Buzzer and take Orders from any one who could show 25 Cents.

In the Morning he might be acting as Pack-Pony for some Old Lady on a Shopping Spree and in the Afternoon he would be delivering a Ton of Coal.

He had been waved aside by Butlers and ordered about by Blonde Stenographers and joshed by Traveling Salesmen until his Child-Nature was as hard and flinty as that of the She-Purser in a swell Tavern who lately has cashed one that proved to be Phoney.

In answering the Call of Duty he had gone to the Dressing Room and taken a private Flash at the Magazine Beauty before she began to attach the Hair or spread the Enamel.

He had stood in the private Lair of the Sure-Thingers when they were cooking up some new Method of collecting much Income without moving out of their Chairs.

He had stood by while Husbands, with the Scotch standing high in the Gauge, collaborated on the Lie which was to pacify little Katisha, waiting in the Flat.

Before delivering this Masterpiece of Fiction he would have to do a little Sherlocking and finally locate Katisha in one of those Places where they serve it in Tea-Cups.

In the Homes of the Rich and Great where he delivered Orchids and Invitations and perfumed Regrets he would overhear Candid Expressions which indicated that every Social Leader was trying to slip Knock-Out Drops into somebody else's Claret Cup.

Around the Haunts of Business he would stand on one Foot while the Boss carefully worded the Message which was to read like a Contract while leaving a Loop-Hole about the size of the Hudson Tunnel.

One night the Kid was returning homeward with a Comrade in Misery. As the Trolley carried them toward that portion of the City where Children are still in Vogue, they fell to talking of the Future and what it might have in Store for a Bright Boy who could keep on the Trot all day and sustain himself by eating Cocoa-Nut Pie.

The Comrade hoped to be a Vaudeville Actor but the Kid said, after some Meditation: "During the past Two Years I have mingled in all Grades of Society and I have decided to round out my Career by being a Deep-Sea Diver."

MORAL: A little Learning is a dangerous thing and a good deal of it is Suffocating.

(Copyrighted, 1912, by George Ade.)

Variations of the Compass

Changes From 1750 to 1910 Noted by Coast and Geodetic Survey.

'True as the magnetic needle to the pole' is a familiar saying. How untrue it is may be learned from a current publication by the coast and geodetic survey, department of commerce and labor, containing tables showing the changes that have taken place in the direction of the magnetic needle in every section of the United States from 1750 to 1910. These tables are accompanied by an isogonic map of the United States showing the lines of equal magnetic declination, or variation of the compass, as it is yet sometimes spoken of, from which land surveyors and others may obtain the magnetic declination at the present time in their locality in whatever part of the United States it may be. That the places where the magnetic needle does point true to the pole are limited to a small region of the earth is well known to land surveyors, navigators and explorers who in the pursuit of their duties have to be guided by the indications of the compass needle.

A Historical Instance.

History furnishes interesting instances of the early ignorance of this fact. On September 13, 1492, consternation prevailed among the sailors on board Columbus' ship when it was noticed for the first time that the compass needle, instead of pointing a little east of the North star as it had done all along since their leaving European shores, though to be sure, by a gradually diminishing amount, then pointed somewhat west of the North star, and continued to do so as the ship passed to the westward. Thus it was that Columbus on his first voyage not only discovered a new world, but also the important practical fact that the compass needle not only does not point true to the pole, but that it varies in its direction from place to place. Before that time the deviation of the needle from the true north was considered due to the imperfection in the mechanical construction of the magnetic needles, and was not before recognized as a distinct scientific fact. Incidentally it may also be stated that during this first voyage Columbus passed through one place, a little west of Fayal Island, Azores, where the needle pointed to the true north and a few years later Sebastian Cabot observed another such place somewhat farther to the north, the observations of the two thus roughly locating for the first time an agonic line, or line of no magnetic declination.

Discovery of Declination.

The earliest observations on land or the fact that the magnetic needle does not point exactly "true to the pole" appears to have been made by George Hartmann, a maker of compass sun dials, who, in about the year 1570, found that at Rome the needle pointed six degrees east of true north. About 135 years later, after observations of the declination of the needle from the true north and south line began to multiply, it was found that at London between 1580, the date of the first declination observations at that place, and 1634 the needle had changed its direction of pointing from 11½ degrees east to 4 degrees east, or a change to the westward of 7 degrees. Thus another important phenomenon was discovered, the cause of which remains without adequate solution up to the present time, though some of the best minds through the intervening years have studied it. This phenomenon is the so-called secular variation of the earth's magnetism, by the action of which changes of varying magnitudes are continuously occurring in the distribution of the earth's magnetism. The continual observation and study of these changes and the correction of magnetic charts, as, for example, the lines of equal magnetic declination supplied to navigators, follow as a consequence.

To illustrate the magnitude of the above-mentioned change, and its practical effect upon human affairs: The magnetic needle at London continued to diminish its easterly bearing until about 1660, when it pointed due north, but continuing, however, its movement to the westward until, somewhere between the years 1810 and 1820, it pointed about 24 degrees to the west of true north, at which time its motion was reversed, and now it points about 15¼ degrees west. Thus from 1580 to about 1812, or in an interval of 232 years, the magnetic needle at London changed its direction from 11½ degrees east to about 24 degrees west, or a total of about 35 degrees to the westward.

At Boston in 1750 the needle pointed about 7¾ degrees west decreasing to a minimum of about 6¾ degrees in 1785. Since about 1785, the westerly bearing of the needle has been increasing until now it is about 13½ degrees west, or a change of 6¼ degrees in 127 years. Two streets, each a mile long, both starting from the same point, laid out to follow the compass, one established in 1875 and the other at the present time, would have their northern ends one-tenth of a mile apart. It is evident, therefore, that the change that takes place in the direction of the magnetic needle in this country, though not so large as in England, is sufficient in the course of a century when applied to lines laid out on the ground.

All of the earlier American land surveys were made with the compass, and the magnetic bearings of the lines are still of record as defining the boundaries of the areas then surveyed, so that it is a matter of first necessity to know the amount of change in the compass direction since the date of the early survey, if there is need to reestablish the lines of that survey. And such information will always be a necessity, as those early compass surveys must be consulted in defining the original land boundaries.

How Data Were Obtained.

In view, then of the important part the compass performs for land surveyors, for navigators all over the trackless oceans, and for explorers and travelers in the unfamiliar regions of the earth, the need of a knowledge of the declination of the magnetic needle and of its ceaseless changes is evident.

To supply this necessary information for its charts, the Coast Survey (since 1878, Coast and Geodetic Survey) at the outset of its activities secured the required data of the magnetic declination as obtained by the ordinary nautical instrumental means then in use. At that time observations of the magnetic declination were confined to the vicinity of the seacoast, but experience soon proved that the charts could not satisfactorily be supplied with the values of the magnetic declination unless observations were secured over broader areas so that magnetic maps could be constructed showing the location and direction of the lines of equal magnetic declination, also called isogonic lines, or lines connecting those places where the declination is the same amount for any specified epoch. So, from its earliest days, the Coast survey of necessity included magnetic work in the regular scheme for which the bureau was founded. The first magnetic declination or variation of the compass chart of the United States issued by the Coast Survey was in 1855, and included only a comparatively narrow belt along the seacoasts.

The charts not only required the amount of the magnetic declination to be stated upon them, but also the amount of its annual change so that use may be made of the compass roses, which are small graduated circles, printed on the charts, showing the amount of magnetic declination at a stated epoch, at other dates than the specified epoch. To supply this information for the charts, and also to meet the demands from land surveyors and others from all parts of the country, not only for the present value of the declination, but for what was far more difficult to answer, that is the value at some earlier period, a systematic general collection of all magnetic observations taken within the limits of the United States and contiguous countries from the earliest times was undertaken and has been kept up ever since, but now only to supplement its own observational work.

Annual Appropriation.

About 70 years ago, in the plan for the reorganization of the survey of the coast, explicit provision was made for the making of "all such magnetic observations as circumstances and the state of the annual appropriations may allow," and congress, in its annual appropriations, clearly recognizes the importance of such work. With the advancing years the requests for practical information from surveyors, mariners and others increased to such an extent that in 1899 it was found necessary to create a distinct division, that of terrestrial magnetism, in the office of the survey, and to assign to it, under the supervision of the superintendent, the general charge of the systematic and thorough magnetic survey of the United States and outlying countries under its jurisdiction. The entire function of this branch of the survey's activities is to gather information regarding the magnetic needle, and to disseminate it in available form for practical and scientific use in advancing the knowledge of one of the most perplexing natural phenomena of the great globe upon which we live.

Classification of Work.

In its studies of this subject, developed by gradual public demand, the Coast and Geodetic Survey now classifies its magnetic work as follows: (1) Determination of the three magnetic elements—declination, inclination and horizontal intensity—at many places distributed over the entire country. During the last 12 years about 275 new magnetic stations, generally located at county seats, have been occupied each year. At a considerable number of these true meridian lines are determined and permanently marked on the ground by stone monuments so that the local surveyor may test his compass at any time. In fact, true bearings to prominent objects, such as church spires, standpipes, etc., are determined at each station from which the true meridian is readily ascertained. (2) The reoccupation from time to time of enough old stations all over the country to determine the change that has taken place with the lapse of time. (3) Determination of the three magnetic elements on board the vessels of the survey, wherever their regular work will permit, in harbors and along the sea coasts. (4) A continuous record of the many fluctuations in the direction and magnitude of the earth's magnetic force is being obtained by means of highly sensitive, automatically recording instruments, mounted in buildings especially built for them. These are known as magnetic observatories and the survey now has five in continuous operations—one each at Cheltenham, Md., Tucson, Ariz., Vieques, Puerto Rico; Sitka, Alaska, and near Honolulu, Hawaii.

Bureau's Preparedness.

This outline of the Coast and Geodetic Survey's activities continued from its very inception in gathering and discussing the information regarding terrestrial magnetism, indicates the bureau's present preparedness to furnish the best information available concerning the values of magnetic declination in the United States; not only what these values are now, but what they were in years long past when the surveyor's compass occupied a much more important place as an instrument for the fixing of land boundaries than it does now.

The results of the survey's determinations of the changes in magnetic courses of lines run out with the compass have a final standing in the courts of the United States. A compass bearing of a line taken, for instance, 50 years ago, to be rerun at the present time would now be corrected for declination by the use of corrections furnished from the tables mentioned herein. These are based upon similar tables, which accompanied the isognic chart for 1905, with such modifications as were required to extend them to 1910 and represent more closely the secular change since 1900 as developed by observations at almost 300 stations reoccupied during the last four years. The isogonic chart accompanying the publication is based upon almost 4,000 of such values of the magnetic declination alone obtained with well tested instruments, the majority of the results having been secured during the last 12 years. Full explanation is given in the text of the construction of the tables and of the accompanying isogonic chart, and also directions to facilitate their use.

POWER ON THE SEAS

British Warships First Among Navies of the World—Second Place Undecided—United States and Germany Running Close Together—Strength of Other Nations.

From the Washington Star.

According to the Navy Year Book, just issued, Britannia still rules the waves, she occupying first place among the navies of the world with Germany and the United States neck and neck for second place. British battleships number 70, with 44 armored cruisers, the combined displacement of the two classes being 1,809,650 tons. The battleships of the United States are 36 in number, added to which are 14 armored cruisers, with a total of 768,241 tons. If the Charleston, the Milwaukee and the St. Louis are considered as armored cruisers the combined total displacement of the two classes would be 797,341 tons, as against Germany's combined total of 787,638 tons.

Total of All Classes.

Taking into consideration all classes of ships and vessels of war, Great Britain has a total of 560, with a combined tonnage of 2,324,597. Germany comes second with 268 vessels of a total of 1,087,392 tons. The United States stands third with 197 vessels of all classes, the combined tonnage being 885,066 tons. The other nations, in the order of the naval power are France, Japan, Russia, Italy and Austria.

Great Britain's battleship fleet comprising vessels of 10,000 tons or over, numbers 64. Germany has of this class 37 vessels, and the United States 35. England has no strictly coast defense ships, while Germany has 5 and the United States 4. Great Britain far surpasses either Germany or the United States in the number of torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, having 223 of the first, as against Germany's 121 and America's 50, and 50 of the latter as against Germany's 22 and America's 28.

Where France Is Ahead.

France runs away from the other powers in the matter of torpedo boats having 200 of these and 85 torpedo boat destroyers. Of submarines France owns 81, standing second to England in this respect, Albion owning 82 of the underwater fighters. Russia has 30 submarines, and the United States 35, while Germany has only 24.

Comparing the figures in this year's issue of the Year Book, England has increased her total number of war vessels by 12, last year's total being 548 of all classes, with a combined tonnage of 2,173,838 tons. The United States has added 22 vessels of war to the navy, the number last year being 175 totaling 824,152 tons. Germany's 255 last year has been increased by 13, adding 113,554 tons to the aggregate.

Figures of Last Year.

Last year's figures showed that of battleships and armored cruisers Great Britain possessed 109, combined total, 1,668,100 tons. The United States was second, owning armored cruisers and battleships to the number of 50, of 742,241 tons; and Germany third, with 48 battleships and armored cruisers, totaling 717,186 tons.

In the matter of armament the United States navy stands second only to Great Britain. Our warships are armed with 124 12-inch guns, and 24 guns of this caliber are to be added to the number. We have 32 13-inch guns, and 40 14-inch guns are projected. Britain's armament is 300 12-inch guns built and projected, and 184 13-inch guns, a total of 481 big guns. Germany has 96 11-inch guns, 44 12-inch guns and has 132 of the latter caliber building with none of larger size.

The list of submarine torpedo boats of the United States navy contains some strange sounding names. There are names of snakes, such as "Adder," "Moccasin" and "Viper," and of such fish as "Pike," "Tarpon," "Bonita" and "Grayling." The animal kingdom is represented by the "Cachalot" and the "Walrus." Other queer names are Turbot, Narwhal, Skipjack, Garfish, Orca, Grampus, Stingray and Barracuda. All of these names however, are now displaced by letters and numbers, such as A-1, A-2, etc.

BUSINESS BOOMING

Kind o' restful at your store, isn't it, now that the Christmas trade is over?

"Restful? Gosh! I'm worked nearly to death.

Oh, I forgot that you run the 'goods exchanged' counter.

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

You should attend the Feb. clearance of furniture before it ends

If you are going to share in the saving offered by the regular February clearance sale of furniture, this week will decide for you. Many special lots will receive further reduction to close out. This week the last do not let the sale end without your investigation.

Trimmings at half regular

Colored embroidery bands in correct colors and girdle cords and tassels on sale at trimming section half price.

The new silks for spring

Soft chiffon taffetas—all colors: 26 inches wide, **$1** yard; 36 inches wide.....**1.50** yd.

Fancy chiffon taffetas in neat checks, stripes and figures; 26-inch.....**$1** yd.

A new tub silk extra heavy quality, 12 new pieces; launders like a handkerchief; 31 inches wide..**1.50** yd.

The new tourist silk—an extra heavy silk for coat suits, very wide; retails for.....**1.25** yd.

30 new patterns in Cheney's foulards, all showerproof; 25 inches wide.....**85¢ and 1.25** yd.

Showerproof foulards just received, with borders, 42 inches wide; these are exclusive patterns.....**$15**

Tailored suitings 56 inches wide, in the new shades of grays and tans.....**1.50 to 2.25** yd.

The stock of spring serges is now complete, in navy blue, black, cream, tan, gray and copenhagen—
85¢, $1, 1.25, 1.50, $2, 2.50 yd.

The R. & S. Dubleen poplins silk and wool, in all the new spring shades; 42 inches wide.....**1.50** yd.

Messalines in black and white checks with border; 40 inches wide.....**1.50** yd.

Corduroys—in cream and black only; 22-inch..**1.50** yd.

New pongees—natural color; 36 inches wide. **$1**; 36 inches wide.....**1.35** yd.

Cheney's 54-inch coating pongee.....**3.75** yd.

Favors and Valentines for Feb. 14

The stock of party favors, place cards and greeting and comic valentines is very complete. The showing includes hundreds of ideas in postcards. On display at stationery section.

GIDDINGS & KIRKWOOD
SUCCESSORS TO
GIDDINGS BROS

Another big shipment of "Baldwin double service" house dresses

1.98

Just received Saturday another shipment of the popular "Baldwin double service" house dresses in percales and ginghams.

Colors: black and white, gray, pinks and blues in checks, stripes and plain effects sizes 34 to 44.

On sale Monday, regular price $2.50, special here.. **1.98**

Spring suits for early buyers

The showing of spring suits is splendidly representative of the new fabrics and models and offers every advantage of exclusiveness and correctness for those who are first to demand the new.
Priced at.....**$25, 27.50, $30, $35, etc.**

Samples neckwear half price

Several dozen jabots, dutch collars, stocks, laundered collars, etc., on sale Monday and Tuesday half price.

Everyday toilet goods prices here

Pears' soap.....2 for **25¢**
Mennen's talcum.....**15¢**
Colgate's talcum.....**15¢**
Squibb's talcum.....**19¢**
Cuticura soap.....**21¢**
Packer's tar soap.....**21¢**
Colgate's tooth powder.....**19¢**
Colgate's tooth paste.....**20¢**
Sanitol tooth paste or powder.....**21¢**
Lyon's tooth powder.....**21¢**
Hinds' honey and almond.....**45¢**
50c Java rice powder.....**35¢**

Wash goods bright and new for spring

Holly batistes 30 inches wide; at, yard.....**15¢**
Loraine Egyptian tissues 27 inches wide; yard....**25¢**
Scotch ginghams—32 inches wide; yard.....**25¢**
Toile du Norde ginghams—27 inches wide; yard....**15¢**
Punjab percales—36 inches wide; yard.....**15¢**
Chiffon Lisse—24 inches wide; yard.....**35¢**
Foundation silks—plain colors, 36 inches wide; yard **35¢**
Suesine silks—27 inches wide; yard.....**39¢**
Bordered English voiles—45 inches wide; yard.....**85¢**
Linen and crash suitings—27 inches to 72 inches wide; yard.....**20¢** to **$1.50**
Renfrew Devonshire suitings—guaranteed fast colors—32 inches wide; yard.....**25¢**
"Semy-Mayde" dresses—for children, sizes 4 to 14—in ginghams and percales; priced....**1.25** and **1.50**

Amusements

"MYSTERY OF THE MAINE" PICTURES COMING TO SPRINGS

Manager Tammen of the Majestic theater announces that he has arranged to exhibit at this popular picture playhouse on Friday and Saturday, February 9 and 10 the great historical motion picture "The Mystery of the Maine."

Ever since the terrible disaster Spain has contended that regardless of the superficial evidence thorough investigation would show that the explosion that wrecked the American man-o'-war came from within as a result of spontaneous combustion, and that the theory that it was the dastardly work of that country was, to say the least, was a gross injustice.

Such investigation as this government could make under the existing conditions were at best of little purpose, as the terribly twisted irons, the feet of soft mud, and other obstacles, defeated the well-laid plans of the war department.

After 13 years of waiting the secret in which two nations are deeply interested is about to be laid bare, and it will cost this country something like a million and a half dollars to determine the facts.

The story as it will be told at the Majestic needs no extended explanation, for step by step the never-failing camera has recorded evidence that carries conviction, and if this was not true, then, likely, the United States government officials would not have given its sanction that the great American public could witness a mistake that resulted in the loss of thousands of lives in warfare and millions of dollars in property loss, to say nothing of the knowledge that hasty action was taken with resultant, damages that never can be equalized.

The motion picture is educational, patriotic and impressive, and has the indorsement of the best educators, press and pulpit of the country

CHARLES F. ADAMS TO LECTURE HERE FEB 11

Charles Frederick Adams of New York city will deliver a series of lectures in Colorado Springs under the auspices of the Henry George Lecture association He is making a tour of the country and will spend several days here According to present plans he will be here February 11-13, and will speak the morning of Sunday, February 11 before the Brotherhood of the First Congregational church on "Civic Righteousness" In the afternoon he will address the meeting for men at the First Presbyterian church under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and the Socialist meeting in the evening on "How Shall Capital and Labor Be Reconciled?" There will be a general meeting on Monday or Tuesday evining

Mr Adams has been on the lecture platform for a number of years, and has addressed the meetings in Ford hall in Boston and large gatherings in different parts of the country.

There is no better medicine made for colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and restores the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all dealers

TUCKER'S RETIRING SALE RECEIVES NOTICE

The leading furniture and carpet publications are giving a good deal of prominence to the fact that one of our leading merchants, Mr Fred S Tucker, has determined to retire from business. Their articles contain flattering encomiums as to Mr. Tucker's business methods and standing his thorough knowledge of the business and his honorable record in the trade

STOLEN ARTICLES ARE DROPPED IN MAIL BOX

LONDON, Feb 3.—Valuable gems, which are believed to be the proceeds of a robbery or burglary, have been found inclosed in a paper bag which had been dropped into the letter box of a Bristol professional man.

The police formed the opinion that the jewels had been removed from old and precious ornaments, and that, being unable to dispose of them, or afraid to do so, the thief had dropped them into the letter box lest he should be arrested with them in his possession.

The stones included an onyx bluestone, a bloodstone, a cornelian stone and a number of other stones which had apparently formed parts of brooches earrings and seals No such jewels having been reported as missing at Bristol or in the district, it is believed they will form the clew to a robbery in some other part of the country

A humpback salmon weighing 154½ pounds caught in a trap near Anacortes several days ago, is said to be the largest salmon on record anywhere. It was five feet one and one-half inches long, measured 39 inches around the body and was at first thought to be a young cetacean The average four-year-old humpback salmon weighs 25 to 30 pounds The giant fish had been preserved

SCENE FROM "MARTHA"
The Le Brun Grand Opera Quartet, Opera House, February 7, Y. M. C. A. Star Course. One of the Best Musical Attractions on the Stage Today.

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers for the week ending February 2, 1912, as reported for The Gazette by Wills, Spackman & Kent:

H. S Lockwood to Jessie W Gorsline, L. 7-8, Shull's sub., C. S. $1
J. F. Thomas to William E Johnson, L 23, Blk. 73, C S 1
Carrie A. Kimble to H W Loomis, L 4, Blk. 508, Seavey's add., C. S. 1
James H. Sinclair to John N. Eklund, W. 47 ½ ft E 142 ½ ft, L 15-16, Blk 508, Seavey's and N. End add, No 2, C S 1
Lilla S Hair to Jessie S. Shearer, L 26, Blk. 1, Ensign's add., C S. 1
A F Miller to G D. Nifong, L. 8, Blk 4, Lowell add., C. S. 1
C H White to Chalmers E. Maddocks, L. 14, Sub Blk 218, C S. 1
Same, L. 13, Sub. Blk. 218, C S. 1
Same, L. 10, Sub. Blk 218, C S 1
Anna M. Krogmoe to Anna Fetger, trustee und. ¾ L. 11, Blk 31, C. S 1
Hector Matheson to Alice J. Underhill, L 6 Blk 2, Alder's add., C. S 1
El Paso Bldg Co to C. S. Co., L 11-12-13-14 Blk. C, Edwards' add., C. S. 1
Mark L. Door to Mary H Gardner, L. 6, Blk. 11, South End, C. S. 1
J. W. Pring to W. J. Pring, L. 13, Blk. 54, C. S. 1
Frank Dexter et ux to Gerry F. Hunt, L. 4, Sub. Blk 218, C. S. 1
Charley J Johnson to Will L. Bander, L. 6 to 9, Sub. Blk. 261, C. S. 1
State Realty Co. to C E. Maddocks, L. 3, Marshall's add., C. S. 1
Ada Heeney to Frank J. Knapp et ux., L. 3-4, Blk. 3, Lowell add., C. S. 1
John W. Manning to Mary Wellmorn S. 45 ft N. 150 ft. L. 17-18 Blk. 2, Roly's add., C. S. 1

SURE SIGN OF SPRING

By FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—In spite of the fact that the winter is unusually cold this year the first symptoms of the annual spring fever are already felt in the Balkans, for the report comes from Salonica that Montenegro is preparing for a conflict with Turkey The arming of the Montenegrin frontier population with repeating rifles has caused the Mohammedan Albanians to demand a supply of Mausers from Turkey in addition to a large number of Mausers recently distributed at Gusinje and the neighborhood. The local Turkish garrisons are being reinforced.

The Keeley Cure For The Liquor Disease Has Never Failed

400,000 men have been saved by the Keeley treatment during the last 32 years! 400,000 families restored to happiness! New hope and joy and ambition brought into the lives of approximately 2,000,000 people! Isn't there someone you can help?

DRUNKENNESS IS A DISEASE

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley proved that drunkenness is a true disease. It affects the nerve cells, producing in them a demand for alcoholic food. And it paralyzes the sufferer's will power and ability to resist.

Not one man in a thousand can stop immoderate drinking of his own accord. No more than he can cure himself of smallpox or brain fever.

He must have help!

Address: KEELEY INSTITUTE
P. O. BOX 373 DENVER, COLO.
PHONE MAIN 737 M. A. PATRICK, Manager

Are the Fly and Mosquito Dangerous?

The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of diseases, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid and cholera. The mosquito with its bite injects into our veins malaria and yellow fever. The bacteria of consumption, or grip, are everywhere present for us to breathe into our lungs. The blood which flows through our veins and arteries is our protection. It should contain healthy red and white blood corpuscles—capable of warding off these disease germs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a blood medicine and alterative made entirely without alcohol, a pure glycoric extract of bloodroot, golden seal, Oregon grape root, queen's root, mandrake and stone root, which has enjoyed a good reputation for over forty years. The refreshing influence of this extract is like Nature's influence—the blood is bathed in the tonic which gives life to the blood—the vital fires of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which has accumulated during the winter.

"About forty years ago while in Newark, New Jersey I had chills and fever," writes Mr. MICHAEL MAGUIRE, of National Military Home, Kans. "I went to Kansas City and in the spring of 1877 the chills and fever returned. Doctors and everything I tried failed to do me good. Finally I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised. I took one bottle of it and the chills vanished. In about a year afterward I felt them coming back so I got another bottle and have never had any symptoms of fever or ague since. That is all of twenty years ago, for I had the chills about twelve years before I started to take 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

M. Maguire, Kan.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for liver ills.

Editorial Section

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Society News

SECTION TWO — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1912 — PAGES 1 TO 12

"They fell to talking of the Future and what it might have in Store for a Bright Boy who could keep on the Trot all day and sustain himself by eating Cocoa-Nut Pie."

George Ade's
NEW FABLES IN SLANG
1912 Models

The New Fable of the Cousin Who Became Cognizant of Our Shortcomings

Pictures by Albert Levering

He had been unable to get his Tea at the usual Hour and out in that place called Minnie-Apples the stupid Waiter never had heard of Bloaters for Breakfast."

ON the deck of a Trans-Atlantic Skiff a certain Old Traveler, who owed allegiance to George and Mary, reclined on his Cervical Vertebrae with a Plaid Shawl around him and roasted Our Native Land.

He told the American in the next Steamer Chair that he had been unable to get his Tea at the usual Hour and out in that place called Minnie-Apples the stupid Waiter never had heard of Bloaters for Breakfast. Furthermore, he had not seen his Boots again after placing them outside the Door in Chicago.

The Houses were overheated and the Railway Carriages were not like those at Home and the Reporters were Forward Chaps and Ice should not be added with the Soda, because it was not being Done.

He was jolly glad to escape from the Wretched Hole and get back to his own Lodgings, where he could go into Cold Storage and get a Joint of Mutton and Brussels Sprouts as often as desired.

The Yankee cringed under the Attack and then fully agreed with the Son of amphibious Albion. He said we were a new and crude People who did not know how to wear Evening Clothes or eat Stilton Cheese and our Politicians were corrupt and Murderers went unpunished, while the Average Citizen was a dyspeptic Skate afflicted with Moral Strabismus.

Then he retired to his State Room to weep over the Situation and the British Subject said: "The American is a Poltroon, for he will not defend his own Hearth and Fireside."

A Cook's Tourist from Emporia, Kansas, dropped into the Vacant Chair. When the Delegate from The Bookery, Wormwood Scrubs, Tsling, S. E., resumed his scorching Arraingment of the U. S. A., he got an awful Rise out of the Boy from the Corn Belt.

The Emporia Man said there were more Bath Tubs to the Square Mile out in his Burg than you could find in the West End of London and more Paupers and Beggars in one Square Mile of the East End of London than you could find in the whole State of Kansas. He said there were fewer Murders in England because good Opportunities were being overlooked.

He said he could Tip any one in England except, possibly, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It was his unbiased Opinion that London consisted of a vast Swarm of melancholy Members of the Middle and Lower Classes of the Animal Kingdom who ate Sponge Cake with Seeds in it, drank Tea, Smoked Pipes and rode on Buses, and thought they were Living.

Standing beneath the rippling of folds of Old Glory the proud Citizen of the Great Republic declared that we could wallop Great Britain at any Game from Polo up to Prize-Fighting and if we cut down on the Food Supplies the whole blamed Runt of an undersized Island would starve to death in a Week.

With quivering Nostrils, he heaped Scorn and Contumely upon any Race that would call a Pie a Tart. In conclusion he expressed Pity for those who never had tasted Corn on the Cob.

After he had gone up to the Bridge Deck to play Shuffle-Board, the Representative of the Tightest little Island on the Map took out his Note-Book and made the following Entry: "Every Beggar living in the States is a Bounder and a Braggart."

That evening in the Smoke Room he began to pull his favorite Specialty of ragging the Yanks on a New Yorker, who interrupted him by saying: "Really I know nothing about my own Country. I spend the Winter in Egypt, the Spring in London, the Summer in Carlsbad, and the Autumn in Paree."

So the Traveler afterward reported to a Learned Society that the Typical American had become a denatured Expatriate.

MORAL. No Chance.

THE NEW FABLE OF THE JUVENILE WHO STUDIED MANKIND AND LAID HIS PLANS ACCORDINGLY.

Once there was a Kid who wore a Uniform that fit him too Soon and a Cap on one Ear. His Job was to answer the Buzzer and take Orders from any one who could show 25 Cents.

In the Morning he might be acting as Pack-Pony for some Old Lady on a Shopping Spree and in the Afternoon he would be delivering a Ton of Coal.

He had been waved aside by Butlers and ordered about by Blonde Stenographers and joshed by Traveling Salesmen until his Child-Nature was as hard and flinty as that of the She-Purser in a swell Tavern who lately has cashed one that proved to be Phoney.

In answering the Call of Duty he had gone to the Dressing Room and taken a private Flash at the Magazine Beauty before she began to attach the Hair or spread the Enamel.

He had stood in the private Lair of the Sure-Thingers when they were cooking up some new Method of collecting much Income without moving out of their Chairs.

He had stood by while Husbands, with the Scotch standing high in the Gauge, collaborated on the Lie which was to pacify little Katisha, waiting in the Flat.

Before delivering this Masterpiece of Fiction he would have to do a little Sherlocking and finally locate Katisha in one of those Places where they serve it in Tea-Cups.

In the Homes of the Rich and Great where he delivered Orchids and Invitations and perfumed Regrets he would overhear Candid Expressions which indicated that every Social Leader was trying to slip Knock-Out Drops into somebody else's Claret Cup.

Around the Haunts of Business he would stand on one Foot while the Boss carefully worded the Message which was to read like a Contract while leaving a Loop-Hole about the size of the Hudson Tunnel.

One night the Kid was returning homeward with a Comrade in Misery. As the Trolley carried them toward that portion of the City where Children are still in Vogue, they fell to talking of the Future and what it might have in Store for a Bright Boy who could keep on the Trot all day and sustain himself by eating Cocoa-Nut Pie.

The Comrade hoped to be a Vaudeville Actor but the Kid said, after some Meditation: "During the past Two Years I have mingled in all Grades of Society and I have decided to round out my Career by being a Deep-Sea Diver."

MORAL. A little Learning is a dangerous thing and a good deal of it is Suffocating.

(Copyrighted, 1912, by George Ade.)

Variations of the Compass

Changes From 1750 to 1910 Noted by Coast and Geodetic Survey.

"True as the magnetic needle to the pole" is a familiar saying. How untrue it is may be learned from a current publication by the coast and geodetic survey, department of commerce and labor, containing tables showing the changes that have taken place in the direction of the magnetic needle in every section of the United States from 1750 to 1910. These tables are accompanied by an isogonic map of the United States, showing the lines of equal magnetic declination, or variation of the compass, as it is yet sometimes spoken of, from which land surveyors and others may obtain the magnetic declination at the present time in their locality in whatever part of the United States it may be. That the places where the magnetic needle does point true to the pole are limited to a small region of the earth is well known to land surveyors, navigators and explorers who, in the pursuit of their duties have to be guided by the indications of the compass needle.

A Historical Instance.

History furnishes interesting instances of the early ignorance of this fact. On September 13, 1492, consternation prevailed among the sailors on board Columbus' ship when it was noticed for the first time that the compass needle, instead of pointing a little east of the North star, as it had done all along since their leaving European shores, though, to be sure, by a gradually diminishing amount, then pointed somewhat west of the North star, and continued to do so as the ship passed to the westward. Thus it was that Columbus on his first voyage not only discovered a new world, but also the important practical fact that the compass needle not only does not point true to the pole, but that it varies in its direction from place to place. Before that time the deviation of the needle from the true north was considered due to the imperfection in the mechanical construction of the magnetic needles, and was not before recognized as a distinct scientific fact. Incidentally it may also be stated that during this first voyage Columbus passed through one place, a little west of Fayal Island, Azores, where the needle pointed to the true north, and a few years later Sebastian Cabot observed another such place somewhat farther to the north, the observations of the two thus roughly locating for the first time an agonic line, or line of no magnetic declination.

Discovery of Declination.

The earliest observations on land or the fact that the magnetic needle does not point exactly "true to the pole" appears to have been made by George Hartmann, a maker of compass sun dials, who, in about the year 1570, found that at Rome the needle pointed six degrees east of true north. About 125 years later, after observations of the declination of the needle from the true north and south line began to multiply, it was found that at London between 1580—the date of the first declination observations at that place and 1634 the needle had changed its direction of pointing from 11½ degrees east to 4 degrees east, or a change to the westward of 7 degrees. Thus another important phenomenon was discovered, the cause of which remains without adequate solution up to the present time, though some of the best minds through the intervening years have studied it. This phenomenon is the so-called secular variation of the earth's magnetism, by the action of which changes of varying magnitudes are continuously occurring in the distribution of the earth's magnetism. The continual observation and study of these changes and the correction of magnetic charts, as, for example, the lines of equal magnetic declination supplied to navigators, follow as a consequence.

To illustrate the magnitude of the above-mentioned change, and its practical effect upon human affairs: The magnetic needle at London continued to diminish its easterly bearing until about 1660, when it pointed due north, but continuing, however, its movement to the westward until, somewhere between the years 1810 and 1820, it pointed about 24 degrees to the west of true north, at which time its motion was reversed, and now it points about 15½ degrees west. Thus from 1580 to about 1812, or in an interval of 232 years, the magnetic needle at London changed its direction from 11½ degrees east to about 24 degrees west, or a total of about 35 degrees to the westward.

At Boston, in 1750, the needle pointed about 7¾ degrees west, decreasing to a minimum of about 6¾ degrees in 1765. Since about 1785, the westerly bearing of the needle has been increasing until now it is about 13½ degrees west, or a change of 6¾ degrees in 127 years. Two streets, each a mile long, both starting from the same point, laid out to follow the compass, one established in 1875 and the other at the present time, would have their northern ends one-tenth of a mile apart. It is evident, therefore, that the change that takes place in the direction of the magnetic needle in this country, though not so large as in England, is sufficient in the course of a century when applied to lines laid out on the ground.

All of the earlier American land surveys were made with the compass, and the magnetic bearings of the lines are still of record as defining the boundaries of the areas then surveyed, so that it is a matter of first necessity to know the amount of change in the compass direction since the date of the early survey, if there is need to reestablish the lines of that survey. And such information will always be a necessity, as those early compass surveys must be consulted in defining the original land boundaries.

How Data Were Obtained.

In view, then, of the important part the compass performs for land surveyors, for navigators all over the trackless oceans and for explorers and travelers in the unfamiliar regions of the earth, the need of a knowledge of the declination of the magnetic needle and of its ceaseless changes is evident.

To supply this necessary information for its charts, the Coast Survey (since 1878, Coast and Geodetic Survey), at the outset of its activities secured the required data of the magnetic declination as obtained by the ordinary nautical instrumental means then in use. At that time observations of the magnetic declination were confined to the vicinity of the seacoast, but experience soon proved that the charts could not satisfactorily be supplied with the values of the magnetic declination unless observations were secured over broader areas so that magnetic maps could be constructed showing the location and direction of the lines of equal magnetic declination, also called isogonic lines, or lines connecting those places where the declination is the same amount for any specified epoch. So, from its earliest days, the Coast survey of necessity included magnetic work in the regular scheme for which the bureau was founded. The first magnetic declination or variation of the compass chart of the United States issued by the Coast Survey was in 1855, and included only a comparatively narrow belt along the seacoasts.

The charts not only required the amount of the magnetic declination to be stated upon them, but also the amount of its annual change, so that use may be made of the compass roses, which are small graduated circles printed on the charts, showing the amount of magnetic declination at a stated epoch, at other dates than the specified epoch. To supply this information for the charts, and also to meet the demands from land surveyors and others from all parts of the country, not only for the present value of the declination, but for what was far more difficult to answer, that is the value at some earlier period, a systematic general collection of all magnetic observations taken within the limits of the United States and contiguous countries from the earliest times was undertaken and has been kept up ever since, but now only to supplement its own observational work.

Annual Appropriation.

About 70 years ago, in the plan for the reorganization of the survey of the coast, explicit provision was made for the making of "all such magnetic observations as circumstances and the state of the annual appropriations may allow," and congress, in its annual appropriations, clearly recognizes the importance of such work. With the advancing years the requests for practical information from surveyors, mariners and others increased to such an extent that in 1899 it was found necessary to create a distinct division, that of terrestrial magnetism, in the office of the survey, and to assign to it, under the supervision of the superintendent, the general charge of the systematic and thorough magnetic survey of the United States and outlying countries under its jurisdiction. The entire function of this branch of the survey's activities is to gather information regarding the magnetic needle, and to disseminate it in available form for practical and scientific use in advancing the knowledge of one of the most perplexing natural phenomena of the great globe upon which we live.

Classification of Work.

In its studies of this subject, developed by gradual public demand, the Coast and Geodetic Survey now classifies its magnetic work as follows: (1) Determination of the three magnetic elements—declination, inclination and horizontal intensity—at many places distributed over the entire country. During the last 12 years about 275 new magnetic stations, generally located at county seats, have been occupied each year. At a considerable number of these true meridian lines are determined and permanently marked on the ground by stone monuments so that the local surveyor may test his compass at any time. In fact, true bearings to prominent objects, such as church spires, standpipes, etc., are determined at each station from which the true meridian is readily ascertained. (2) The reoccupation from time to time of enough old stations all over the country to determine the change that has taken place with the lapse of time. (3) Determination of the three magnetic elements on board the vessels of the survey, wherever their regular work will permit, in harbors and along the sea coasts. (4) A continuous record of the many fluctuations in the direction and magnitude of the earth's magnetic force is being obtained by means of highly sensitive, automatically recording instruments, mounted in buildings especially built for them. These are known as magnetic observatories and the survey now has five in continuous operations—one each at Cheltenham, Md.; Tucson, Ariz.; Vieques, Puerto Rico; Sitka, Alaska, and near Honolulu, Hawaii.

Bureau's Preparedness.

This outline of the Coast and Geodetic Survey's activities, continued from its very inception, in gathering and discussing the information regarding terrestrial magnetism, indicates the bureau's present preparedness to furnish the best information available concerning the values of magnetic declination in the United States; not only what these values are now, but what they were in years long past when the surveyor's compass occupied a much more important place as an instrument for the fixing of land boundaries than it does now.

The results of the survey's determinations of the changes in magnetic courses of lines run out with the compass have a final standing in the courts of the United States. A compass bearing of a line taken, for instance, 50 years ago, to be rerun at the present time, would now be corrected for declination by the use of corrections furnished from the tables mentioned herein. These are based upon similar tables, which accompanied the isognic chart for 1905, with such modifications as were required to extend them to 1910, and represent more closely the secular change since 1900 as developed by observations at almost 300 stations reoccupied during the last four years. The isogonic chart accompanying the publication is based upon almost 4,000 of such values of the magnetic declination alone, obtained with well tested instruments, the majority of the results having been secured during the last 12 years. Full explanation is given in the text of the construction of the tables and of the accompanying isogonic chart, and also directions to facilitate their use.

POWER ON THE SEAS

British Warships First Among Navies of the World—Second Place Undecided—United States and Germany Running Close Together—Strength of Other Nations.

From the Washington Star.

According to the Navy Year Book, just issued, Britannia still rules the waves, she occupying first place among the navies of the world, with Germany and the United States neck and neck for second place. British battleships number 70, with 44 armored cruisers, the combined displacement of the two classes being 1,809,650 tons. The battleships of the United States are 36 in number, added to, which are 14 armored cruisers, with a total of 765,241 tons. If the Charleston, the Milwaukee and the St. Louis are considered as armored cruisers the combined total displacement of the two classes would be 797,341 tons, as against Germany's combined total of 787,638 tons.

Total of All Classes.

Taking into consideration all classes of ships and vessels of war, Great Britain has a total of 560, with a combined tonnage of 2,324,597. Germany comes second with 258 vessels, of a total of 1,087,399 tons. The United States stands third, with 197 vessels of all classes, the combined tonnage being 885,066 tons. The other nations, in the order of the naval power are France, Japan, Russia, Italy and Austria.

Great Britain's battleship fleet, comprising vessels of 10,000 tons or over, numbers 64. Germany has of this class 37 vessels, and the United States 35. England has no strictly coast defense ships, while Germany has 5 and the United States 4. Great Britain far surpasses either Germany or the United States in the number of torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, having 223 of the first, as against Germany's 121 and America's 50, and 50 of the latter as against Germany's 22 and America's 28.

Where France Is Ahead.

France runs away from the other powers in the matter of torpedo boats, having 200 of these and 35 torpedo boat destroyers. Of submarines France owns 83, standing second to England in this respect, Albion owning 89 of the underwater fighters. Russia has 30 submarines, and the United States 38, while Germany has only 24.

Comparing the figures in this year's issue of the Year Book, England has increased her total number of war vessels by 12, last year's total being 548, of all classes, with a combined tonnage of 2,173,838 tons. The United States has added 22 vessels of war to the navy, the number last year being 175, totaling 824,152 tons. Germany's 255 last year has been increased by 13, adding 113,564 tons to the aggregate.

Figures of Last Year.

Last year's figures showed that of battleships and armored cruisers Great Britain possessed 409, combined total, 1,668,100 tons. The United States was second, owning armored cruisers and battleships to the number of 50, of 742,241 tons, and Germany third, with 48 battleships and armored cruisers, totaling 717,186 tons.

In the matter of armament the United States navy stands second only to Great Britain. Our warships are armed with 124 12-inch guns, and 24 guns of this caliber are to be added to the number. We have 32 13-inch guns, and 40 14-inch guns are projected. Britain's armament is 300 12-inch guns built and projected, and 184 13-inch guns, a total of 481 big guns. Germany has 96 11-inch guns, 44 12-inch guns, and has 132 of the latter caliber building, with none of larger size.

The list of submarine torpedo boats of the United States navy contains some strange sounding names. There are names of snakes, such as "Adder," "Moccasin," and "Viper," and of such fish as "Pike," "Tarpon," "Bonita" and "Grayling." The animal kingdom is represented by the "Cachalot" and the "Walrus." Other queer names are Turbot, Narwhal, Skipjack, Catfish, Orca, Grampus, Stingray and Barracuda. All of these names however, are now displaced by letters and numbers, such as A-1, A-2, etc.

BUSINESS BOOMING

"Kind o' restful at your store, isn't it, now that the Christmas trade is over?"

"Restful? Gosh! I'm worked nearly to death."

"Oh, I forgot that you run the 'goods exchanged' counter."

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE OLDEST REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWSPAPER IN COLORADO.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1912.

COLORADO COLLEGE

EVERY man of the community who availed himself of the opportunity offered yesterday to become more closely acquainted with Colorado College and its work must have been greatly impressed with the magnitude of the task that has been met and mastered in the upbuilding of such an institution. Especially would this fact come home to the older citizens who knew the present College campus twenty-five years ago when it was only a prairie.

During this period all of the College buildings with their equipment, costing over $600,000, have been secured, an endowment fund inadequate for the growing needs of the College, to be sure has been built up, and current expenses have been met, notwithstanding the fact that funds to cover heavy deficits have had to be raised each year. An unusually able faculty has been secured, numbering now over fifty, a most valuable library of over 100,000 books and pamphlets has been collected, and over $60,000 has been expended on the best modern scientific apparatus. The student body has increased from a little over twenty to nearly 700, counting those of Cutler Academy; approximately 1,000 people have been added to the city, and the College has become one of the greatest financial assets of Colorado Springs.

The credit for the accomplishment of this tremendous task belongs primarily, of course, to the President of the College, Dr. William F. Slocum. The presidency of a modern college is something quite different today from what it was in the days of our fathers; it calls for a person who is at once a man of high ideals and an able business man.

It is not undue praise of Dr. Slocum to say that he unites in himself these two qualities in an unusual degree. He has frequently been asked to take the presidency of larger institutions with larger salary, and has invariably declined such offers, for his one idea has been to create here at the center of the Rocky Mountain Region a College of first rank on an independent foundation. The large attendance of leading and representative men of the community at the College reception yesterday afternoon on the campus is undoubtedly a mark of high appreciation of the work and the devotion of nearly a quarter of a century of service.

$300,000 MORE FUNDS NOW NEEDED

Dr. Slocum is now engaged in the tremendous task of raising an additional fund of $300,000 for the College. One-third of this amount is to go to the erection of a suitable and up-to-date gymnasium for the College; the other $200,000 is to be added to the permanent endowment fund to meet the expenses entailed by the normal growth of the institution, for every additional student in an educational institution means, not additional income, but additional expenses to be met.

One year from next June Dr. Slocum will have completed twenty-five years of hard work for the upbuilding of Colorado College. It is well known that all that he has ever asked for himself during this time is aid in the beneficent work of creating and developing this College. What better recognition can be made of this service than that every member of the board of trustees, the faculty and alumni, and the citizens of Colorado Springs who have profited by the College in so many ways should cooperate in generous words and deeds to see that the effort to erect a gymnasium for the College and increase its endowment should be made successful by December 31, 1912, the date established by the General Education Board, which has promised $50,000 for the completion of the fund now desired.

Every citizen of our city is vitally interested in making Colorado Springs one of the most attractive residence communities in the country. Great efforts are being put forth by our commercial organizations to make the city attractive to the thousands of visitors for whom this region is a great national playground.

Absolutely inseparable from this ideal is the upbuilding of Colorado College, for there is not, and probably never will be, any institution in our midst that will do more for the stability of business conditions than does Colorado College; and the larger the College the greater will be its share in the establishment of business stability in the community. Hard times will come and go, but the College will remain, always adding to character and the wealth of Colorado Springs.

Press reports yesterday were to the effect that a cold wave, with temperatures of 20 degrees below zero, and lower at some points, is following the western storm which developed with the middle Mississippi valley as a center. Residents of Colorado Springs who may be inclined to kick at the fairly cold snap of the last day or so, should congratulate themselves that they are getting off so easy. It gets cold once in a while here, and mighty cold, too, but at such times a glance at the weather reports from various sections of the country pretty nearly always shows that the Pikes Peak Region resembles the shorn lamb, so far as the tempered wind, and the tempered cold, for that matter, is concerned.

THE DAILY CHIT-CHAT

—BY— RUTH CAMERON

"Even those neighbors who had called Peter Featherstone an old fox had never accused him of being insincerely polite, and his sister was quite used to the peculiar absence of ceremony with which he showed his sense of blood relationship. Indeed, she herself was accustomed to think that entire freedom from the necessity of behaving agreeably was included in the Almighty's intentions about families."—George Eliot in Middlemarch.

How many people in this latter day and generation seem to share Mrs. Waule's opinion in regard to the Almighty's intentions about families?

And now many more, who may not think themselves absolved from being decently agreeable, do seem to feel a complete absence of any obligation to observe in their homes the various little courtesies and amenities which oil the wheels of social life.

I was much surprised the other day, when visiting at a new friend's home, to observe that "If you please" and "Thank you" were phrases almost entirely omitted from the home vocabulary. No one thought of saying "Excuse me" on rising from the table. No member of the family said "Good morning" to any other member. In short, although family relations appeared to be ordinarily agreeable, it seemed as if a mutual agreement to eliminate any unnecessary courtesies had been made in that household. And yet, outside her home, this woman is a most punctilious observer of every form and ceremony.

Now, some one has asked what is the use of having a family unless one can relax in their presence and be disagreeable to them, and I suspect that query sometimes finds an echo in all our hearts. But seriously, if "Please" and "Thank you" and all such courtesies are natural expressions of a spirit of love and consideration, instead of artificial forms which ought to be entirely discarded, surely there is no place more meet for their use than the home, where are assembled those whom we love the most, and to whom we owe the greatest consideration.

When I read in the newspapers of the doings of high society, meaning that kind of society which is founded on wealth, which is entirely independent of breeding or education, and which includes women who smoke, drink and swear, and men who have no more manly occupation than to give parties to monkeys, I never feel a pang of envy that I was not born into that class. For you see I have my own ideal of high society. And it consists of those who have generations of breeding and education behind them and who, if they happen to be wealthy, use the leisure "which is granted them out of the sweat and toil of other men's lives" for study, for social service, for intelligent travel and for converse with other really fine folks. Now isn't that a circle to which you would like to belong? And don't you feel sure that such folks as these are at least almost as careful about the little amenities of life in their homes as outside them? I do.

Now perhaps you are conscious that you lack the ancestry, the bringing up, and the opportunity to belong to such a circle. But wouldn't you like to have your children or grandchildren help constitute such a class in their day? If you would, I think one great step towards that end would be for you to try to have a home life, in which courtesy and good breeding are part of the atmosphere.

Ruth Cameron.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

The approaching recital of Vladimir De Pachmann is causing discussion and I've been delegated by the Colorado Musical club to say a word to those who love music but have no technical knowledge, on how to listen to music. It is, of course, a difficult subject, but suggestions may help, so here goes.

Architecture has been called frozen music. Well, change it round. Consider the composition you are listening to, as a palace in sound. Watch its construction as it is built up, phrase by phrase, just as a chapter of Macauley is built up, one phrase balancing another, one set of phrases balancing another set, etc. This idea is important, as on it is grounded in great measure the understanding and enjoyment of big instrumental music.

Get the rythmic figure of the passage in your head, the Tum-ti-tum, so to speak; for enjoyment of a composition depends as much on the rythm as on the melody. Think of the pleasure you get from a good drum corps. Search for the melody. Learn to distinguish the melody from the accompaniment. No tune, no fun.

The sense of tune and the sense of time are planted deep in humanity, but the feeling for harmony is more a product of civilization, and so if you want to enjoy harmony, especially what is called "modern harmony," you must hear lots of it. From the first note of a concert, study tone. Learn to love a beautiful, opulent tone and to hate its opposite as you hate evil.

Notice the light and shade of the successive phrases, the hurries, retards and pauses. Bear in mind that the most fascinating "time" is not mathematically perfect, but is continually changing, hurrying and retarding in very real fashion, but frequently eluding the consciousness except in its heightened emotional effect.

I might say here that perhaps De Pachmann shows his greatness as a Chopin player more in his tempo rubato, the name for this kind of time, than in any other respect.

And lastly, endeavor to put yourself in sympathy with the artist. Learn to soar with him in his climaxes, exult over a climax, give way and emulate Jack Horner with his plum. Be generous with your applause. Applause is way ahead of bread cast on the water for returns. The returns of generous applause are instantaneous and with usury, if the artist is at all of the right sort.

ALBERT C. PEARSON.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 3.

SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

On a former occasion, I promised a correspondent of the Open Parliament to point out the ethical side of socialism, and, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall avail myself of the columns of your paper.

To the average reader, ethical socialism appears paradoxical, for to him socialism means revolution, incendiary speeches, riots, open attacks upon the rich, the repudiation of property rights, indiscreet criticism of all forms of religion—in short, agitation for a ruthless upheaval of our present civilization.

Forsooth, doesn't he read how Europe was washed with blood in 1848, and in 1871 at the Paris Commune? To be sure, the average American has no use for monarchial Europe or for the decapitated head of Louis XVI, but he abhors the incidental riots that were attendant upon such occasions, and as socialism tends to revolutionize society, it is but natural that he term its exponents rioters and anarchists.

On the other hand, it is but a matter of course for the student of history to point on the fact that no real reform has ever been accomplished without bloodshed. He may even point out the mighty Christian religion—that the spreading of its gospel was effected mainly by the sword, and in his opinion socialism likewise will justify such means for those ends.

Yet in all socialist literature from Marx to Bellamy, we find nothing of an incendiary nature to justify the slightest accusation against its philosophy. This singular reason is obvious in the fact that socialism has had a healthy and natural birth—it has opened its eyes upon a world whose economic and moral conditions were ripe to embrace it, not in a spasmodic grasp, like the early Christians embraced Christianity, or like the French mob in the Paris Commune went beyond the agitation of Vaillant, Blanc and Favre, but its birth is the culmination and the eventual realization of the ethics preached by Moses, Isaiah and Christ.

The failure of those prophets to adjust society into a kingdom of God was not due to their defective ethical preachings, but the economic conditions were not ripe in their days. Thus the clergy began to interpret those teachings to suit the times and their private ends, for the church, like the feudal lords in those days began to dominate through the power of wealth, and Christ's purpose was defeated. Charity was the resultant virtue which they had exploited.

But humanity didn't stand still. Agriculture began changing the face of the earth, and along with it, the people's morals. To exterminate a vanquished tribe was already regarded as immoral—to take them as slaves became the order of the day. Agriculture demanded field workers and the church sanctioned slavery for centuries to come.

Still another era began to dawn upon the civilized world—the wheels of machinery started to turn by steam and electricity, displacing human power. Chattel slavery ceased to pay—the human family could very well get along without it, and consequently it became immoral. After a tussle laws were enacted, and today it is illegal and unethical to hold a human being in bondage.

But how about modern wage slavery of 75 per cent of the American sovereign people whom we call the proletarian class—a class that must look for its daily subsistence to the class that owns the tools of production—the capitalist class?

The fact is that the tool-owning class doesn't act the philanthropist but hires the proletarian for profit, and as the latter has nothing to sell but his labor power he has no choice but offer himself on te market to the highest bidder. It is true, he has the freedom of contract—he can leave Mr. Rockefeller and hire himself to Mr. Morgan—but how long will his stomach permit him to stay away from both of them? What alternative has he in the exercise of his freedom when his livlihood is dependent upon another?

The average employer in his private life may have the kindest of heart but in his commercial life it is cold as death. Andrew Carnegie is a living example of the above statement. At the time of the Homestead strike he hired Pinkertons and caused so much blood to be shed when his employes struck for a 10 per cent raise in wages; at the same time he lavished hundreds of millions of dollars on charity, public libraries and peace congresses. The reason is obvious. Carnegie would not have been the multimillionaire had he not kept wages down which enabled him to compete for government armor contracts, etc. In our competitive system it is absolutely necessary for a Carnegie to have a heart of steel in order to become the "iron master."

The student of sociology is amazed at the phenomenon—that with the increase of wealth, poverty is also on the increase. That, notwithstanding the per capita wealth of the nation in the last decade has more than doubled, the property-less class has increased in the same proportion.

In no time in the world's history has there rested such a terrible strain on the human family as today. Never was there such a mad craving for the earthly goods as we see in our present civilization. Education has contributed largely to this dilemma. The average man and woman reads the papers, magazines and the fashion plates—they see and read how the rich live and dress, they know of no distinction in class. On the statute books they are all equal.

The rich man's wife wears a coat of Persian lamb, the wife of the poor man craves it, too. She sacrifices her home and her womanhood in her insatiable desire to get it. Her daughter follows in her footsteps. She falls an easy prey to the wiles of the rich man. She barters her honor for gaudy raiment. The sanctity of the home goes to destruction. The price of living goes up. The market is floated with adulterated food. New temptations are thrown in the path of the poor every day—for profit—cheap music halls, cheap liquor, debasing shows and vulgar entertainments. Father, mother, son and daughter flock to the shops, to the mills, to the factories, and to the mines, sacrificing their best instincts for a taste of those temptations put in their way. The wheels of industry fly at a killing rate. Human limbs fly bleeding with it—people, young and old, descend hundreds of feet to the bowels of the earth digging wealth for the rich, spending their lives in hard toil away from sunshine, breathing poisonous air, and lo! we hear a crash, the air is filled with smoke and dust, mingled with human cries next day the newspapers report of so many hundred of human lives snuffed out.

We glance at it and then we pass on to the society page? we want to know how many guests were at Mrs. So-and-So's birthday party given in honor of her pet monkey. The underpaid worker and the unemployed read it, too. Envy is in their breasts. The former riots for higher wages, the latter waylays the lonely pedestrian; along with our growing wealth our penitentiaries grow. Crime, murder and suicide is rampant in our midst. The police force, the army and navy must be reinforced to cope with the situation, which means more taxes to the already overburdened people, new markets must be opened as an outlet for overproduction. Nations must war with each other for industrial supremacy. Ministers of Christ's gospel are preaching patriotism, war, and the spirit to fight. (I have in mind a sermon I heard by the venerable Rev. Gregg, late of the Congregational church, this city.)

In your own paper, Mr. Editor, we read every Sunday before we go to church, a sermon in big glowing letters by Herbert Kaufman, which likewise voices the spirit of the age. "Get! get!" he preaches, "or some one will get yours." "Do, do! or somebody will do you." "You need grit," he says, "you need fight . . . do not tell us what you can do—show us what you have got and we'll credit it to your standing in society." . . . This and other stuff like it is in substance what our moralist preaches to us. The voice of Plato, Christ, Thomas Moore, Saint Simon, Robert Owen and Huxley falls upon deaf ears.

But socialism comes in and cries, "Halt!" It surveys the field of blood and strife and shouts "enough!" It cries to the capitalist "get off the people's backs." Socialism doesn't create classes, for class hatred is already here. It only points out the ills of society, and it offers abundant remedies for this veritable chaos by the universal adoption of the cooperative commonwealth.

I. POLANT.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 3.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS

From Detroit Free Press.

Birds sometimes make extensive migrations, even if they are of a species not commonly migratory. Prairie chickens once flew northward from Illinois prairies and passed over the city of Detroit, Mich., in great flocks, thousands of them lighting in the city limits before crossing the river to Canada.

Proceeding in this strange flight, thousands of them were drowned in Lake Superior, but so many of them sustained the long flight that they stocked districts north of the lake and made a prairie chicken hunting ground where there never had been such game before.

No satisfactory explanation of that migration, unprecedented, so far as known, was ever made, but the general opinion among sportsmen acquainted with conditions there is that it was forced by the persistent, excessive and indiscriminate raids of the market hunters on those birds.

An equally strange migration of wild turkeys once occurred in Michigan. Those big game birds were plentiful in the Michigan woods and were being hunted mercilessly by organized parties in the employ of dealers in Chicago and other cities. They disappeared from their haunts as suddenly and completely as if they had never been there. But they could not hide their exodus, their numbers were so great. It is chronicled that the migrating host was a quarter of a mile wide and was several hours in passing. They journeyed westward and in the course of time wild turkeys were reported plentiful in the districts of west Michigan, where they had been rarely seen before.

The mysterious disappearance of the passenger pigeon, of which there were millions in this country one day and not one to be seen anywhere the next, had not as fortunate a sequel as that of the Michigan wild turkeys, for no word has even been heard as to where the wild pigeons went.

An unaccountable appearance of birds in large numbers and of a kind not common to the region was that of the myriads of owls that suddenly came down on the game covers in the Saanach district of British Columbia in 1897 and played havoc with the pheasants, grouse and quail, as well as with domestic poultry.

Where they came from was and is a mystery. They were chiefly the species known as the bubo owl, well known in Maryland and Virginia, where it seems to be partial to crows as prey. Of these raiding owls in that northwestern area 500 were killed on Vancouver island, 200 in the city of Victoria by sportsmen who rose in arms against them. More than 1,500 owls were killed in a few weeks where perhaps not 50 of any kind had ever been seen before. It was supposed that intense cold weather had driven the destructive birds from their homes farther north.

HE PREPARED FOR DEATH TOO SOON?

From the New York Herald.

Chicago—After eating a lot of "mock turkey," Dr. D. K. Pearsons, aged 82, felt so well that he was led to believe that he had made a mistake in giving away all but a few thousands of a $7,000,000-dollar fortune. The aged capitalist fears he will live so long he will not have money enough to last him to the end of his days. The "mock turkey" was served at the Hinsdale sanatorium, whither Doctor Pearsons has betaken himself following the abandonment of his home. It is made of nut meats, and, after being shaped more or less like a turkey, is browned invitingly till it takes on the Christmas oven hue.

In return for the white pine, the Douglas fir and the black walnut, Europe has given North America the Norway spruce and maple and the Scotch and Austrian pine.

The Great Conflict

A Half Century Ago Today

FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

A lively skirmish occurred on the banks of the Accoquan, in Virginia. Captain Lowing of the Second Michigan, on picket duty in front of General Heitzleman's position, took 78 men from the regiment and started out in search of a body of Confederates who had been reported to be in Pohick church. Not finding the enemy at the church the Federal soldiers proceeded to Occuquan, where they encountered them. A brisk fire was maintained for a time, when the Federals withdrew.

J. P. Benjamin, secretary of war for the Confederate states, issued an order for the impressment of all saltpetre found in the hands of any but the manufacturers or Confederate authorities, the same to be paid for at the rate of 40 cents a pound. The order was made necessary by the extortion that had been practiced on the Confederate government by bands of speculators, who had obtained a corner on the commodity.

A bill providing for the enrollment of free negroes into the Confederate army, with amendments, passed the Virginia house of delegates. Among the amendments was one striking out the clause providing to compensate sheriffs at 10 cents a head for each free negro brought into the ranks, and instituting a fine of $50 or $100 on all such officers who should fail to comply with the requisition of the law. The bill provided for the forcible enrollment of all free negroes.

The Richmond Examiner uttered a strong plea to the citizens of the south, asking them for more active support of the Confederacy, and warning them against too great security in their recent victories.

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A fine lot of Mrs. Croft's water color pictures just in for tomorrow.

HARDY'S

16 North Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

The county road in the southern part of the city was in very bad condition and loaded teams had difficulty in getting through. This was the Nevada avenue road. Tejon street was not opened south of the railroad until about 10 years later.

Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was sentenced to be hanged on June 30.

The Evening Telegram was the name of a new Denver paper which was to sell for 2 cents.

The water main on Huerfano street, near Tejon, bursted and completely flooded the street.

The room of the Y. M. C. A. in the National Hotel building, had been beautified by the addition of a new carpet and other ornaments.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

Water Commissioner Frost was at work setting four new fire plugs in the northern part of town.

The county commissioners notified all the saloon keepers at Cripple Creek that they must take out county licenses. They also decided to build a jail in the district.

E. A. Sawyer returned from a five-month visit to the east.

Cripple Creek celebrated its first wedding at which Miss C. O. Rowe and O. E. Ayers were united by a Florissant justice.

News was received of a rich strike in the Amythest mine at Creede. The Amythest has been the largest producer of that camp and is still producing considerable good ore.

If You Had to Live It Over Again

A Timely Discussion on Why Marriage Is so Often a Failure

By DOROTHY DIX.

HALF a dozen people, men and women, none of whom had found happiness in wedlock, were discussing the other day the why and wherefore of marriage being so often a failure.

"All of us," said one of the men, "have had our experiences. Doubtless we have all made mistakes, but if we had to go back and live our married lives over again, if we were in the same situation, and the same problem confronted us, how would we act? What wisdom have we acquired?"

"Not to marry at all," replied another man cynically. "Play celibacy straight across the board to win. That's the only tip on how to be happy, though married, that is worth a cent."

"Ah," breathed a woman, "but matrimony is the only game in the world in which the burnt child doesn't dread the fire! The minute death or the divorce court mercifully relieves a man or woman of a disagreeable wife or husband, the rescued party immediately plunges back into trouble by getting married again."

"That's true," observed the second woman, "when I have observed how brutes of husbands and shrews of wives seem to live forever just to torture the good and lovely women and men they are married to, I always account for it on the ground that Providence has gotten discouraged at trying to take care of people's matrimonial affairs. I can imagine the angel who has such matters in charge drawing a sigh and saying, 'Oh, what's the use? If I take off that woman's husband with a cute little attack of appendicitis, she will be fool enough to marry the first man that asks her,' or 'it won't do a bit of good to run over that woman with an automobile, for her husband will marry again in six months some other woman who will henpeck him as badly as she does, and he would be just as miserable.'"

Varied Opinions.

"Well," commented the third man, "all that I can say is that if matches are made in the other world, the factory is located in the brimstone territory."

"The one piece of wisdom that we all bring out of our matrimonial shipwreck," said the second woman, "is to avoid putting to sea with the shipmate we did."

"Ah," exclaimed the first man, "but that is precisely the point I wish to make. Suppose that we did have to put out to sea with the same shipmate, suppose all the conditions were exactly the same, except that we had the experience that we have now, how would we navigate the matrimonial craft so as to keep it from going on the rocks? Could we prevent the catastrophe?"

"God knows," said one of the women, drearily.

"Yes, he knows—and perhaps we know also wherein we made our mistakes, wherein we were to blame, for the fault is ours, too, in some degree. No man and no woman is ever wholly to blame for a marriage being a failure. In some way every husband and every wife is responsible for the other's sin.

"For myself, I know that I never sit down before my own desolated hearthstone without putting dust and ashes on my head, and feeling that I did my part in wrecking our home. I did it ignorantly, unintentionally, blunderingly, but I did it in part, and I believe that if I had my married life to live over again, I could make it a success instead of the ghastly tragedy it has been.

"I married a young girl who was beautiful, gay, vivacious, fond of pleasure and excitement and amusement. She was a poor girl, reared in a small village. In all of her life she has never had a pretty gown, a jewel or any of the frills that women crave. Nor had she had any amusement. She had never been to supper in a restaurant, had never seen a play, never traveled 50 miles from the dull and sordid little town in which she lived.

"I knew all of this, of course, but I did not realize what it meant until after it was too late. That was my first mistake—not understanding the danger of what I was doing. The girl I married was a woman who was famished for the galeties and frivolities of life, and perhaps she was no more to be blamed for overindulgence in them than the starving man is who kills himself by gorging himself on food if no hand restrains him.

"I was city bred. All my life I had had plenty of money to indulge my tastes. I was weary of society, tired of the theater, restaurant life had long since palled upon me. When I married I wanted to settle down. I wanted the peace and quiet of a home.

"But this avid young creature was mad for the very things of which I was weary. She could not get enough of the glare and glitter of the cafes. She would have camped in a theater lobby if she could. She danced her slippers to ribbons. Her reckless extravagance knew no bounds.

"I was cruelly disappointed in her. Her unappeasable desire for amusement seemed to me to show her not only soulless and heartless, but absolutely vulgar. At first I made frantic efforts to restrain her; I argued with her, pleaded with her, but without avail; and then, sorely wounded, I turned from her in pride and anger and let her go her own gait unchecked.

"That is where I made my mistake. I failed to protect her. We became one of those forlorn couples whose marriage is a mockery and who have nothing in common except the loathed chain which binds them together. We scarcely ever met at meals, for she was generally dining out and going to some entertainment afterward while I spent my evenings reading or working on some law case. Of course, I never saw her in the mornings, because she didn't get up until noon, and she spent much of the time away from home, in Europe, or at some of the fashionable resorts in this country.

"Naturally, the inevitable happened: that always happens when a young, beautiful and unmarried married woman ranges society alone. The other man appeared. There was a nasty scandal, and divorce, and the other night when I saw in a restaurant the woman who had been the little country girl I married she was haggard-eyed, overdressed, with hard, painted lips and cheeks flushed with too much champagne.

"Hidden behind a palm, I looked at her for a long time without her seeing me, and I thought that if I had my life to live over again, if I could go back to our bridal hour, that I could save her and save myself. If it were to do over again I would tread with her the wild world of gaiety. I would give her her fill of the pleasures that she had never had, and whose very novelty made them so entrancing. I would satiate her with theaters, dances, and cafes until she turned from them in disgust. I would guide her among the breakers, protect her, and perhaps she would turn at last back to me.

"For I sometimes think that the reason she apparently never wearied of gaiety was because, by the time the excitement of going about began to pall upon her, she thought that she had lost my love and had nothing to turn to, so she was bound to go on, and on, chasing ever more madly the will o' the wisp of pleasure.

"If I had it to do over again," said the first man in conclusion, "I'd drive with a lighter rein, and let her bolt until she tired herself out, and then maybe she'd settle down into the jog trot of married life."

"Life is full of regrets that one did not do the other way—especially with women," remarked the second man, harshly.

GETS DRUNK ON QUININE

From the New York World.

Patrolman Hugh Edwards of the Fifth street station was arraigned recently on a charge of quinine intoxication. His bride, Bertha Edwards, who had called out all the reserves from the Hamburg avenue station and two ambulances from the Brooklyn hospital, was also in court, shedding tears and sobbing softly while Magistrate Voorhees lectured on the abuses of quinine, and then suspended sentence.

Laura Jean Libbey.

First Aid To Injured Hearts

By Laura Jean Libbey

When Dancing Is Wrong

IT is as natural for all girls to take to dancing as for a duck to take to water or a bird to try its wings in alluring flight. The duck is warned that there is danger in going too far out, and the mother bird warns her fledgling that it is fatal for it to breast the mad careening winds, which would be sure to cause a broken wing.

There seems to be no one to warn young girls of the dangers that may lie in the sport which they love the best, the merry, thoughtless dance. Every age seems to desire going at a swifter pace. The young men of today would find the dances irksome which so delighted their great-grandfathers. The minuet was the delight of the maidens then. The waltz was pleasing to our fathers, but in this year of grace nothing save the music hall dances appeals to the liking of many young men.

When a young man enthusiastically praises the stage dances of this stage beauty or that one, calling it the poetry of motion, descanting on the delight of beholding her, declaring that it must be the greatest of pleasure to dance with her, his sweetheart recklessly decides that she will make a new parlor dance of it. She thinks he may admire her in it, too.

In her eager desire to appear pleasing to him it never occurs to her of the difference of the demure home dance and that of the freakish stage dance. The girl gathers all her girl companions about her and lets them into the secret. Girl-like, they take up the idea with enthusiasm. They visit the show, watch the steps, until they have the dance down fine; practice it until they have it to perfection, and then spring it on their home folks at some given party. By the time that their bewildered elders are catching their breaths the new dance is a furore from one end of the country to another, according to the publicity the newspapers have seen fit to accord it.

It is too late for the chaperons to hold up their hands in horror; if they had looked in upon the young folk while they were practicing the objectionable dance would have been stopped then and there.

It is not until they see the fresh debutante out upon the ballroom floor, dancing the fantastic music of the turkey trot, that they realize the full calamity which has been sprung upon them.

Of course, there are many girls to whom these sensational dances do not appeal, but they do not wish to be laughed at by the young women of their set and designated as prudes by refusing to take part in it.

It never occurs to young girls that there's any such a thing as being indelicate about it. In many a case society mothers are blamed for that of which they had no knowledge. All parents should look into the new dances that are proposed for their young daughters to join, and then they would not stop to wonder why ballroom marriages were decreasing. Dances which encroach upon delicate maiden modesty should not be indulged in by those in private life. Dances which cause a sensation and the name of being risque should be tabooed in every ballroom.

Answers

POOR GIRL.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am 23 and my father will not allow me to keep company with any young man, nor does he want me to go with any girls. He wants me to stay right in the house with him when he is home and never go out. When I tell him I want to go out he tells me to go and never come back again. My mother has been dead six years and a half, and I have been keeping house ever since. I have four older brothers and they have all left home on account of him, and I am alone with him now. He has no respect for me whatever; he says the terribiest language to me. No one ever comes to our house when they know that he is home, because they do not like him. Some people tell me that I am foolish for staying with him. I would not stay with him any longer if I could get a place to work somewhere else, but I have never worked for other people and I am kind of a backward girl. There is one young fellow of my own age that I think a good deal of and he of me, but we can never meet each other as we should, but meet at a friend's house. He wants me to marry him, but I am afraid of my father. It would be all right if I went with a fellow that had a lot of money, but I love this fellow best and I mean to marry him. Now, don't you think my father is too strict? What should I do, stay with him and hear those things every day or leave him? LONESOME."

Poor girl! I feel so sorry for you. Isn't it possible for you to be with your brothers? Couldn't you and they keep house together? One who lives constantly in the state of coldness and sorrow as you do is dead before one dies. I'd advise you to seek outside employment.

SHE LIKES ANOTHER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I have gone with a gentleman off and on for one year. Sometime it seems as if I care for him and other times I can't stand him near me. My folks want me to go with him only. I have a number of other friends I like better than him, and they all want to keep company with me, but my folks object. The gentleman first mentioned has spoken marriage, but I think I am too young for that, as I am 18 and just in the prime of life. I am considered pretty and a very stylish dresser. Kindly advise me a way so my folks will let me go around with these other fellows as well as this one. DOLLIE."

Better be guided by your parents' wishes, Dollie. You are too young to take such matters in your own hands yet.

IS IT PUPPY LOVE?

"Dear Miss Libbey: I have committed the sin of allowing the years to go by—am 35, and you might say a little shelfworn. Have bouncing good health, but never won a prize in my life for beauty. A young man 24 years old thinks I'm 'it.' Would you treat this as a case of puppy love and pass it up or would you take him seriously? I fairly envy the lamppost, where he leans when he says 'goodnight.' In other words, I'm dippy over him. What would you do, adopt him and bring him up the way he should go or marry him? Your answer will decide the matter, and, while I don't want to influence your judgment, please, O please, give me the benefit of the doubt. "FLORA."

You are very silly, Flora. If you love the fellow and he asks you to marry him—why, marry him.

HE'S FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am 28 and have been acquainted with a man since I was a little girl, as he has always been a friend of the family. He is much older than I am, being 49, and for the last few years he seems to think a great deal of me, but somehow I do not care for him. He is very good and kind to me, and when I am away from him I seem to like him a little, but when we are together it is altogether different, as I do not care for him then at all and have told him so, as he has asked me to be his sweetheart. He has a good business and has no bad habits, and is a regular church attendant, but is not so very good looking and is rather quiet. Do you think if I marry him I would be happy, as I know he thinks a lot of me and would ask me to marry him if I would only show that I cared for him, for he has almost said as much. "E. C."

Not unless you cared for him.

HE WANTS A DIVORCE.

"Dear Miss Libbey: Can you give information regarding a divorce? I know you are opposed to separation, but where two live together and are continually in opposition to one another what in the name of common sense am I to do? It looks as it might come to blows. "CARL."

I never advise in regard to divorce. It is a matter for the couple alone to decide.

SHE'S FOND OF HENRY.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am in love with a young man of 23, whose name is Henry. He buys me sodas on the way home from church, but lately he has been going home with other girls, and he buys them sodas, too. I am very much in love with Henry, but for some reason he does not love me any more. He has gone to the country now and will not be back for some months. Do you think he will fall in love with any other girl. My heart is broke. Please advise me what to do. I am going crazy because I think so much of Henry. INGA."

I can't tell you what Henry will do. Better not think too much about him. Don't throw your heart at anyone that looks at you. Have more pride than to allow yourself to do this.

HE GAMBLES.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am a motherless girl of 19. About a year ago I met and afterward learned to love a young man about 20 or 21 with the biggest, most beautiful brown eyes I ever saw. I saw him frequently, as much as three times daily, and I think he learned to care for me. Shortly before Thanksgiving we had a misunderstanding, entirely my fault, though at the time I fancied him to blame. Directly before the holidays he got into some serious difficulty in his home town and left, leaving no clew to his whereabouts. Now what I want to know is this: Should I ever chance to meet him would it be very wrong for me to make the first advances? I know he nver would, he's too proud, and I feel I can't give him up. I don't care what he did; I love him just as I always did. He always conducted himself as a gentleman should, and but for this one great fault, gambling, his character was above reproach. Of course, I shall abide by your decision. "MARIE."

You had better not think anything more about the fellow. You will save yourself a lot of misery later by forgetting him.

SELF-SATISFIED YOUNG PERSON.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am considered a beauty and am in the prime of life—mature, but still with youth. Lately a young man of what I have reason to know are good morals, of an active and progressive mind, and of reticent manners, and the best of habits and breeding, has become very attentive to me. He is two or three years, perhaps, my junior, but quite my equal in mental powers. I have but one objection to him, but unfortunately this would be to me in a husband insuperable—he is excessively plain. The question I have long been pondering, and which still engages all my thoughts in the daytime and even keeps me awake at night, is, how far is it wise for me to encourage him? I am anxious to be fair both to him and to myself. As to the former, it is, as I have said, out of the question for me to marry him; and yet might not the company of a woman of mind and breeding and slightly his elder, do him a great deal of good? As to the latter, I have kept much to myself, as the mentalities of most of the men I have heretofore met I have found somewhat inferior to my own, and they therefore had no attraction for me. Would not the company of a gentleman of mental caliber equal to my own do me a great deal of good? Or do you think that these benefits, which would otherwise accrue to both of us, would be counterbalanced, if not outweighed, by the possible danger of a stronger and perhaps even irresistible passion which a closer acquaintanceship and relationship with me might bring on?

This has long occupied my thought; it has been the first question pertaining to myself which I have been obliged to ask advice about from outsiders. Pray give this rather difficult phychological problem the benefit of all your experience and wisdom. "ETHEL P."

No harm in such a friendship, Ethel. I don't believe, however, that your plan will work out very well.

HE RESPECTS WOMEN.

"Dear Miss Libbey: Referring to the recent suicide of a well-known woman, it seems such a sad thing that, to all appearances, she died craving for a return of the great love she lavished upon one who evidently did not understand. If we only knew, such a love as this is priceless and rarely comes but once in a lifetime. Women who are capable of giving such a love are the finest and truest in the world, but it is a sad fact they generally fall into the hands of some cold, selfish, self-centered man, who, by his hardness and indifference, slowly kills this love. I am a man, and as I read of such cases as this I am ashamed of my sex as I meet them day after day and see how few know the worth of a good woman. I am constrained to say that men, as a race, are not going forward, and I firmly believe that for every man who causes a woman unhappiness there is a punishment awaiting. I judge all women by my mother, who is the grandest mother in the world; I am 41 years old and know many women, and to me they are all good and true, and for a man who has not respect for all women, to the extent of protecting them in all things and at all times, he does not deserve the name of man. May God bless and protect the girls and women always and keep them happy. HENRY."

MOTHER NAGS AT HER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I have a stepmother who continually nags at me, making my life at home very uncomfortable. About a year and a half ago I met a young man who since has asked me to marry him. He is very poor, but since we have been engaged he has worked steadily and hard and saved his money. He loves me dearly I know, and would do anything for me. I left the city a few weeks ago and since I have lived here a man, better situated financially, has paid several attentions to me.

"I really feel that I love one as well as the other. It seems foolish of me, I know, but I really am not anxious to marry, but I feel that leave home I must and want to do it in an honorable way. I know it would make the first young man feel very bad, but as I have always worked and earned my money and used it all for myself and have had everything that way, I feel that it would be hard for me to have to deprive myself of different things. What will be the best thing to do? I want to do what is right and will. Will you advise me? ANXIOUS."

Feeling as you do, you had better not marry the first fellow.

HUSBAND'S FLIRTING.

"Dear Miss Libbey: A few weeks ago I found, while in the machine, a small pin which didn't belong to me. My husband and a friend had been out in the car the night before. I jestingly accused my husband of having some girls in the car with him. I was laughing when I said it, but when I saw the look on his face I asked him seriously if there really had been girls with them and he said there were. I didn't say anything then nor since. somehow I couldn't talk of it. Tonight he is out again for the first time since that night, and, since the babies are in bed, I feel a bit blue. Don't think I'm a 'stay-at-home;' on the contrary, I enjoy a good time as well as anybody. I am ready to go whenever my husband asks me. He believes a man should have a night off once in a while, and I agree with him in a way, but am I narrow and old fashioned in expecting him to leave flirting to single men?

"Would you say anything to him about it after waiting these two weeks or let it pass and hope it won't happen again? But, won't it happen again? "YOUNG MOTHER."

Certainly you are not narrow. No, as long as you have let it go so long don't refer to the matter now. I think I'd not be too generous in allowing him to spend evenings away from home. Have some entertainments for you both at home and invite in your friends.

PLAINT OF A PREACHER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am a young minister—living in Illinois. Every woman from 16 to 50 years old thinks it would be fine to be a preacher's wife. I know their fine words and sweet smiles are but bait on a matrimonial hook. Not one is fitted to lead in any sort of religious work. A few of the younger ones can cook or bake, fewer are willing to do such work; few who can cook, can sing, or play an organ, or even teach a Bible class. If I should marry one of these preacher seekers they would be just a burden to me and make enemies of the balance of the silly creatures. I find that such marriages are a failure. I need a good, noble Christian wife, and would give her a happy home. What is a man to do under such conditions? Go to another church? The same flirtation will be started. Young women seem to have no sense. Happiness, especially in a minister's house, depends on strict sincerity and sacrifice of our selfish desires. Few are willing to pay the price to be of use in the Master's vineyard. If any one knows of a way to find a suitable helper, I should like to hear from them. ELI."

MARRIED MAN'S LETTER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I wish to place before you and secure your valuable advice upon a state of affairs which in the near future might lead to serious complications. I am a young man, not quite 30, and have been married for five years. Notwithstanding that I am temperate in my habits and employed steadily, my marriage is a complete failure, as my wife does not act toward me as she should—in fact, it is a continual state of warfare. About a year ago a young lady friend called on my wife and since then has called once or twice every week. I accompanied her home on these occasions, as she would leave rather late, and before long our good nights were very tender indeed. She has intimated, both by words and actions, that she has more than a friendly feeling for me, and as for myself, it is impossible for me to get along without her. I know you will tell me to try and forget her, to appeal to my conscience, my will power, my respectability, etc., but I have tried everything, but the result is the same. My wife does not know of the affection this young lady and I have for each other, nor of the clandestine meetings we had arranged, nor the hand-in-hand strolls and our tender good nights, but such is life. Kindly advise the most miserable of human beings what course to pursue in such a—perhaps you will say—shameful and disgusting case, and I assure you I will be very grateful indeed. The past four years of my bondage have been a perfect ——, and I have always found it necessary to seek my pleasures outside of my home, as I could never induce my wife to go out with me, and perhaps this is the reason things are as they are. W."

The only thing for you to do is not to see the girl any more. She is not of the right sort. Better have a frank talk with your wife and see if you can't come to some amicable understanding.

HIS MOTHER DOESN'T LIKE HER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am 28, but my friends say I don't look it. I am deeply in love with a young man of 19 who will graduate as a chiropodist in two years, and we desire to be married immediately, as neither of us believes in long engagements for young people. Because I wear glasses and my hair is slightly streaked with gray, his mother is opposed to our marriage, but his father will leave him lots of money, and my mamma doesn't object. Of course, I do not like to get in any trouble with his folks. I wish you would advise me what I am to do. My hair hasn't turned gray from age. I had a bad case of typhoid fever when just 16 and my hair changed color from the effects of the fever, so the doctor says. PERPLEXED."

I shouldn't think anything more about his mother's dislikes if I were you. I am sure when she becomes better acquainted with you she will forget all about your glasses and your gray hair.

JUST A LITTLE ADVICE.

"Dear Miss Libbey: Just a little advice, for I think strangers' advice is much better than that from your own folks sometimes. I am a good looking young girl and I have been keeping company for the last three months with a young man 10 years my senior. He is a fine, respectable young man and also from a fine family. We have known each other all our lives, always been friends. Now I have a brother two years older than myself who is very fond of dancing, of which I am not, but he keeps a telling me to give my friend up, that I am spoiling lots of good times, that he is too old for me. We attend all kinds of other parties together and I always enjoy myself very much with him. Do you think it best for me to give up my friend's company on account of the difference in our ages and just be friends as before, or do you think that a girl of my age when she does not think of becoming engaged is doing wrong in keeping his company when, if not, he could be with some other nice girl more of his own age? Do you think he really cares for me? PUZZLED ONE."

The difference in ages does not count if you like the man. I wouldn't go with him continually if you do not intend to marry him if he asks you. He seems to be interested in you.

A MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT.

"Dear Miss Libbey: This is probably one of the most peculiar requests you have ever received during your public career. This is not the cry of a weakling, but of a man who has become discouraged. I will give you a brief description—please do not consider me egotistical—simply setting forth the desirable qualities I possess. Am 44, Mayflower descent, am a gentleman, have always been considered a good business man (until five years ago when I failed owing to sharp practice on the part of business associates, and as my friends said, my exaggerated ideas of business honor, but I can look any man in the face), of exceptionally fine personal appearance, neat dresser, good conversationalist, good habits, kind, lovable disposition—in fact, I know from previous experience that I am a man women are proud of and care for. I have the greatest respect for a woman. I smoke, like to play a game of billiards, and enjoy the good things of life, have laid down on myself and my ambitions. I know there are lots of good, estimable women who have an abundance of this world's goods who are alone. My desire is to meet such a woman and marry her. My great respect for all women (and love is based on respect), association and gratitude would eventually lead to happiness. Life would take on a new aspect if the fear of a poverty-stricken old age was removed and I might soon place myself financially on an equal basis with my wife. I am a widower (not grass), not a relation, and will make any woman of refinement a good, true, and loyal husband. You may criticise me for my lack of manhood in wishing to sell myself to some woman for her money, but I know it will be a partnership which will eventually bring domestic happiness. C. P. R."

I cannot give you any help. I would suggest, however, that it would be more manly to try to recuperate your fortune by some other means than by marrying. I don't believe you would be much of a catch for any woman.

HE'S A DANDY FELLOW.

"Dear Miss Libbey: "I have been engaged to a dandy young fellow for the last three years. Last Sunday evening we had an appointment to go visiting, and when he came up in the evening I had my hair dressed in the late style, as all 'classy' girls do (being accustomed to wearing it in puffs at other times). This aroused his temper exceedingly, and he insisted that I go in the house and change it in the old way before he would take me to the aforementioned place. This I declined to do, and, of course, it started a quarrel. Will you kindly settle this awful argument for me and tell me whether I did right or wrong? If I was in the wrong, I am willing to do the apologizing. He always dresses to suit me, therefore I expect I did wrong in not changing. "MYRTLE."

If he regards your wishes in dressing, you should try to pay some attention to his views on your attire.

GIVE UP THE DANCES.

"Dear Miss Libbey: Your advice to so many unhappy people is so good and so heartfelt that I want to tell you about my case. I am a young married woman of 21, and everyone says very pretty. Now, my husband works nights and I feel that I am too young, and my friend says too pretty, always to miss the dances and parties because my husband doesn't go. My friend is a young fellow of 22 and likes me as a sister and, of course, jollies me a little, but my husband doesn't want me to attend any of these parties or dances, although he knows my friend well. Should I give them all up? "UNHAPPY WIFE."

Give up going to the dances by all means, unless you wish to create unpleasant talk.

HER FATHER OBJECTS.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am 20 and I have fallen in love with a girl of 17. Her father objects, on grounds that he thinks I just come for a good time, and has forbidden me to call again. I am earning a good salary as second engineer, with bright prospects of advance. What should I do? The girl loves me. "LONESOME."

The first thing I would advise is to try to convince the girl's father that you are really serious and do love the girl.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1912.

COLORADO COLLEGE

EVERY man of the community who availed himself of the opportunity offered yesterday to become more closely acquainted with Colorado College and its work must have been greatly impressed with the magnitude of the task that has been met and mastered in the upbuilding of such an institution. Especially would this fact come home to the older citizens who knew the present College campus twenty-five years ago when it was only a prairie.

During this period all of the College buildings with their equipment, costing over $600,000, have been secured, an endowment fund inadequate for the growing needs of the College, to be sure, has been built up, and current expenses have been met, notwithstanding the fact that funds to cover heavy deficits have had to be raised each year. An unusually able faculty has been secured, numbering now over fifty, a most valuable library of over 100,000 books and pamphlets has been collected, and over $60,000 has been expended on the best modern scientific apparatus. The student body has increased from a little over twenty to nearly 700, counting those of Cutler Academy; approximately 1,000 people have been added to the city, and the College has become one of the greatest financial assets of Colorado Springs.

The credit for the accomplishment of this tremendous task belongs primarily, of course, to the President of the College, Dr. William F. Slocum. The presidency of a modern college is something quite different today from what it was in the days of our fathers; it calls for a person who is at once a man of high ideals and an able business man.

It is not undue praise of Dr. Slocum to say that he unites in himself these two qualities in an unusual degree. He has frequently been asked to take the presidency of larger institutions with larger salary, and has invariably declined such offers, for his one idea has been to create here at the center of the Rocky Mountain Region a College of first rank on an independent foundation. The large attendance of leading and representative men of the community at the College reception yesterday afternoon on the campus is undoubtedly a mark of high appreciation of the work and the devotion of nearly a quarter of a century of service.

$300,000 MORE FUNDS NOW NEEDED

Dr. Slocum is now engaged in the tremendous task of raising an additional fund of $300,000 for the College. One-third of this amount is to go to the erection of a suitable and up-to-date gymnasium for the College; the other $200,000 is to be added to the permanent endowment fund to meet the expenses entailed by the normal growth of the institution, for every additional student in an educational institution means, not additional income, but additional expenses to be met.

One year from next June Dr. Slocum will have completed twenty-five years of hard work for the upbuilding of Colorado College. It is well known that all that he has ever asked for himself during this time is aid in the beneficent work of creating and developing this College. What better recognition can be made of this service than that every member of the board of trustees, the faculty and alumni, and the citizens of Colorado Springs who have profited by the College in so many ways should cooperate in generous words and deeds to see that the effort to erect a gymnasium for the College and increase its endowment should be made successful by December 31, 1912, the date established by the General Education Board, which has promised $50,000 for the completion of the fund now desired.

Every citizen of our city is vitally interested in making Colorado Springs one of the most attractive residence communities in the country. Great efforts are being put forth by our commercial organizations to make the city attractive to the thousands of visitors for whom this region is a great national playground.

Absolutely inseparable from this ideal is the upbuilding of Colorado College, for there is not, and probably never will be, any institution in our midst that will do more for the stability of business conditions than does Colorado College; and the larger the College the greater will be its share in the establishment of business stability in the community. Hard times will come and go, but the College will remain, always adding to character and the wealth of Colorado Springs.

Press reports yesterday were to the effect that a cold wave, with temperatures of 20 degrees below zero, and lower at some points, is following the western storm which developed with the middle Mississippi valley as a center. Residents of Colorado Springs who may be inclined to kick at the fairly cold snap of the last day or so, should congratulate themselves that they are getting off so easy. It gets cold once in a while here, and mighty cold, too, but at such times a glance at the weather reports from various sections of the country pretty nearly always shows that the Pikes Peak Region resembles the shorn lamb, so far as the tempered wind, and the tempered cold, for that matter, is concerned.

THE DAILY CHIT-CHAT

-BY- RUTH CAMERON

"Even those neighbors who had called Peter Featherstone an old fox had never accused him of being insincerely polite, and his sister was quite used to the peculiar absence of ceremony with which he showed his sense of blood relationship. Indeed, she herself was accustomed to think that entire freedom from the necessity of behaving agreeably was included in the Almighty's intentions about families."—George Eliot in Middlemarch.

How many people in this latter day and generation seem to share Mrs. Waule's opinion in regard to the Almighty's intentions about families?

And how many more, who may not think themselves absolved from being decently agreeable, do seem to feel a complete absence of any obligation to observe in their homes the various little courtesies and amenities which oil the wheels of social life.

I was much surprised the other day, when visiting at a new friend's home, to observe that "If you please" and "Thank you" were phrases almost entirely omitted from the home vocabulary. No one thought of saying "Excuse me" on rising from the table. No member of the family said "Good morning" to any other member. In short, although family relations appeared to be ordinarily agreeable, it seemed as if a mutual agreement to eliminate any unnecessary courtesies had been made in that household. And yet, outside her home, this woman is a most punctilious observer of every form and ceremony.

Now, some one has asked what is the use of having a family unless one can relax in their presence and be disagreeable to them, and I suspect that query sometimes finds an echo in all our hearts. But seriously, if "Please" and "Thank you" and all such courtesies are natural expressions of a spirit of love and consideration, instead of artificial forms which ought to be entirely discarded, surely there is no place more meet for their use than the home, where are assembled those whom we love the most, and to whom we owe the greatest consideration.

When I read in the newspapers of the doings of high society, meaning that kind of society which is founded on wealth, which is entirely independent of breeding or education, and which includes women who smoke, drink and swear, and men who have no more manly occupation than to give parties to monkeys, I never feel a pang of envy that I was not born into that class. For you see I have my own ideal of high society. And it consists of those who have generations of breeding and education behind them and who, if they happen to be wealthy, use the leisure "which is granted them out of the sweat and toil of other men's lives" for study, for social service, for intelligent travel and for converse with other really fine folks. Now isn't that a circle to which you would like to belong? And don't you feel sure that such folks as these are at least almost as careful about the little amenities of life in their homes as outside them? I do.

Now perhaps you are conscious that you lack the ancestry, the bringing up, and the opportunity to belong to such a circle. But wouldn't you like to have your children or grandchildren help constitute such a class in their day? If you would, I think one great step towards that end would be for you to try to have a home life, in which courtesy and good breeding are part of the atmosphere.

Ruth C. Cameron

OPEN PARLIAMENT

HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

The approaching recital of Vladimir De Pachmann is causing discussion and I've been delegated by the Colorado Musical club to say a word to those who love music but have no technical knowledge on "how to listen to music." It is, of course, a difficult subject, but suggestions may help, so here goes.

Architecture has been called frozen music. Well, change it round. Consider the composition you are listening to as a palace in sound. Watch its construction as it is built up, phrase by phrase, just as a chapter of Macauley is built up, one phrase balancing another; one set of phrases balancing another set, etc. This idea is important, as on it is grounded in great measure the understanding and enjoyment of big instrumental music.

Get the rythmic figure of the passage in your head, the Tum-ti-tum, so to speak, for enjoyment of a composition depends as much on the rythm as on the melody. Think of the pleasure you get from a good drum corps. Search for the melody. Learn to distinguish the melody from the accompaniment. No tune, no fun.

The sense of tune and the sense of time are planted deep in humanity, but the feeling for harmony is more a product of civilization, and so if you want to enjoy harmony, especially what is called "modern harmony," you must hear lots of it. From the first note of a concert, study tone. Learn to love a beautiful, opulent tone and to hate its opposite as you hate evil.

Notice the light and shade of the successive phrases, the hurries, retards and pauses. Bear in mind that the most fascinating "time" is not mathematically perfect, but is continually changing, hurrying and retarding in very real fashion, but frequently eluding the consciousness except in its heightened emotional effect.

I might say here that perhaps De Pachmann shows his greatness as a Chopin player more in his tempo rubato, the name for this kind of time, than in any other respect.

And lastly, endeavor to put yourself in sympathy with the artist. Learn to soar with him in his climaxes, exult over a climax, give way and emulate Jack Horner with his plum. Be generous with your applause. Applause is way ahead of bread cast on the water for returns. The returns of generous applause are instantaneous and with usury, if the artist is at all of the right sort.

ALBERT C. PEARSON.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 3.

SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

On a former occasion, I promised a correspondent of the Open Parliament to point out the ethical side of socialism, and, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall avail myself of the columns of your paper.

To the average reader, ethical socialism appears paradoxical, for to him socialism means revolution, incendiary speeches, riots, open attacks upon the rich, the repudiation of property rights, indiscreet criticism of all forms of religion—in short, agitation for a ruthless upheaval of our present civilization.

Forsooth, doesn't he read how Europe was washed with blood in 1848, and in 1871 at the Paris Commune? To be sure, the average American has no use for monarchial Europe or for the decapitated head of Louis XVI, but he abhors the incidental riots that were attendant upon such occasions, and as socialism tends to revolutionize society, it is but natural that he term its exponents rioters and anarchists.

On the other hand, it is but a matter of course for the student of history to point on the fact that no real reform has ever been accomplished without bloodshed. He may even point out the mighty Christian religion—that the spreading of its gospel was effected mainly by the sword, and in his opinion socialism likewise will justify such means for those ends.

Bellamy, we find nothing of an incendiary nature to justify the slightest accusation against its philosophy. This singular reason is obvious in the fact that socialism has had a healthy and natural birth—it has opened its eyes upon a world whose economic and moral conditions were ripe to embrace it, not in a spasmodic grasp, like the early Christians embraced Christianity, or like the French mob in the Paris Commune went beyond the agitation of Vaillant, Blanc and Favre, but its birth is the culmination and the eventual realization of the ethics preached by Moses, Isaiah and Christ.

The failure of those prophets to adjust society into a kingdom of God was not due to their defective ethical preachings, but the economic conditions were not ripe in their days. Thus the clergy began to interpret those teachings to suit the times and their private ends, for the church, like the feudal lords in those days began to dominate through the power of wealth, and Christ's purpose was defeated. Charity was the resultant virtue which they had exploited.

But humanity didn't stand still. Agriculture began changing the face of the earth, and along with it, the people's morals. To exterminate a vanquished tribe was already regarded as immoral—to take them as slaves became the order of the day. Agriculture demanded field workers and the church sanctioned slavery for centuries to come.

Still another era began to dawn upon the civilized world—the wheels of machinery started to turn by steam and electricity, displacing human power. Chattel slavery ceased to pay—the human family could very well get along without it, and consequently it became immoral. After a tussle laws were enacted, and today it is illegal and unethical to hold a human being in bondage.

But how about modern wage slavery of 75 per cent of the American sovereign people whom we call the proletarian class—a class that must look for its daily subsistence to the class that owns the tools of production—the capitalist class?

The fact is that the tool-owning class doesn't act the philanthropist but hires the proletarian for profit, and as the latter has nothing to sell but his labor power he has no choice but offer himself on te market to the highest bidder. It is true, he has the freedom of contract—he can leave Mr. Rockefeller and hire himself to Mr. Morgan—but how long will his stomach permit him to stay away from both of them? What alternative has he in the exercise of his freedom when his livlihood is dependent upon another?

The average employer in his private life may have the kindest of heart but in his commercial life it is cold as death. Andrew Carnegie is a living example of the above statement. At the time of the Homestead strike he hired Pinkertons and caused so much blood to be shed when his employes struck for a 10 per cent raise in wages; at the same time he lavished hundreds of millions of dollars on charity, public libraries and peace congresses. The reason is obvious. Carnegie would not have been the multimillionaire had he not kept wages down which enabled him to compete for government armor contracts, etc. In our competitive system it is absolutely necessary for a Carnegie to have a heart of steel in order to become the "iron master."

The student of sociology is amazed at the phenomenon—that with the increase of wealth, poverty is also on the increase. That, notwithstanding the per capita wealth of the nation in the last decade has more than doubled, the property-less class has increased in the same proportion.

In no time in the world's history has there rested such a terrible strain on the human family as today. Never was there such a mad craving for the earthly goods as we see in our present civilization. Education has contributed largely to this dilemma. The average man and woman reads the papers, magazines and the fashion plates—they see and read how the rich live and dress, they know of no distinction in class. On the statute books they are all equal.

The rich man's wife wears a coat of Persian lamb, the wife of the poor man craves it, too. She sacrifices her home and her womanhood in her insatiable desire to get it. Her daughter follows in her footsteps. She falls an easy prey to the wiles of the rich man. She barters her honor for gaudy raiment. The sanctity of the home goes to destruction. The price of living goes up. The market is floated with adulterated food. New temptations are thrown in the path of the poor every day—for profit—cheap music halls, cheap liquor, debasing shows and vulgar entertainments. Father, mother, son and daughter flock to the shops, to the mills, to the factories, and to the mines, sacrificing their best instincts for a taste of those temptations put in their way. The wheels of industry fly at a killing rate. Human limbs fly bleeding with it—people, young and old, descend hundreds of feet to the bowels of the earth digging wealth for the rich, spending their lives in hard toil away from sunshine, breathing poisonous air, and lo! we hear a crash, the air is filled with smoke and dust, mingled with human cries next day the newspapers report of so many dozens of human lives snuffed out.

We glance at it and then we pass on to the society page; we want to know how many guests were at Mrs. So-and-So's birthday party given in honor of her pet monkey. The underpaid worker and the unemployed read it, too. Envy is in their breasts. The former riots for higher wages, the latter waylays the lonely pedestrian; along with our growing wealth our penitentiaries grow. Crime, murder and suicide is rampant in our midst. The police force, the army and navy must be reinforced to cope with the situation, which means more taxes to the already overburdened people, new markets must be opened as an outlet for overproduction. Nations must war with each other for industrial supremacy. Ministers of Christ's gospel are preaching patriotism, war, and the spirit to fight. (I have in mind a sermon I heard by the venerable Rev. Gregg, late of the Congregational church, this city.)

In your own paper, Mr. Editor, we read every Sunday before we go to church, a sermon in big glowing letters by Herbert Kaufman, which likewise voices the spirit of the age. "Get! get!" he preaches, "or some one will get yours." "Do, do! or somebody will do you." "You need grit," he says, "you need fight . . . do not tell us what you can do—show us what you have got and we'll credit it to your standing in society." This and other stuff like it is in substance what our moralist preaches to us. The voice of Plato, Christ, Thomas Moore, Saint Simon, Robert Owen and Huxley falls upon deaf ears.

But socialism comes in and cries, "Halt!" It surveys the field of blood and strife and shouts "enough!" It cries to the capitalist "get off the people's backs." Socialism doesn't create classes, for class hatred is already here. It only points out the ills of society, and it offers abundant remedies for this veritable chaos by the universal adoption of the cooperative commonwealth.

I. POLANT.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 3.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS

From Detroit Free Press.

Birds sometimes make extensive migrations, even if they are of a species not commonly migratory. Prairie chickens once flew northward from Illinois prairies and passed over the city of Detroit, Mich., in great flocks, thousands of them lighting in the city limits before crossing the river to Canada.

Proceeding in this strange flight, thousands of them were drowned in Lake Superior, but so many of them sustained the long flight that they stocked districts north of the lake and made a prairie chicken hunting ground where there never had been such game before.

No satisfactory explanation of that migration, unprecedented, so far as known, was ever made, but the general opinion among sportsmen acquainted with conditions there is that it was forced by the persistent, excessive and indiscriminate raids of the market hunters on those birds.

An equally strange migration of wild turkeys once occurred in Michigan. Those big game birds were plentiful in the Michigan woods and were being hunted mercilessly by organized parties in the employ of dealers in Chicago and other cities. They disappeared from their haunts as suddenly and completely as if they had never been there. But they could not hide their exodus, their numbers were so great. It is chronicled that the migrating host was a quarter of a mile wide and was several hours in passing. They journeyed westward and in the course of time wild turkeys were reported plentiful in the districts of west Michigan, where they had been rarely seen before.

The mysterious disappearance of the passenger pigeon, of which there were millions in this country one day and not one to be seen anywhere the next, had not as fortunate a sequel as that of the Michigan wild turkeys, for no word has even been heard as to where the wild pigeons went.

An unaccountable appearance of birds in large numbers and of a kind not common to the region was that of the myriads of owls that suddenly came down on the game covers in the Saanach district of British Columbia in 1897 and played havoc with the pheasants, grouse and quail, as well as with domestic poultry.

Where they came from was and is a mystery. They were chiefly the species known as the bubo owl, well known in Maryland and Virginia, where it seems to be partial to crows as prey. Of these raiding owls in that northwestern area 500 were killed on Vancouver island, 200 in the city of Victoria by sportsmen who rose in arms against them. More than 1,500 owls were killed in a few weeks where perhaps not 50 of any kind had ever been seen before. It was supposed that intense cold weather had driven the destructive birds from their homes farther north.

HE PREPARED FOR DEATH TOO SOON?

From the New York Herald.

Chicago—After eating a lot of "mock turkey," Dr. D. K. Pearsons, aged 92, felt so well that he was led to believe that he had made a mistake in giving away all but a few thousands of a $7,000,000-dollar fortune. The aged capitalist fears he will live so long he will not have money enough to last him to the end of his days. The "mock turkey" was served at the Hinsdale sanitorium, whither Doctor Pearsons has betaken himself following the abandonment of his home. It is made of nut meats, and, after being shaped more or less like a turkey, is browned invitingly till it takes on the Christmas oven hue.

In return for the white pine, the Douglas fir and the black walnut, Europe has given North America the Norway spruce and maple and the Scotch and Austrian pine.

The Great Conflict

A Half Century Ago Today

FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

A lively skirmish occurred on the banks of the Accoquan, in Virginia. Captain Lowing of the Second Michigan, on picket duty in front of General Heintzleman's position, took 78 men from the regiment and started out in search of a body of Confederates who had been reported to be in Pohick church. Not finding the enemy at the church the Federal soldiers proceeded to Occuquan, where they encountered them. A brisk fire was maintained for a time, when the Federals withdrew.

J. P. Benjamin, secretary of war for the Confederate states, issued an order for the impressment of all saltpetre found in the hands of any but the manufacturers or Confederate authorities, the same to be paid for at the rate of 40 cents a pound. The order was made necessary by the extortion that had been practiced on the Confederate government by bands of speculators, who had obtained a corner on the commodity.

A bill providing for the enrollment of free negroes into the Confederate army, with amendments, passed the Virginia house of delegates. Among the amendments was one striking out the clause providing to compensate sheriffs at 10 cents a head for each free negro brought into the ranks, and instituting a fine of $50 or $100 on all such officers who should fail to comply with the requisition of the law. The bill provided for the forcible enrollment of all free negroes.

The Richmond Examiner uttered a strong plea to the citizens of the south, asking them for more active support of the Confederacy, and warning them against too great security in their recent victories.

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

A fine lot of Mrs. Croft's water color pictures just in for tomorrow.

HARDY'S

16 North Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

The county road in the southern part of the city was in very bad condition and loaded teams had difficulty in getting through. This was the Nevada avenue road. Tejon street was not opened south of the railroad until about 10 years later.

Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was sentenced to be hanged on June 30.

The Evening Telegram was the name of a new Denver paper which was to sell for 2 cents.

The water main on Huerfano street, near Tejon, bursted and completely flooded the street.

The room of the Y. M. C. A. in the National Hotel building, had been beautified by the addition of a new carpet and other ornaments.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 4, 1892

Water Commissioner Frost was at work setting four new fire plugs in the northern part of town.

The county commissioners notified all the saloon keepers at Cripple Creek that they must take out county licenses. They also decided to build a jail in the district.

E. A. Sawyer returned from a five-month visit to the east.

Cripple Creek celebrated its first wedding at which Miss C. O. Rowe and O. E. Ayers were united by a Florissant justice.

News was received of a rich strike in the Amythest mine at Creede. The Amythest has been the largest producer of that camp and is still producing considerable good ore.

If You Had to Live It Over-Again

A Timely Discussion on Why Marriage Is so Often a Failure

By DOROTHY DIX.

HALF a dozen people, men and women, none of whom had found happiness in wedlock, were discussing the other day the why and wherefore of marriage being so often a failure.

"All of us," said one of the men, "have had our experiences. Doubtless we have all made mistakes, but if we had to go back and live our married lives over again, if we were in the same situation, and the same problem confronted us, how would we act? What wisdom have we acquired?"

"Not to marry at all," replied another man cynically. "Play celibacy straight across the board to win. That's the only tip on how to be happy, though married, that is worth a cent."

"Ah," breathed a woman, "but matrimony is the only game in the world in which the burnt child doesn't dread the fire! The minute death or the divorce court mercifully relieves a man or woman of a disagreeable wife or husband, the rescued party immediately plunges back into trouble by getting married again."

"That's true," observed the second woman, "when I have observed how brutes of husbands and shrews of wives seem to live forever just to torture the good and lovely women and men they are married to. I always account for it on the ground that Providence has gotten discouraged at trying to take care of people's matrimonial affairs. I can imagine the angel who has such matters in charge drawing a sigh and saying, 'Oh, what's the use? If I take off that woman's husband with a cute little attack of appendicitis, she will be fool enough to marry the first man that asks her, or it won't do a bit of good to run over that woman with an automobile, for her husband will marry again in six months some other woman who will henpeck him as badly as she does, and he would be just as miserable.'"

Varied Opinions.

"Well," commented the third man, "all that I can say is that if matches are made in the other world, the factory is located in the brimstone territory."

"The one piece of wisdom that we all bring out of our matrimonial shipwreck," said the second woman, "is to avoid putting to sea with the shipmate we did."

"Ah!" exclaimed the first man, "but that is precisely the point I wish to make. Suppose that we did have to put out to sea with the same shipmate, suppose all the conditions were exactly the same, except that we had the experience that we have now, how would we navigate the matrimonial craft so as to keep it from going on the rocks? Could we prevent the catastrophe?"

"God knows," said one of the women, drearily.

"Yes, he knows—and perhaps we know also wherein we made our mistakes, wherein we were to blame, for the fault is ours, too, in some degree. No man and no woman is ever wholly to blame for a marriage being a failure. In some way every husband and every wife is responsible for the other's sin.

"For myself, I know that I never sit down before my own desolated hearthstone without putting dust and ashes on my head, and feeling that I did my part in wrecking our home. I did it ignorantly, unintentionally, blunderingly, but I did it in part, and I believe that if I had my married life to live over again, I could make it a success instead of the chastly tragedy it has been.

"I married a young girl who was beautiful, gay, vivacious, fond of pleasure and excitement and amusement. She was a poor girl, reared in a small village. In all of her life she has never had a pretty gown, a jewel or any of the frills that women crave. Nor had she had any amusement. She had never been to supper in a restaurant, had never seen a play, never traveled 50 miles from the dull and sordid little town in which she lived.

"I knew all of this, of course, but I did not realize what it meant until after it was too late. That was my first mistake, not understanding the danger of what I was doing. The girl I married was a woman who was famished for the gaieties and frivolities of life, and perhaps she was no more to be blamed for overindulgence in them than the starving man is who kills himself by gorging himself on food if no hand restrains him.

"I was city bred. All my life I had had plenty of money to indulge my tastes. I was weary of society, tired of the theater, restaurant life had long since palled upon me. When I married I wanted to settle down. I wanted the peace and quiet of a home.

"But this avid young creature was mad for the very things of which I was weary. She could not get enough of the glare and glitter of the cafes. She would have camped in a theater lobby if she could. She danced her slippers to ribbons. Her reckless extravagance knew no bounds.

"I was cruelly disappointed in her. Her unappeasable desire for amusement seemed to me to show her not only soulless and heartless, but absolutely vulgar. At first I made frantic efforts to restrain her; I argued with her, pleaded with her, but without avail; and then, sorely wounded, I turned from her in pride and anger and let her go her own gait unchecked.

"That is where I made my mistake. I failed to protect her. We became one of those forlorn couples whose marriage is a mockery and who have nothing in common except the loathed chain which binds them together. We scarcely ever met at meals, for she was generally dining out and going to some entertainment afterward while I spent my evenings reading or working on some law case. Of course, I never saw her in the mornings, because she didn't get up until noon, and she spent much of the time away from home, in Europe, or at some of the fashionable resorts in this country.

"Naturally, the inevitable happened; that always happens when a young, beautiful and unmarried married woman ranges society alone. The other man appeared. There was a nasty scandal, and divorce, and the other night when I saw in a restaurant the woman who had been the little country girl I married she was haggard-eyed, overdressed, with hard, painted lips and cheeks flushed with too much champagne.

"Hidden behind a palm, I looked at her for a long time without her seeing me, and I thought that if I had my life to live over again, if I could go back to our bridal hour, that I could save her and save myself. If it were to do over again I would tread with her the wild world of gaiety. I would give her her fill of the pleasures that she had never had, and whose very novelty made them so entrancing. I would satiate her with theaters, dances, and cafes until she turned from them in disgust. I would guide her among the breakers, protect her, and perhaps she would turn at last back to me.

"For I sometimes think that the reason she apparently never wearied of gaiety was because, by the time the excitement of going about began to pall upon her, she thought that she had lost my love and had nothing to turn to, so she was bound to go on, and on, chasing ever more madly the will o' the wisp of pleasure.

"If I had it to do over again," said the first man in conclusion, "I'd drive with a lighter rein, and let her bolt until she tired herself out, and then maybe she'd settle down into the jog trot of married life."

"Life is full of regrets that one did not do the other way especially with women," remarked the second man, harshly.

GETS DRUNK ON QUININE

From the New York World.

Patrolman Hugh Edwards of the Fifth street station was arraigned recently on a charge of quinine intoxication. His bride, Bertha Edwards, who had called out all the reserves from the Hamburg avenue station and two ambulances from the Brooklyn hospital, was also in court, shedding tears and sobbing softly while Magistrate Voorhees lectured on the abuses of quinine, and then suspended sentence.

Laura Jean Libbey.

First Aid To Injured Hearts

By Laura Jean Libbey

When Dancing Is Wrong

IT is as natural for all girls to take to dancing as for a duck to take to water or a bird to try its wings in alluring flight. The duck is warned that there is danger in going too far out, and the mother bird warns her fledgling that it is fatal for it to breast the mad careening winds, which would be sure to cause a broken wing.

There seems to be no one to warn young girls of the dangers that may lie in the sport which they love the best, the merry, thougthless dance. Every age seems to desire going at a swifter pace. The young men of today would find the dances irksome which so deligthed their great-grandfathers. The minuet was the delight of the maidens then. The waltz was pleasing to our fathers, but in this year of grace nothing save the music hall dances appeals to the liking of many young men.

When a young man enthusiastically praises the stage dances of this stage beauty or that one, calling it the poetry of motion, descanting on the delight of beholding her, declaring that it must be the greatest of pleasure to dance with her, his sweetheart recklessly decides that she will make a new parlor dance of it. She thinks he may admire her in it, too.

In her eager desire to appear pleasing to him it never occurs to her of the difference of the demure home dance and that of the freakish stage dance. The girl gathers all her girl companions about her and lets them into the secret. Girl-like, they take up the idea with enthusiasm. They visit the show, watch the steps, until they have the dance down fine; practice it until they have it to perfection, and then spring it on their home folks at some given party. By the time that their bewildered elders are catching their breaths the new dance is a furore from one end of the country to another, according to the publicity the newspapers have seen fit to accord it.

It is too late for the chaperons to hold up their hands in horror; if they had looked in upon the young folk while they were practicing the objectionable dance would have been stopped then and there.

It is not until they see the fresh debutante out upon the ballroom floor, dancing the fantastic music of the turkey trot, that they realize the full calamity which has been sprung upon them.

Of course, there are many girls to whom these sensational dances do not appeal, but they do not wish to be laughed at by the young women of their set and designated as prudes by refusing to take part in it.

It never occurs to young girls that there's any such a thing as being indelicate about it. In many a case society mothers are blamed for that of which they had no knowledge. All parents should look into the new dances that are proposed for their young daughters to join, and then they would not stop to wonder why ballroom marriages were decreasing. Dances which encroach upon delicate maiden modesty should not be indulged in by those in private life. Dances which cause a sensation and the name of being risque should be tabooed in every ballroom.

Answers

POOR GIRL.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am 23 and my father will not allow me to keep company with any young man, nor does he want me to go with any girls. He wants me to stay right in the house with him when he is home and never go out. When I tell him I want to go out he tells me to go and never come back again. My mother has been dead six years and a half, and I have been keeping house ever since. I have four older brothers and they have all left home on account of him, and I am alone with him now. He has no respect for me whatever, he says the terriblest language to me. No one ever comes to our house when they know that he is home, because they do not like him. Some people tell me that I am foolish for staying with him. I would not stay with him any longer if I could get a place to work somewhere else, but I have never worked for other people and I am kind of a backward girl. There is one young fellow of my own age that I think a good deal of and he of me, but we can never meet each other as we should, but meet at a friend's house. He wants me to marry him, but I am afraid of my father. It would be all right if I went with a fellow that had a lot of money but I love this fellow best, and I mean to marry him. Now, don't you think my father is too strict? What should I do, stay with him and hear those things every day or leave him? LONESOME."

Poor girl; I feel so sorry for you. Isn't it possible for you to be with your brothers? Couldn't you and they keep house together? One who lives constantly in the state of coldness and sorrow as you do is dead before one dies. I'd advise you to seek outside employment.

SHE LIKES ANOTHER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I have gone with a gentleman off and on for one year. Sometime it seems as if I care for him and other times I can't stand him near me. My folks want me to go with him only. I have a number of other friends I like better than him, and they all want to keep company with me, but my folks object. The gentleman first mentioned has spoken marriage, but I think I am too young for that, as I am 18 and just in the prime of life. I am considered pretty and a very stylish dresser. Kindly advise me a way so my folks will let me go around with these other fellows as well as this one. DOLLIE."

Better be guided by your parents' wishes, Dollie. You are too young to take such matters in your own hands yet.

IS IT PUPPY LOVE?

"Dear Miss Libbey: I have committed the sin of allowing the years to go by—am 35 and you might say a little shelfworn. Have bouncing good health, but never won a prize in my life for beauty. A young man 24 years old thinks I'm 'it.' Would you treat this as a case of puppy love and pass it up or would you take him seriously? I fairly envy the lamppost, where he leans when he says 'goodnight.' In other words, I'm dippy over him. What would you do, adopt him and bring him up the way he should go or marry him? Your answer will decide the matter, and, while I don't want to influence your judgment, please, O please, give me the benefit of the doubt. "FLORA."

You are very silly, Flora. If you love the fellow and he asks you to marry him—why, marry him.

HE'S FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am 28 and have been acquainted with a man since I was a little girl, as he has always been a friend of the family. He is much older than I am, being 49, and for the last few years he seems to think a great deal of me, but somehow I do not care for him. He is very good and kind to me, and when I am away from him I seem to like him a little, but when we are together it is altogether different, as I do not care for him then at all and have told him so, as he has asked me to be his sweetheart. He has a good business and has no bad habits and is a regular church attendant but is not so very good looking and is rather quiet. Do you think if I marry him I would be happy, as I know he thinks a lot of me and would ask me to marry him if I would only show that I cared for him, for he has almost said as much. "E. C."

Not unless you cared for him.

HE WANTS A DIVORCE

"Dear Miss Libbey: Can you give information regarding a divorce? I know you are opposed to separation but where two live together and are continually in opposition to one another what in the name of common sense am I to do? It looks as if it might come to blows. CARL."

I never advise in regard to divorce. It is a matter for the couple alone to decide.

SHE'S FOND OF HENRY

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am in love with a young man of — whose name is Henry. He buys me sodas on the way home from church. But later he has been going home with other girls and he buys them sodas too. I am very much in love with Henry, but for some reason he does not love me any more. He has gone to the country now and will not be back for some months. Do you think he will fall in love with any other girl? My heart is broke. Please advise me what to do. I am going crazy because I think so much of Henry. INGA."

I can't tell you what Henry will do. Better not think too much about him. Don't throw your heart at anyone that looks at you. Have more pride than to allow yourself to do this.

HE GAMBLES.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am a motherless girl of 19. About a year ago I met and afterward learned to love a young man about 20 or 21 with the biggest most beautiful brown eyes I ever saw. I saw him frequently, as much as three times daily, and I think he learned to care for me. Shortly before Thanksgiving we had a misunderstanding, entirely my fault though at the time I fancied him to blame. Directly before the holidays he got into some serious difficulty in his home town and left leaving no clew to his whereabouts. Now what I want to know is this: Should I ever chance to meet him would it be very wrong for me to make the first advances? I know he never would, he's too proud, and I feel I can't give him up. I don't care what he did, I love him just as I always did. He always conducted himself as a gentleman should and but for this one great fault, gambling, his character was above reproach. Of course, I shall abide by your decision. "MARIE."

You had better not think anything more about the fellow. You will save yourself a lot of misery later by forgetting him.

SELF-SATISFIED YOUNG PERSON

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am considered a beauty and am in the prime of life—mature but still with youth. Lately a young man of what I have reason to know are good morals, of an active and progressive mind, and of reticent manners, and the best of habits and breeding, has become very attentive to me. He is two or three years, perhaps, my junior, but quite my equal in mental powers. I have but one objection to him, but unfortunately this would be to me in a husband insuperable—he is excessively plain. The question I have long been pondering and which still engages all my thoughts in the daytime and even keeps me awake at night is, how far is it wise for me to encourage him? I am anxious to be fair, both to him and to myself. As to the former, it is, as I have said, out of the question for me to marry him, and yet might not the company of a woman of mind and breeding and slightly his elder do him a great deal of good? As to the latter, I have kept much to myself, as the mentalities of most of the men I have heretofore met I have found somewhat inferior to my own, and they therefore had no attraction for me. Would not the company of a gentleman of mental caliber equal to my own do me a great deal of good? Or do you think that these benefits, which would otherwise accrue to both of us, would be counterbalanced, if not outweighed, by the possible danger of a stronger and perhaps even irresistible passion which a closer acquaintanceship and relationship with me might bring on?

"This has long occupied my thought; it has been the first question pertaining to myself which I have been obliged to ask advice about from outsiders. Pray give this rather difficult phychological problem the benefit of all your experience and wisdom. "ETHEL P."

No harm in such a friendship, Ethel. I don't believe, however, that your plan will work out very well.

HE RESPECTS WOMEN.

"Dear Miss Libbey: Referring to the recent suicide of a well-known woman, it seems such a sad thing that, to all appearances, she died craving for a return of the great love she lavished upon one who evidently did not understand. If we only knew, such a love as this is priceless and rarely comes but once in a lifetime. Women who are capable of giving such a love are the finest and truest in the world, but it is a sad fact they generally fall into the hands of some cold, selfish, self-centered man, who, by his hardness and indifference, slowly kills this love. I am a man, and as I read of such cases as this I am ashamed of my sex as I meet them day after day and see how few know the worth of a good woman. I am constrained to say that men, as a race, are not going forward, and I firmly believe that for every man who causes a woman unhappiness there is a punishment awaiting. I judge all women by my mother, who is the grandest mother in the world; I am 41 years old and know many women, and to me they are all good and true, and for a man who has not respect for all women, to the extent of protecting them in all things and at all times, he does not deserve the name of man. May God bless and protect the girls and women always and keep them happy. HENRY."

MOTHER NAGS AT HER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I have a stepmother who continually nags at me, making my life at home very uncomfortable. About a year and a half ago I met a young man who since has asked me to marry him. He is very poor, but since we have been engaged he has worked steadily and hard and saved his money. He loves me dearly I know and would do anything for me. I left the city a few weeks ago and since I have lived here a man better situated financially, has paid several attentions to me.

I really feel that I love one as well as the other. It seems foolish of me I know, but I really am not anxious to marry, but I feel that leave home I must and want to do it in an honorable way. I know it would make the first young man feel very bad, but as I have always worked and earned my money and used it all for myself and have had everything that way I feel that it would be hard for me to have to deprive myself of different things. What will be the best thing to do? I want to do what is right and will. Will you advise me? ANXIOUS."

Feeling as you do you had better not marry the first fellow.

HUSBAND'S FLIRTING.

Dear Miss Libbey: A few weeks ago I found while in the machine a small pin which didn't belong to me. My husband and a friend had been out in the car the night before. I jestingly accused my husband of having some girls in the car with him. I was laughing when I said it, but when I saw the look on his face I asked him seriously if there really had been girls with them and he said there were. I didn't say anything then nor since—somehow I couldn't talk of it. Tonight he is out again for the first time since that night and since the kiddies are in bed I feel a bit blue. Don't think I'm a stay at home; on the contrary, I enjoy a good time as well as anybody. I am ready to go whenever my husband asks me. He believes a man should have a night "off" once in a while and I agree with him in a way, but am I narrow and old fashioned in expecting him to leave flirting to single men?

Would you say anything to him about it after waiting these two weeks or let it pass and hope it won't happen again? But won't it happen again? YOUNG MOTHER.

Certainly you are not narrow. No, as long as you have let it go so long don't refer to the matter now. I think I'd not be too generous in allowing him to spend evenings away from home. Have some entertainments for you both at home and invite in your friends.

PLAINT OF A PREACHER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am a young minister living in Illinois. Every woman from 16 to 60 years old thinks it would be fine to be a preacher's wife. I know their fine words and sweet smiles are but bait on a matrimonial hook. Not one is fitted to lead in any sort of religious work. A few of the younger ones can cook or bake, fewer are willing to do such work, few who can cook can sing or play an organ or even teach a Bible class. If I should marry one of these preacher seekers they would be just a burden to me and make enemies of the balance of the silly creatures. I find that such marriages are a failure. I need a good noble Christian wife and would give her a happy home. What is a man to do under such conditions? Go to another church? The same flirtation will be started. Young women seem to have no sense. Happiness especially in a minister's house depends on strict sincerity and sacrifice of our selfish desires. Few are willing to pay the price to be of use in the Master's vineyard. If any one knows of a way to find a suitable helper I should like to hear from them. ELI."

MARRIED MAN'S LETTER.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I wish to place before you and secure your valuable advice upon a state of affairs which in the near future might lead to serious complications. I am a young man not quite 30 and have been married for five years. Notwithstanding that I am temperate in my habits and employed steadily, my marriage is a complete failure, as my wife does not act toward me as she should—in fact it is a continual state of warfare. About a year ago a young lady friend called on my wife and since then has called once or twice every week. I accompanied her home on these occasions, as she would leave rather late, and before long our good nights were very tender indeed. She has intimated both by words and actions that she has more than a friendly feeling for me and as for myself, it is impossible for me to get along without her. I know you will tell me to try and forget her, to appeal to my conscience, my will power, my respectability, etc., but I have tried everything but the result is the same. My wife does not know of the affection this young lady and I have for each other, nor of the clandestine meetings we had arranged nor the hand-in-hand strolls and our tender good nights, but such is life. Kindly advise the most miserable of human beings what course to pursue in such ... perhaps you will say shameful and disgusting, ... and I assure you I will be very grateful indeed. The past four years of my bondage have been a perfect ... and I have always found it necessary to seek my pleasures outside of my home as I could never induce my wife to go out with me and perhaps this is the reason things are as they are. W."

The only thing for you to do is not to see the girl any more. She is not of the right sort. Better have a frank talk with your wife and see if you can't come to some amicable understanding.

HIS MOTHER DOESN'T LIKE HER

Dear Miss Libbey: I am 28 but my friends say I don't look it. I am deeply in love with a young man of 19 who will graduate as a chiropodist in two years and we desire to be married immediately as neither of us believes in long engagements for young people. Because I wear glasses and my hair is slightly streaked with gray his mother is opposed to our marriage but his father will leave him lots of money and my mamma doesn't object. Of course, I do not like to get in any trouble with his folks. I wish you would advise me what I am to do. My hair hasn't turned gray from age. I had a bad case of typhoid fever when just 16 and my hair changed color from the effects of the fever, so the doctor says. PERPLEXED.

I shouldn't think anything more about his mother's dislikes. If I were you. I am sure when she becomes better acquainted with you she will forget all about your glasses and your gray hair.

JUST A LITTLE ADVICE.

"Dear Miss Libbey: Just a little advice, for I think strangers' advice is much better than that from your own folks sometimes. I am a good looking young girl and I have been keeping company for the last three months with a young man 10 years my senior. He is a fine, respectable young man and also from a fine family. We have known each other all our lives, always been friends. Now I have a brother two years older than myself who is very fond of dancing, of which I am not, but he keeps a telling me to give my friend up, that I am spoiling lots of good times, that he is too old for me. We attend all kinds of other parties together and I always enjoy myself very much with him. Do you think it best for me to give up my friend's company on account of the difference in our ages and just be friends as before, or do you think that a girl of my age when she does not think of becoming engaged is doing wrong in keeping his company when, if not, he could be with some other nice girl more of his own age? Do you think he really cares for me? PUZZLED ONE."

The difference in ages does not count if you like the man. I wouldn't go with him continually if you do not intend to marry him if he asks you. He seems to be interested in you.

A MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT.

"Dear Miss Libbey: This is probably one of the most peculiar requests you have ever received during your public career. This is not the cry of a weakling, but of a man who has become discouraged. I will give you a brief description—please do not consider me egotistical—simply setting forth the desirable qualities I possess. Am 44, Mayflower descent, am a gentleman, have always been considered a good business man (until five years ago when I failed owing to sharp practice on the part of business associates, and as my friends said, my exaggerated ideas of business honor, but I can look any man in the face), of exceptionally fine personal appearance, neat dresser, good conversationalist, good habits, kind lovable disposition, in fact, I know from previous experience that I am a man women are proud of and care for. I have the greatest respect for a woman. I smoke, like to play a game of billiards, and enjoy the good things of life; have laid down on myself and my ambitions. I know there are lots of good, estimable women who have an abundance of this world's goods who are alone. My desire is to meet such a woman and marry her. My great respect for all women (and love is based on respect), association and gratitude would eventually lead to happiness. Life would take on a new aspect if the fear of a poverty-stricken old age was removed and I might soon place myself financially on an equal basis with my wife. I am a widower (not grass), not a relation, and will make any woman of refinement a good, true, and loyal husband. You may criticise me for my lack of manhood in wishing to sell myself to some woman for her money, but I know it will be a partnership which will eventually bring domestic happiness. C. J. R."

I cannot give you any help. I would suggest, however, that it would be more manly to try to recuperate your fortune by some other means than by marrying. I don't believe you would be much of a catch for any woman.

HE'S A DANDY FELLOW

"Dear Miss Libbey: I have been engaged to a dandy young fellow for the last three years. Last Sunday evening we had an appointment to go visiting and when he came up in the evening I had my hair dressed in the late style as all classy girls do (being accustomed to wearing it in puffs at other times). This aroused his temper exceedingly and he insisted that I go in the house and change it in the old way before he would take me to the aforementioned place. This I declined to do and of course it started a quarrel. Will you kindly settle this awful argument for me and tell me whether I did right or wrong? If I was in the wrong I am willing to do the apologizing. He always dresses to suit me, therefore I expect I did wrong in not changing. MYRTLE."

If he regards your wishes in dressing you should try to pay some attention to his views on your attire.

GIVE UP THE DANCES

"Dear Miss Libbey: Your advice to so many unhappy people is so good and so heartfelt that I want to tell you about my case. I am a young married woman of 21 and everyone says very pretty. Now my husband works nights and I feel that I am too young and my friend says too pretty always to miss the dances and parties because my husband doesn't go. My friend is a young fellow of 22 and likes me as a sister and, of course, jollies me a little, but my husband doesn't want me to attend any of these parties or dances, although he knows my friend well. Should I give them all up? "UNHAPPY WIFE."

Give up going to the dances by all means, unless you wish to create unpleasant talk.

HER FATHER OBJECTS.

"Dear Miss Libbey: I am 30 and I have fallen in love with a girl of 17. Her father objects, on grounds that he thinks I just come for a good time and has forbidden me to call again. I am earning a good salary as second engineer with bright prospects of advance. What should I do? The girl loves me. "LONESOME."

The first thing I would advise is to try to convince the girl's father that you are really serious and do love the girl.

The proper place to have your fancy party and opera garments cleaned is at the

Acacia Dyers & Cleaners.

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Makes your hair grow long, heavy and luxuriant and we can prove it

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Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow abundantly long, strong and beautiful. It at once imparts a sparkling brilliancy and velvety softness to the hair, and a few weeks' use will cause new hair to sprout all over the scalp. Use it every day for a short time, after which two or three times a week will be sufficient to complete whatever growth you desire.

Immediately after applying a little Danderine all dandruff will disappear, all itching of the scalp will cease and there will be no more loose or falling hair.

If you wish to double the beauty of your hair in ten minutes surely try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—In a few moments your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

If you care for beautiful, soft hair and lots of it surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter—A real surprise awaits you.

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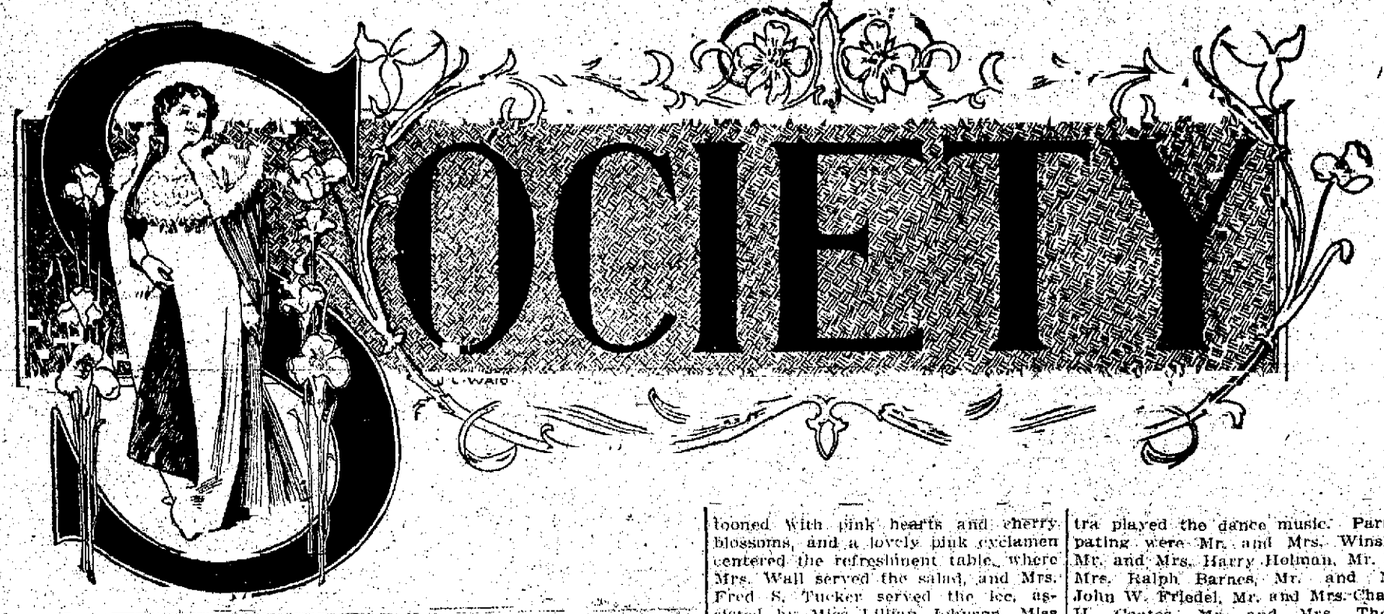


THE leading society event of the present week will be the annual ball of the Cheyenne Mountain Country club which will be given Friday evening, February 9, at the club house in Broadmoor. The wives of the board of governors have been asked to receive. Included are: Mrs. Eugene P. Shove, Mrs. Benjamin C. Allen, Mrs. James McK. Ferriday, Mrs. Henry Hine, Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, Mrs. Wilfred M. Hager and Mrs. Duncan Chisholm.

The committee of arrangements consists of Mr. J. Arthur Connell, Mr. John Jay Knox and Mr. Karrick P. Collins. Lehmann's orchestra of Denver has been engaged for the ball and there will be an elaborate buffet supper during intermission.

Dinner parties previous to the ball will be fewer than usual this year owing to the fact that the great pianist, De Pachmann appears the same evening at the Opera house and many will attend the concert and then go to the ball.

Musical Treats

Music lovers are to have two notable treats this week in Puccini's masterpiece "The Girl of the Golden West" which is to be given here Thursday evening, and the De Pachmann concert in the musical club artist series Friday evening.

It will be "society night" at the Opera house upon each occasion and the audience will certainly be a most brilliant one. Among those who have engaged boxes for the opera are: Mrs. Spencer Penrose and Miss Gladys McMillan.

Mrs. Thoron's Tea

Mrs. Ward Thoron, who is occupying the Aldrich residence, 1209 Wood avenue, this winter, gave a tea of handsome appointments last Tuesday afternoon to meet her mother, Mrs. Warder of Washington, D. C.

"The Talking Doll"

"The Talking Doll" a vivacious musical play for juveniles written by Mr. Shiford F. Hamp will be presented by about 35 children next Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond, 1738 Wood avenue. The parents of the children and a few other friends have been invited to witness the play.

Mrs. Penrose Entertains.

Mrs. Chaloner B. Schley was the guest of honor Friday at a beautifully arranged luncheon given by Mrs. Spencer Penrose of West Dale street. Twenty covers were laid for the ladies invited to participate. Mr. and Mrs. Schley leave today for the east and sail for Europe, February 24.

Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Penrose gave a dinner party of 12 guests to meet Mrs. Ellis of Philadelphia, sister of Mrs. T. L. Stober of Broadmoor.

Farewell Compliment.

In farewell compliment to Mrs. Chaloner B. Schley, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard gave a dinner of elegant appointments, last Wednesday evening, at her residence on North Cascade avenue. Pink and white cyclamen beautifully adorned the table at which were seated the hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner B. Schley, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Penrose, Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mrs. Turner Cooke, Mrs. James T. Anderson, Miss Holmes, Mr. Frederick L. Sherwin, Mr. Butler Williamson, Mr. Edgar J. Uhlich, Mr. Horace K. Devereux and Mr. Karrick P. Collins.

Dinner Before Ball

Before the El Paso club ball last Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Victor W. Hungerford entertained at dinner their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Pastorius, Major and Mrs. Charles T. Lowndes, Mrs. Turner Cooke and Mr. Frederick L. Sherwin.

For Outof-Town Guests.

Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins of Wood avenue gave a dinner of handsome appointments last Sunday evening, to meet Mr. William Biddle Sheppard and Mr. Alfred Bearce of Philadelphia. Covers were laid for 10.

Mrs. Tucker "At Home."

Mrs. John Speed Tucker, 817 North Weber street, will observe her usual monthly "at home" Tuesday afternoon. There will be an entertaining musical program beginning at 4 o'clock.

Evening Bridge Party

The Misses Eyre, 1922 North Cascade avenue, entertained informally Thursday evening at bridge in compliment to Miss Gladys McMillan. Three tables were arranged and a late supper terminated the enjoyable evening.

To Marry in St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ferguson Burns and children have gone to St. Joseph, Mo., to attend the Tootles-Spencer marriage. Miss Hazel Parker Tootle, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Burns, will be married to Mr. George Bennett Spencer of New York city, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, February 8, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. E. P. Tootle.

About 80 relatives and friends will be the witnesses of the ceremony and a large reception and ball will follow. The bride will be given in marriage by her grandfather, Captain James H. Parker. Mrs. Burns will be the matron of honor and her little daughter, Gladys, will be the flower girl. The bridesmaids will be Miss Gladys Tootle and Miss Ellen Boyd. Mr. James H. Parker, Jr., uncle of the bride, will be the best man.

Mr. Bennett and bride plan a trip abroad and will tour Europe until June. Their home will then be selected in New York city. Mr. Spencer is a contributing editor of the Cal book.

De Pachmann Recital

Vladimir De Pachmann, the renowned Russian pianist, will give the third recital in the artist series of the Colorado Springs Musical club, Friday evening, February 9. It is stated that this is De Pachmann's final tour, and as his art and his personality are discussed wherever people assemble who appreciate the superlative accomplishments in the musical world, local musicians are eager to judge for themselves. He plays Chopin as no other man has ever done and has become famous in consequence.

The recital will be as great a society event as the Schumann-Heink recital. There are fully 300 subscribers to the regular series of recitals this year, and 125 people are coming from Pueblo under the auspices of the Scott School of Music of that city.

The program, herewith, includes some remarkable Chopin numbers:

I.
Sonata, No. 9, A Major.....Mozart
Tema con variazioni.
Menuetto.
Alla Turca.

II.
(a) Ende vom Lied, Op. 12, No. 8, F Major.....Schumann
(b) Spinning Song, Op. 67, No. 4.....Mendelssohn
(c) Menuet, Op. 17, C Major.....Moszkowski
(d) Rondo Brilliant, Op. 62, E Flat.....Weber-Hensell

III.
(a) Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2, D Flat Major.....Chopin
(b) Prelude, Op. 27, No. 16, B Flat Major.....Chopin
(c) Impromptu, Op. 36, F Sharp Major.....Chopin
(d) Etude, Op. 10, No. 3, E Major.....Chopin
(e) Mazurka, Op. 67, No. 4, A Minor.....Chopin
(f) Mazurka, Op. 56, No. 2, C Major.....Chopin
(g) Valse Brilliante, Op. 34, A Flat.....Chopin

American Music Society

The February meeting of the Colorado Springs center of the American Music society will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hunter Seldomridge, 1015 North Nevada avenue, Wednesday evening, February 8, at 8 o'clock. The program will consist of compositions by Frederic Ayres, the gifted local musician. Mr. Frederic Ayres Johnson, some of which are to be played in public for the first time. The numbers will be:

Piano—
Fugue in C major
Miss Charlotte James.
Contralto—
"In a Gondola" (Browning)
"Bestowal" (Margaret Ballen)
"Spring Song" (Browning)
Miss Eleanor Thomas.
Accompanist, Miss Evelyn Lennox.
Violin and Piano—
Sonata (First time)
First movement—Allegro appassionato
Mrs. George M. Howe and Mrs. Frederick A. Faust.
Soprano—
"Where the Bee Sucks" (Shakespeare)
"Come Unto These Yellow Sands" (Shakespeare)
"Hesper" (Henry Van Dyke)
Mrs. John Speed Tucker.
Accompanist, Mrs. Faust.
Piano—
Fugue in E major (First time)
Miss James.
Baritone—
Song Cycle (First time)
"Songs of the Seconee Wolves" (Kipling)
(1) "Night Song in the Jungle"
(2) "Hunting Song of the Seconee Pack"
(3) "Morning Song in the Jungle"
(4) "Song Before Battle"
(5) "Death Song"
Mr. George H. Hemus.
Accompanist, Mrs. Hemus.

Dancing Party.

A delightful dancing party was given Friday night, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, at the Antlers, by Miss Dorothy Krause, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Krause. The guests were about 40 of the young friends of Miss Krause. Music was furnished by Fink's orchestra and supper was served at 8:30 o'clock.

Mrs Pastorius' Luncheon.

Mrs. Francis D. Pastorius was hostess of an elaborate luncheon last Thursday, at her residence on North Cascade avenue. The guests were Mrs. E. M. Harden, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mrs. Frank E. Kornochan, Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner, Miss Innes, Miss Peters of New York city, and Mrs. Turner Cooke.

Honoring Bride-Elect.

In honor of Miss Lillian Wall, whose marriage to Mr. John M. Woy of Telluride, is an event of the near future, Miss Jeannette Scholz gave a charmingly arranged bridge party yesterday afternoon. At the six tables, either straight or auction bridge was played, and framed water-color sketches were the prizes for each table. The rooms were artistically festooned with pink hearts and cherry blossoms, and a lovely pink cyclamen centered the refreshment table, where Mrs. Wall served the salad, and Mrs. Fred S. Tucker served the ice, assisted by Miss Lillian Johnson, Miss Frances Fickes, Miss Imogene Franklin, Miss Virginia Estill and Miss Alice McKinnie.

Mrs. Elliot's Tea

Mrs. David Elliot gave a delightful musicale and tea last Wednesday afternoon at her home on East Columbia street in compliment to Mrs. Merle N. Smith and her sisters, the Misses Grace and Anna Wolf. Vocal solos by Mrs. William H. Mayior and piano solos by Miss Grace Wolf were thoroughly appreciated.

Hand-wrought lace doilies were on the polished table which was beautifully adorned with a fancy basket filled with pink carnations and asparagus plumosa. Miss Wolf and Mrs. Ira J. Morse presided, and assisting were Mrs. William H. Spurgeon, Mrs. William T. Kasson and Mrs. Edward M. De La Vergne.

Among the guests were Mrs. Smith and the Misses Wolf, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Spurgeon, Mrs. Kasson, Mrs. De La Vergne, Mrs. Mayjors, Mrs. Robert Bruce Wolf, Mrs. George S. Elstun, Mrs. Frank Cotten, Mrs. Amos D. Craigue, Mrs. Egbert B. Simmons, Mrs. William L. Bryhofer, Mrs. Edgar E. Nason, Mrs. Samuel N. Proudfoot, Mrs. Anna H. Kampf, Mrs. Edwin W. Crowley, Mrs. Newman C. Crowley, Mrs. Jay More, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Leonore Cree, Miss Fonetta Flansburg, Miss Alda Flansburg and others.

Glee Club Banquet

The annual banquet of the Girls Glee club of Colorado college was enjoyed Monday evening at the Alta Vista hotel. The college colors, black and gold, were tastefully intermingled in the decorations of the dining room. The Alta Vista orchestra furnished the music. Original poems prepared for the occasion and several clever responses to toasts offered were pleasing features. The director of the club, Miss Viola Paulus, chaperoned.

Among those present were Miss Lucy Graves, president of the club; Miss Mary Randolph, secretary; Miss Gladys Crissey, Miss Vera McLoughlin, Miss Eleanor Ball, Miss Louise Auld, Miss Carrie Burger, Miss Marion Yerkes, Miss Burgess, Miss Knutzen, Miss Norton, Miss Florence Hemenway, Miss Sutton, Miss Thompson, Miss Gladys Thompson, Miss Marsh, Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Claire Wilson and Miss Violet Fuller.

Club Luncheon

The members and several guests of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs participated last Wednesday in one of the social functions of the year; a "discussion luncheon," in I. O. O. F. temple. The entertainment committee consisting of Mrs. James A. Orr, chairman; Mrs. Archie Macgargee, Mrs. Thomas N. Chapman, Mrs. John L. Pearce and Mrs. W. S. Meyer, most capably attended to the serving of a delicious several course luncheon.

The president of the club, Mrs. George A. Boyd, who happily fulfilled the duty of toastmaster, and those responding, were grouped around a large central table and the rest of those attending were at smaller tables, about 80 covers being required.

The room was festooned with the state federation colors, lavender and white. A silver candelabrum held the candles upon the center table and on the smaller tables were glass candlesticks for the candles veiled with shades of several colors. The flowers were Daybreak carnations with asparagus plumosa and ferns.

The subject of the toasts was "Something Clever from Clever Authors," and those responding demonstrated their cleverness by their entertaining resume and selections from the "best sellers" of the day. The speakers were Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Miss Blanche Lytle, Miss Maybelle Carter, Mrs. William P. Kinney, Mrs. A. P. Martin, Mrs. L. A. Miller, Mrs. A. B. Williams and Mrs. Robert Kerr.

Voice Recital.

The first of a series of voice recitals by the pupils of Dr. Vere Stiles Richards, was given Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Mabelle St. John, 1— North Tejon street. Compositions of d'Hardelot, Tosti, Hawley, Grieg, Donizetti, Mendelssohn and others were sung by Mrs. Noland M. Bishop, Miss Mabel Schofield, Miss St. John, Mr. Gerald B. Seldomridge, Mr. Walter Thomas, Mr. William Winchell, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Moye. The sextet from Lucia di Lammermoor" was admirably sung by Miss Schofield, Miss St. John, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Park, Mr. Seldomridge and Mr. Winchell.

S. S. Club.

Mrs. William W. Flora, 2129 North Nevada avenue, charmingly entertained the members of the S. S. club and a number of invited guests, last Friday afternoon. After a couple of hours spent in needlework and conversation, the hostess served light refreshments. The special guests were Mrs. F. B. Rothrock, Mrs. R. B. Russell, Mrs. F. W. Henley, Mrs. J. M. Whittenberger, Mrs. Bert Hull, Mrs. E. P. Crowley, Mrs. J. M. Curtis, Mrs. E. L. Whitney and the Misses Wolf.

Delightful Subscription Dance.

A delightful subscription dance was given Thursday evening at the Kinnikinnick, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Winslow, who are to leave shortly for California. Fink's orchestra played the dance music. Participating were Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Friedel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Theron Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Glenard W. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Woods, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson L. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Barthol, Mr. and Mrs. Nordine Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Stockdale, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fletcher, Miss Sweeney, Miss Adelaide Lower, Miss Clara West, Mr. E. Ross, Mr. Gazin and Mr. Arthur Brunner.

Bridge and Five Hundred

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoyt Stevens of the Alta Vista charmingly entertained several guests Friday evening at bridge and five hundred. There were pretty valentine tally cards. Punch was served in the drawing room all the evening by Miss Stevens and after the game, supper was served in the reception room, with Mrs. James F. Bussey and Mrs. Edson P. Stevens of Montreal, presiding.

Among those participating were: Dr. and Mrs. John E. White, Mrs. M. E. Harper, Miss Blanche Lytle, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, Mrs. Lulu Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Howbert, Mr. and Mrs. George Selsor Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Seldomridge, Mr. and Mrs. Norman M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Bussey, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Josephine Gough, Miss Walker, the Misses Baker, Miss Florence Stevens and Mr. Frank Stevens.

College Social Schedulee

The Colorado college social schedule for the second semester was issued a few days ago by a committee composed of representatives from the different student organizations and a faculty committee. It is as follows:

Saturday, February 3—Fraternity night.

Friday, February 9—Musical society concert and Intersociety debate.

Saturday, February 10—President's reception to juniors and sopohomore party.

Saturday, February 17—Dramatic function.

Wednesday, February 21—Saturday, February 24—Clark lectures.

Friday, March 1—Musical club concert.

Saturday, March 2—Pearsons' play.

Friday, March 8—Colonial ball.

Saturday, March 9—Fraternity night.

Friday, March 15—Y. W. C. A. circus.

Saturday, March 16—French play.

Tuesday, March 19—Musical recital.

Saturday, March 23—Pan-Pan.

Friday, March 29—Vacation begins.

Tuesday, April 9—Vacation ends.

Friday, April 12—Pearsons' banquet.

Saturday, April 13—Fraternity night. Game, Colorado Springs.

Friday, April 19—Apollonian banquet and Engineers' ladies' night.

Saturday, April 20—Hagerman hall open house. Game, Fort Collins.

Friday, April 26—Game, Denver.

Saturday, April 27—Junior event. Track meet, Denver.

Friday, May 3—Senior dramatics.

Saturday, May 4—High school day. Girls Glee club concert.

Friday, May 10—Student government banquet. Game, Golden.

Saturday, May 11—May festival. Track meet, here.

Friday, May 17—Dramatic club dance.

Saturday, May 18—Fraternity night. Game, here.

Friday, May 24—Cascade supper. Pearsons senior night. Game, Boulder.

Saturday, May 25—President's reception to seniors. Track meet, Boulder.

Wednesday, May 29—Apollonian ladies' night.

Thursday, May 30—Decoration day. Game, here.

Friday, May 31—Examinations begin.

Saturday, June 1—Fraternity night.

Sunday, June 9—Baccalaureate Sunday.

Wednesday, June 12—Commencement.

The Contemporary function takes place some time in the week beginning May 12. This schedule is subject to slight alterations.

Cornucopia Club

Mrs. William B. Jenkins enjoyably entertained the Cornucopia club last Wednesday afternoon at her home on South Nevada avenue. The members happily commemorated the birthday anniversaries of Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. E. A. Peifer and Miss Clara Helm. Five hundred was the diversion previous to a delicious supper at 5 o'clock.

The floral centerpiece on the table was composed of daffodils and the yellow candles were ornamented with yellow shades. The large birthday cake which was a prominent part of the occasion, was illuminated with three candles, one each, for the honor guests. Much amusement was derived from the "best wishes and many happy returns of the day," expressed in original rhymes by the ladies participating.

Farewell Compliment.

As a farewell compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Buhler, who are soon to go to California, a surprise party was given by the Order of the Owls and the American Yeomen, Wednesday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Franklyn, 16 North Fifth street. The guests of honor were presented with a handsome silver bread tray.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Miles Standish, Mr. and Mrs. Searle, Mr. Holtby, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Davis, Mrs. Hattie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Wister, Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart, Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Sonnekson, Mr. and Mrs. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Buhler, Mrs. Alex Taws, Mrs. Alice Lane, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Detrich, Mrs. Vina Husted, Mrs. Flemming, Mr. Absendschan, Miss Verna Franklin, Wallace Wister, Eugene Husted, James McCullough, Susie Searle, Alice Nichols, Misses Edith and Blanche Ramsell, Edward Nugent, John Wister and Elbert Williams.

Twenty-first Anniversary

The twenty-first birthday anniversary of Mr. Otto Hering of Breed, Colo., was the occasion of a surprise party last Friday night. Music, games and dancing contributed toward the pleasure of the guests until a late luncheon was served.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Werner Hering, Mr. and Mrs. August Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Hanning, Miss Emma Steinon, Mr. Charles Sullivan, Mr. Perry Deal, Mr. W. B. Hitching, the Misses Augusta and Ella Hering, Mr. C. W. Fish, Miss Mattie Dunnington, Mr. Joseph Green, Miss Jessie Green, Mr. Chester Anderson, Mr. Maxwell Hanning, Miss Hernandez, Mrs. Young, Mr. Otto Hering, Mr. Werner Hering, Jr., Mr. Roy Emery, Mrs. Paul Steinon and Miss Helen Hanning.

Twentieth Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. W. Holman celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage last Saturday evening, at their home, 425 East St. Vrain street, in a delightful way. The Rev. S. E. Brewster, present pastor of the First Christian church, repeated the ceremony of a score of years ago, performed by the Rev. J. P. Lucas, and Senator Mark A. Skinner, who was the best man in 1892, assisted as on the first occasion.

Mrs. L. J. Sunderlin and Mrs. Macgargee assisted the host and hostess in receiving. Mrs. H. Young rendered several piano solos, and the Rev. Mr. Brewster sang a solo.

At 9:30 o'clock, the guests were invited to the dining room, where a two-course luncheon was in readiness. Pink and white prevailed in the decorations and refreshments. Miss Ethel Loud and Miss Ruth Mills served, assisted by Marguerite Valkman and Beulah and Louise Phelps. Many beautiful presents were received.

Among the guests were some who witnessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Holman. Included were the Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Mark A. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Leon J. Sunderlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sunderlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Binkert, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stivers, Mr. and Mrs. Archie C. Macgargee, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Crannell, Mrs. Lora Fairley, Mrs. Fingel, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Rudd, Mrs. Valkman, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Honnan, the Misses Sixt, Miss Loud, Miss Mills, Miss Eva Shannon, Miss Hosman, Mr. C. E. Perry, Mr. F. J. Fox, Harry and Newton Holman.

To Meet Mrs. May.

To meet Mrs. I. May of Memphis, Mrs. Burton B. Grover gave an enjoyable little reception last Thursday afternoon at her residence, 1618 North Nevada avenue. Miss Bessie Currie poured the tea. Mr. and Mrs. May have taken apartments at the Acacia hotel for the winter.

Vjente Sewing Club.

Mrs. Frank Frye, 318 North Cascade avenue, was the hostess last Wednesday afternoon when there was a meeting of the members of the Vjente Sewing club. The guest was Mrs. Roy C. Harden.

While engaged in needlework, the members planned for an evening entertainment in compliment to their husbands to be given Tuesday, February 13, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Yates, 608 North Nevada avenue. This will take the place of the usual meeting and the next regular one will be held at a time and place to be announced later.

R. P. L. S. Club.

Mrs. Charles E. Pend, 1207 Washington avenue, entertained the members of the R. P. L. S. Five Hundred club last Thursday afternoon. The substitute for the hostess was Mrs. H. M. Richmond. A hand-decorated plate, the first prize, was won by Mrs. John L. Pierce; also, a hand-decorated plate, the second prize, by Mrs. Ernest J. Goldsworthy, and a local water color scene, the third prize, by Mrs. Allen Lee.

For the luncheon afterwards, the place cards were hand-decorated in sweet peas and a vase of pink and white sweet peas ornamented the table. Mrs. J. L. Pearce, 408 East San Rafael street, will be the hostess of the club meeting, Thursday, February 15.

Kappa Sigma Dance.

The college and fraternity colors adorned the rooms last night when the monthly Kappa Sigma dance was given in the San Luis school building. Fink's orchestra furnished the music. The guests invited were: Miss Edna Biggs, Miss Frances Adams, Miss Lillian Williams, Miss Nelle Estill, Miss Elsie Connell, Miss Charline Billington, Miss Martha Phillips, Miss Norma Koch, Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Ruth Wallace, Miss Lorraine Williams, Miss Lila Haines, Miss Maude Stanfield, Miss Marion Haines, Miss Lucile Parsons, Miss Ernestine Parsons, Miss Janet Kampf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Holden, Mr. E. Stanley Alden, Mr. William Argo, Mr. W. W. Platt, Mr. M. R. Smith and Mr. C. N. Phillips.

R. S. Club.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Charles H. Coates entertained the members of the R. S. club most delightfully at her home, 2219 North Nevada avenue, as a farewell compliment to Mrs. E. W. Winslow. A red and white color scheme was carried out quite prettily, the flowers being carnations. The club members each presented Mrs. Winslow with a little remembrance to be used while on her journey.

Those present were: Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. John W. Friedel, Mrs. Harry Holman, Mrs. Ralph Barnes, Miss Adelaide Lower and Mrs. Coates.

Birthday Anniversary.

An enjoyable surprise party was given by friends of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Lundblom, in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Lundblom, last Wednesday evening. A handsome piece of silver was presented, and the evening was spent in music, dancing, and partaking of a dainty luncheon.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Lundblom, Mr. and Mrs. Lindberg, Mr. and Mrs. Haugen, Mr. and Mrs. Deplome, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Kjare, The Misses Elsie and Louise Stock, Miss Josephine O'Leth, Miss Johanna Gustafson, Miss Ethel Fritsch, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Hildan Swenson, Mr. C. Loving, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. P. Wullertz, Mr. William Fink, Mr. Boland, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. W. Fritsch and others.

King High Five Club.

The King High Five club spent Thursday evening very pleasantly as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gardner, 517 North Nevada avenue. Mrs. William Clark received ladies' first prize, an embroidered centerpiece; Mrs. William A. Davis, second, a box of stationery; Mr. Marion Clark, gentlemen's first prize, a pierced brass pipe rack; and Mr. William Clark, second, a picture. Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, 419 East Boulder street, will entertain the club Thursday evening, February 8.

Chapter Social Meeting

A social meeting of the Pikes Peak chapter of the American Woman's league was held Friday evening at the residence of the president, Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, 18 East Willamette avenue. The rooms were handsomely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Many enthusiastic members were present and an enjoyable program was rendered.

During the evening, Mrs. Eldredge, who is state regent and president of the local chapter, gave many helpful suggestions for the success of the organization. Mrs. Carrie Gledhill gave several readings appropriate to the occasion. Miss Pearl B. McMillan, with Mrs. Julia G. Palmer at the piano, sang the national song of the American Woman's league, "Turn Your Faces to the Sunshine," and "The Geisha Girl of Old Japan" composed by Mrs Maude McFerran Price of this city. After the program, the hostess served light refreshments.

Congress Five Hundred Club

The Congress Five Hundred club met Tuesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Andrew D. Jones, 4 Holly avenue, Broadmoor. The substitute was Mrs. J. H. Sylvester. Miss Emma Johnson received the first prize, a set of silver fruit knives; Mrs. Louise I. McPherson, second, a hammered brass card receiver, and Mrs. Henry T. Sinclair, third, a hand-decorated nut bowl.

Pink and white carnations adorned the parlor. All was red and green in the dining room where a delicious three-course luncheon was served. A thrifty potted azalea formed the centerpiece and red satin ribbon was draped from the electrolier to the corners of the table. Mrs. Winfred Norris, 1031 Lincoln avenue, will be the hostess of the meeting Tuesday, February 13.

Dinner Party and Cards

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warden Reid of Kansas City, were the guests of honor Wednesday evening at a dinner party given at the Acacia hotel by Mrs. Lula Bernard. The other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. Arthur Perkins and Miss Harriet Sheafor. Music and cards were the diversions during the evening.

Columbine Embroidery Club

Mrs. C. B. Thompson, 129 East First street, Nob Hill, entertained the members of the Columbine Embroidery club Wednesday afternoon. In the guessing contest, Mrs. Drake won first, and Mrs. Harrison, second prize. After about two hours spent in embroidery, the hostess served dainty refreshments.

The special guest was Mrs. Samuel Harris. Others present were Mrs. Kammerer, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Gillies, Mrs. Gandy, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Yount, Mrs. Michael and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Walton, 928 North Cedar street, will entertain with a St. Valentine's contest, Wednesday, February 14. Members will be dressed in costume.

Musical Afternoons.

Mrs. Ira J. Morse, 1504 North Nevada avenue entertained congenial groups of friends last Friday and Tuesday afternoons with a fine musical program given by a Victrola. Those assisting were Mrs. Samuel H. Kinsley, Mrs. George H. Hemus and Mrs. Edgar F. Nason on the latter afternoon. Red roses and asparagus plumosa adorned the tea table when light refreshments were served.

Mrs. Morse has issued invitations for a luncheon of 12 covers, to take place on Tuesday next.

H. H. Club.

The members of the H. H. club spent last Friday afternoon very pleasantly as the guests of Mrs. Lawrence Pritchett, in her apartments on East Pikes Peak avenue. Late in the afternoon a dainty luncheon was served.

For Mr. and Mrs. Peifer.

In honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Peifer, who are soon to leave the city, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers E. Maddocks, 5 Cheyenne boulevard, entertained at five hundred, Friday evening. After cards were laid aside, a delicious oyster supper was served, the guests being seated at a table decorated with daffodils.

Those participating were Mr. and Mrs. Peifer, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Kittleman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. Leon A. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. Jay More, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Belschner and Mr. and Mrs. Maddocks.

Farewell Surprise Party

In farewell compliment to Miss Gwendolen Peifer, who is soon to go to California, Miss Dorothy Soper and Miss Elizabeth Belschner gave an enjoyable surprise party, last Saturday afternoon at the home of Miss Belschner. Miss Peifer was presented with a book containing the addresses of her girl friends and the afternoon was spent in playing games and partaking of dainty refreshments.

Those participating besides those already mentioned were Miss Mamie Babcock, Miss Winifred Ross, Miss Irma Hawk and Miss Margaret Horn.

Party for Husbands

Friday evening, the members of the R. P. L. S. Five Hundred club gave a most enjoyable party in compliment to their husbands at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Snyder, 114 East Madison street. Ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. John L. Pearce, a gold nut spoon; second, by Mrs. James Stewart, a silver call bell; and third, by Mrs. Allen Lee, a veil pin. Three handsome steins, the gentlemen's prizes, were won by Mr. Pearce, Mr. Ira Lowe and Mr. Harry Griswold.

Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Nolan M. Bishop and Miss Marion Lee gave a brief musical program after the game. American Beauty roses and ferns were used as floral decoration and a fine late supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Emma McLain and Miss Susan McLain were the substitutes. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Allen Lee, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Goldsworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver M. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pond, Mrs. Louise I. McPherson, Miss Grace Dickinson, Miss Marion Lee, and Miss Jeannette McPherson.

Alpha Chapter Entertained

Miss Margaret Aylard delightfully entertained the Alpha chapter of the Colorado Springs High school last Saturday afternoon at her home, 15— North Weber street. The chapter colors, white and green, were shown in the decorations of white carnation and ferns. Music and refreshments each contributed to the pleasure of the guests.

Those present were Miss Aylard, Miss Mabel Wilson, Miss Ione Bartholomew, Miss Beatrice Thomas, Misses Adell and Edna Vorrath, Misses Ellene and Mattie Carrick, Miss Adella Bowles, Miss Edith Hill, Miss Georgia Urquhart, Miss Sara Hamilton, Miss Frances Dvorak, Miss Eleanor Goshen, Miss Bessie Woodring, Miss Ruth Mills, Misses Helen and Margaret Nicholson, Miss Maggie Lack, Miss Florence Mullen, Miss Louise Anderson, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Bessie Atkinson, Miss Vera Arnold and Miss Edna Bourk.

Suburban Card Party

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Larrabee entertained the members of the B. T. club last Friday evening at a card party in their home a few miles from Colorado Springs. The hostess served a bountiful luncheon after cards were laid aside. Those participating were Mr. and Mrs. William Starsmore, Mr. and Mrs. James Gauld, Mr. E. Hunton, Miss Levena Moore, Miss Mabel Starsmore, Miss Lios Gauld, Miss Helen Larrabee, Mr. Winfield Starsmore, Master Laurence Starsmore and Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee.

Personal Mention

Dr. H. Trossbach of this city, who went east early in the new year, is taking a post graduate course in diagnostics of internal medicine, at the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore. Dr. Trossbach has spent a day or two in New York city, Annapolis and Washington, D. C., and intends to arrive home February 22.

Mrs. R. George Buchanan, 1611 Wood avenue, leaves this week on a short trip east, and later intends to go to California.

Mrs. James H. Franklin has been called to her home in the south on account of the serious illness of her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Howbert and Miss May Howbert returned last Friday from a three months' trip in the east.

Mrs. Francis Drexel Smith and Mr. Edward A. Rosenfeld, who have been visiting relatives in Chicago for several weeks, are expected home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chisholm enjoyed a motor trip to Canon City last week. Mrs. Chisholm's eastern trip has been delayed owing to illness in the family.

Mr. and Mrs. William Irving Howbert have taken possession of their new residence, 630 North Cascade avenue.

Miss Gladys McMillan will spend this week in Denver with Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill and attend grand opera.

Miss Marguerite Miller has returned from a visit with Cleveland relatives, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Dorothy Osborne. The engagement of Miss Miller to Mr. Willard John Crawford, Jr., was announced a few weeks ago.

Mr. Francis Gilpin and Miss Laura Gilpin have returned to their home in Austin, Colo., accompanied by Miss Ethel Hall. Mrs. Gilpin still remains here as the guest of Mrs. John G. Shields.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Perry went to Denver a few days ago and intend to occupy their home in that city in the future.

Miss Jackson of Upper Alton, Ill., is the guest of Miss Ethel Rice, 528 North Tejon street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tait Milliken are occupying their new residence, 161— North Cascade avenue.

Miss Innes, 410 North Cascade avenue, is entertaining Miss Marion Peters of New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Puffer left for Los Angeles and Long Beach yesterday. During their absence, their sons, the Messrs. Harry and Ray Puffer, will reside at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Mandelbaum who have been guests at the Antlers left Thursday night for Los Angeles and will sail for Honolulu soon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patton of Telluride are visiting in the city.

Mrs. S. S. Hutchinson of Fort Dodge, Ia., is with her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Johnson, 745 East Cimarron street, who is quite ill.

Miss Marie Louise Bartlett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William L. Bartlett, left last Monday for Bisbee, Ariz., having accepted the chair of mathematics and music in the high school.

Mr. William L. Bartlett has gone to West Point, Ga., where he will follow his profession of civil engineer for an irrigation company.

Mrs. A. J. Bayne and Miss Alice Bayne are spending the winter in Boulder with Mrs. Bayne's daughter, Mrs. J. F. Vogel.

In order to insure insertion, all contributions intended for the society and women's club departments of the Sunday Gazette must reach the editor, Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams, 226 Cheyenne avenue, telephone Main 132—, or The Gazette office, telephone Main 215, not later than noon of the preceding Friday.

Hot Steaming Coffee

DERN'S 7

made from the rich brown berries roasted in our specially constructed plant, is by far the most delicious morning beverage.

And how many more mornings will the saving of 10 more cups to each pound do your family?

THE DERN TEA AND COFFEE CO.
Makers of Fine Candies
26 S. Tejon St. Phone Main 575

DOING YOUR OWN HOUSEWORK

What do you think of the advantages of doing your own work over that of employing help?

This question has been proponded to me in various ways lately, principally by several letters I have had on the subject, says Christine Terhune, in the Chicago Inter Ocean. One woman writes:

"I find a servant a great nuisance as well as an extra expense. I enjoy doing my own work, I feel so fresh, and it certainly does agree with me. I send out my washing, although I do my own ironing, and much prefer my present plan to the time when I kept a maid."

Another writes: "I have found out that a maid is a bother and an expense. It is almost impossible to economize with one in the house. If you do, they think you are 'cheap.'"

I think there is much to be said for the woman who does her own work, so far as her freedom, her ability to economize and other details are concerned. I have friends who employ no hired help beyond a laundress or a woman who comes occasionally to do rough cleaning, and I must say they strike me as persons to be envied on a number of counts.

Said one woman to me: "If I order luncheon at 1 o'clock and stroll in a quarter of an hour late on a few occasions, my cook gets to the point of expecting me to be late as a rule, and when I want a meal on time I can't get it. That is one of the penalties I pay for not doing my own work."

I have considered this more than once, and I think it bears the marks of reason. Undoubtedly it is a comfort not to have to give up a matinee or an afternoon tea in order to go home and get dinner, and it is also a relief to feel, when you return home tired, that you do not have to clear the table and wash up the dishes after you have finished your meal. But you have to compensate for this by promptness and rigidity in other things, whereas if there were no one to consult but yourself and your family, you could take liberties with impunity.

The advantages of the latter condition are borne in upon me every time I visit one especial house where the women of the family do all the work. They live prettily and simply, with always plenty of good food, though without a great number of dishes. Dinner may consist of meat and a couple of vegetables, and if a salad follows this there will be no dessert. But the food is always well cooked and daintily served and the family can allow themselves delicacies they might not feel justified in having if they had to provide these for a kitchen force as well. If they choose to sit and chat for an hour before clearing the table, if they prefer to put the dishes aside to be washed the next morning when they are not in their best clothes, no one is hurt or hindered by it but themselves. They are not worried lest they should be making the kitchen work late for the cook, or by the thought that they are getting her into careless habits. When they exercise hospitality they give their own efforts, their own service and feel they can do as they please.

Another merit in keeping no maid is that you can have your house in just the order which suits your personality.

IOWA WOMAN WELL AGAIN

Freed From Shooting Pains, Spinal Weakness, Dizziness, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my health."—Mrs. Harriet E. Wampler, 524 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Consider Well This Advice.—No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Personal Mention

Mrs. E. A. Peifer and her daughters, the Misses Beatrice and Gwendolen Peifer, of Ivywild, leave tomorrow evening for Santa Monica, Cal., intending to remain for several months. Meantime, Mr. Peifer will go east on a business trip.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Barnett, whose marriage was celebrated January 1 in Manitou, are at home to their friends at 701 East Platte avenue. Mrs. Barnett was Miss Margaret Grier previous to her marriage.

Club News

DEAN EDWARD SMITH PARSONS of Colorado college will be the speaker next Saturday, February 10, at 3 o'clock in I. O. O. F. temple, when there will be an open meeting of the home and education department of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs. The subject will be "Children's Reading" and parents and teachers are particularly invited to attend the meeting which will be one of more than ordinary interest and importance.

The regular meeting of the art and literature department will be held Wednesday afternoon, February 7, at 3 o'clock. Miss Flansburg will lecture on "The Iliad" (continued).

The study class of the social science department will meet Tuesday afternoon, February 6, at 3 o'clock, with Mrs. Jay B. Merritt, 1709 North Tejon street. Mrs. Robert Kerr will review "Privilege and Democracy in America," Frederick C. Howe.

* *

Young Women's Christian Association

The usual vesper service will be held at the Y. W. C. A. rooms in the DeGraff building this evening at 5 o'clock. Dr. Price, a sister of Mr. W. S. Jackson of this city, will speak of her work in connection with Dr. Judson's institutional church and the Mariner's chapel on the Bowery, the first church ever established for sailors. Dr. Price is at present chairman of the work among mothers of the New York city mission. Miss Jennie Pinckney will sing and Mrs. Charles Lansing will have charge of the vesper tea which will follow the service, assisted by Mrs. Horace F. Lunt, Mrs. George Finlay, Mrs. Samuel Caldwell and Miss Curtin. All women are cordially invited.

In connection with the spring term of classes of the Y. W. C. A., Dean Parsons of Colorado college will give a six weeks' course on "The Social Message of Jesus," beginning Monday, February 5, at 7:30 p. m. This free class affords exceptional opportunity, as it has been given with great success throughout the country. Any persons desiring to take this course may register by phoning the Y. W. C. A. office, Main 2168.

Registration will still be received for the Tuesday evening physical culture class to be conducted by Miss Bennett. The hour for the class is from 7:30 to 8:30, and attention is called to the fact that it makes possible attendance at evening entertainments. Any member of the class wishing to come at 7 o'clock will receive extra coaching.

In addition to the Monday and Tuesday afternoon gymnasium classes and the Saturday morning embroidery class, Thursday afternoon is to be junior members' afternoon. All members of the department are invited to the association rooms each Thursday after school to an afternoon of story telling, games and general good times.

The junior department of the Young Women's Christian association, with an enrollment of 100, is to be conducted in the future by Miss Dorothy Frantz.

* *

Portia Club

An interesting meeting of the Portia club was held Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Charles T. Fertig. Mrs. John P. Madden conducted an instructive parliamentary law drill and Mrs. A. L. Mowry gave an entertaining talk on "Josephine Dodge Daskam" and "Myra Kelly."

Mrs. F. W. Goddard and Mrs. W. L. Bartlett presided at the coffee and chocolate urns while refreshments were served during the closing social hour. Yellow and white tulips were selected for the floral decorations on the center of the table.

The hostess, Thursday, February 15, will be Mrs. Carlton Aylard, 1521 North Weber street. Mrs. L. A. Miller will give a talk on "Nature Writers: John Burroughs, Ernest Thompson-Seton and Henry Van Dyke."

* *

Woman's Literary Club.

A regular meeting of the Woman's Literary club was held yesterday afternoon at the Alamo hotel. The papers read were "History of London" by Miss Cowgill and "The Problem of the Unemployed in England," by Mrs. William H. Spurgeon.

* *

Open Progress Club.

The Open Progress club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A. rooms in the DeGraff building. The hostesses will be Mrs. Emma Grimoldby, Mrs. G. S. Smith, Mrs. John W. Yates and Mrs. John H. Weimer. Mrs. William C. Robinson will speak on "History: England in Africa." Miss Flansburg will speak on "George Meredith and Thomas Hardy."

* *

Minerva Alumnae.

The meeting of the Minerva alumnae appointed for next Tuesday, has been postponed until Tuesday, February 13, at 4:15 p. m. The hostess will be Miss Janet Kampf, 1516 North Tejon street. Miss Jeannette Scholz will give a paper on "Venice."

* *

Hypatia Alumnae.

The monthly meeting of the Hypatia alumnae will be held Saturday evening, February 10, with Miss Mabel Bateman, 1116 North Weber street. After the business session, the evening will be spent socially.

* *

District Meeting.

The monthly meeting of Mrs. Gunnell's district of the First Presbyterian church will be held Tuesday, February 6, at 3 p. m., in the home of Mrs. Margaret Harvey, 18 East Caramillo street.

Youthful Complexion for Every Woman Who Uses This Simple Recipe

This Will Clean and Clear the Skin and Give It a Soft, Rich Embellishment

Every woman can revel in a rose-toned, youthful complexion no matter what her age, if she slightly devotes a little attention to her skin, using a simple massage cream made with cerol.

Get 2 ounces of cerol at the druggist's and dissolve in a scant pint of boiling water, stirring until smooth and you will have a delightful massage cream at little cost. Massaging the skin with this soon clears and tones it and dispels wrinkles and "crow's feet," making it soft and satiny, giving to the complexion a rich embellishment impossible with artificial aids.

* *

Red Letter Day.

"Red Letter" day or the Willard Memorial, will be observed by the North End Woman's Christian Temperance union Saturday afternoon, February 10, at 3 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. J. M. Whittenberger, 1911 North Tejon street. Mrs. Richard McKinnie Aitken will have charge of the program, and Mrs. James Gillies ten will assist the hostess.

The program will consist of the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light;" scripture readings in unison; solo, "The Lord Is My Shepherd" by Mrs. John Speed Tucker; "Life Story of Frances Willard," Mrs. Aitken; violin solo, Miss Clara West, accompanied by Mrs. Nelson L. Drew; address, "A Backward Glance and a Forward Movement," the Rev. Robert Bruce Wolf; violin solo, Miss West; ten pictures from the life of Miss Willard, by union members; "The Investment of the Memorial Fund," Mrs. W. W. Flack. Silver offering for the memorial fund. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

* *

Woman's Union.

The February meeting of the Woman's union of the First Congregational church was held last Friday in the parish house. During the meeting of the foreign missionary department in the morning, Mrs. Le Roy Hedges gave a paper on "Buddhism," a letter from Miss Wychoff was read by Mrs. Frank H. Loud and current events, by Mrs. F. F. Schreiber. Luncheon was served at the noon hour by the Willing Twenty. In the afternoon at the meeting of the home missionary department Miss Grace Hutchinson spoke on "Non-Christian Faiths in America."

* *

Colorado College School of Music

The two hundred and thirteenth program will be given on Tuesday evening, February 6, by Miss Jessie Wharton, pianist; Miss Eleanor Thomas, contralto, and Mr. Ralph McLaughlin, 'cello. The program is as follows:

Mendelssohn, Rondo Brilliant (two pianos); Nevin, "In Arcadie;" Rossini, "Cujus Animam; Chopin, Waltz and Scherzo; Scarlatti, Aria from "La Rosaura;" Alabieff-Liszt, "The Nightingale;" Reinecke, Ballade.

The public is cordially invited. Student rehearsal and lecture in the afternoon at 4:30.

* *

Woman's Missionary Society

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary society of the First Christian church will be held in the church parlors on Tuesday, February 6, at 2:30 p. m. Owing to the illness of Miss Lucas, Mrs. J. W. Garrett will have charge of the program. Mrs. Wolfe will be hostess for the afternoon. The subject for the afternoon will be the Missionary Training School at Indianapolis, Ind. Part of the afternoon will be devoted to a memorial service for Mrs. J. N. Beaty and Mrs. G. A. Nifong.

* *

Chapter C. P. E. O.

Mrs. William W. Warner, 1315 Washington avenue, was hostess for yesterday's meeting of Chapter C. P. E. O. Miss Ambler gave a paper on "Early Days of P. E. O." and by request, Mrs. Grafton her paper on "Our Vows." Mrs. Merle N. Smith and Mrs. Warner sang duets and Miss Cree played a piano solo.

* *

Chapter K. P. E. O.

Chapter K. P. E. O. of Manitou, will meet Saturday, February 10 with Mrs. Edna Burnett. The paper on "Romance and Love Songs of Mexico" will be given by Mrs. Helen Ellinwood. The roll call will be a Valentine conceit.

* *

Fortnightly Study Club.

The Fortnightly Study club will meet at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, February 6 with Mrs. C. B. Alling, 1527 Grant avenue. Mrs. J. M. Diven will give a paper on "Holmes as Poet, Novelist, Essayist. Mrs. Edward L. Ellis will give recitations and quotations will be given for roll call.

* *

Woman's Relief Corps.

The Colorado Springs Woman's Relief corps, No. 4, held an interesting open meeting last Tuesday afternoon in observance of "McKinley day." The program prepared by a committee of which Mrs. Colton was the chairman, included papers on McKinley by Mrs. Lizzie Brown, General Linus E. Sherman and others. The Temple quartet gave several selections.

A regular business meeting of the corps will be held Tuesday afternoon, February 6 at 2 o'clock in G. A. R. hall.

* *

Ladies Auxiliary.

The Ladies auxiliary of the Sons of Israel will hold a regular meeting, Thursday, February 8 at 3 p. m. in the synagogue. All members and others desiring to join the auxiliary are requested to be present.

* *

Woman's Study Club

The Woman's Study club of Colorado City held an interesting meeting Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Harriet B. Daniels. The program began with piano duets by Miss Arterburn and Miss Southwick and a violin solo by Miss Kamber with Miss Sweeney at the piano. After roll call and a parliamentary drill by Mrs. Ellinwood, a group of songs were pleasingly given by Miss Sweeney with Miss Lennox accompanying on the piano. Mrs. Pearson and Miss Pearson gave a paper and readings from Helen Hunt Jackson that were thoroughly instructive and entertaining. Piano solos by Miss Lennox completed the pleasant evening.

* *

Pythian Sisters.

The members of Hermione, temple No. 1, Pythian Sisters, have accepted an invitation from Colorado Springs lodge No. 34, Knights of Pythias, to attend their special service at the First Christian church this evening. It is requested that all members meet in K. P. hall at 7 o'clock and go in a body.

There will be a meeting of Hermione temple, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in K. P. hall. There will be a social hour and those attending will make a comfort for a needy family. A large attendance is hoped for. Please bring darning needle, thimble and scissors. Visiting sisters invited.

METALS IN THE HUMAN BODY

From Harper's.

The human body contains, among other constituents, about two pounds of phosphorus, which is essential to the health of the bones and the vigor of the brain. This phosphorus if extracted and put to another use would make up about 4,000 packages of friction matches. Besides phosphoros the body contains a few ounces of sodium and half an ounce of potassium. The quantity of the latter would be sufficient for many experiments in a class in chemistry. In addition to sodium and potassium there are a few grains of magnesium enough to make the "silver rain" for a family's stock of rockets on a Fourth of July evening or to create a brilliant light visible at a considerable distance.

EVERY HAIR OF YOUR HEAD

is insured of long life and youthful beauty, if you will use the great French preparation

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

(EAU DE QUININE)

ED. PINAUD'S is the one reliable hair tonic now before the public. Originated and sold more than a century ago by ED. PINAUD, it still remains the leader the favorite hair preparation of cultured men and women. "Hair Growers," "Cures for Baldness," "Dandruff Remedies" come and go, but nothing has yet been invented that equals ED. PINAUD'S Eau de Quinine as a safe, efficient and pleasing preparation for the scalp and hair. One 50c bottle of this pure, fragrant hair preparation will convince you, more than pages of advertising, that ED. PINAUD'S is worthy of all the praise given to it by those who have used it.

Satisfaction in its use is absolutely guaranteed or your money back on demand. You can buy of any dealer, or you can try it before spending a cent. We have a testing bottle for every reader of this paper, and will send you one if you will simply write to our AMERICAN OFFICES, enclosing 2c postage.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE or improve your hair, if troubled with dandruff or itching scalp, buy a regular bottle or write for the testing bottle (10c size for 2c postage).

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD, Dept 30
ED. PINAUD BUILDING NEW YORK

ED. PINAUD'S Extract "Bridge" is an exquisite new perfume

Well-Rounded Form Always Adds Greatly to Woman's Physical Charms

How Any Woman Who Is Thin or Scrawny Can Make Her Figure Plump and Symmetrical.

"Many women realize the value of a gallon tonic for underdevelopment," writes Emily DeMar, in the Beauty Monthly, "and because of its growing popularity scrawniness and angular lines among my sex are fast disappearing. This tonic mildly excites dormant tissues to healthy activity, and once this condition obtains, they soon assume their normal proportions and a well-rounded and symmetrical form results.

"Anyone can prepare the tonic by making a syrup with one-and-a-half ounces sugar and a pint of water, to which is added one ounce gallol. The dose is two teaspoonfuls before meals."

WOMEN READERS AND MEN

She Is More Serious in Her Tastes Even in Novels.

From the Spectator.

The discriminating bookseller has much to tell us that is curious and interesting regarding the tastes and habits of women readers. Since Addison won immortality by writing for the tea-table, a tradition that women demanded something in literature as slight and frivolous and ineffectual as the ideal of character which the old-world man imposed on the old-world maid, has lurked in Grub street. It is hopelessly out-of-date. The unanimous evidence of the experts seems to be that the educated woman of today is rather more serious in her reading than the man of the same class. In the upper strata of society, men, we are told, prefer the novel of action; women ask for introspection and psychology, or for the novel with a sociological purpose. We are assured on good authority that "women typists are serious," and even that they read the "Hibbert Journal" and the Webbs. Below this level of intelligence, however, there still welters the old, unleavened mass of sentimentality which is still satisfied with Miss Annie Swan. The real fact is, we imagine, that the active-minded and relatively well-educated young woman has not yet conquered her due place in the labor market. She turns to typewriting, not because that comparatively mechanical occupation is the natural employment which calls out her faculties, but simply because it is so often the only career that opens to her. It is from her ranks that the army of revolt is most largely recruited, and we suspect that further inquiry would show that she reads Olive Schreiner and Cicely Hamilton, not to mention the minor prophets of feminism, at least as eagerly as she reads Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

EVERY SCHOOLROOM A PORCH

Movable Sashes an Essential, Dr. Woods Hutchinson Says

Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D., in Good Housekeeping.

No school should, or can, now be considered complete that does not include, in addition to the building, a large playground, a school garden, swimming pool, and a group of sheds and shops. The most important and vital part of a school is not its house, but its grounds. At first sight the expense of such a plan would appear to be prohibitive, but in reality it is far from being so. It would cost money, of course, like everything under the sun that is worth having, but in small towns and country districts this additional expense would be comparatively slight; while in larger towns and cities quite an appreciable share of the additional money needed for the grounds could be saved on the building.

The ideal schoolhouse is not a magnificent architectural triumph, nor a monument for future generations, with the solidity and imposingness of an asylum or a prison, but an inexpensively constructed, light, roomy, day nursery, never exceeding two stories in height, with broad staircases, wide hallways, and at least one-third to one-half the wall space of each room in the shape of a movable window-sash or shutters, so that it can be converted into a porch or shed in fine weather.

Thoughtful students of the health of the child are coming to the same conclusion as experts have come to, in regard to hospitals for tuberculosis, that every dollar spent in constructing a building in excess of $150 a patient, is wasted—and worse! From a sanitary point of view, whatever is spent above a certain minimum sum upon a building is spent in overcoming its defects as a building, and keeping it light, airy and sunny enough for human use.

Let us get rid of the "busy foolishness" of examinations as wasteful and unnecessary as digging up plants to see if their roots are growing properly. Any teacher who, after nine months of intimate association with a child, can't tell whether he is capable of passing on to the next grade without an examination, ought to resign and get into some other trade. Substitute some form of test showing the mental power and grasp for our present standards of mere cubic capacity. Forbid by law the carrying of school books home at night, leaving the evening hours for the free and spontaneous development of boys' and girls' own tastes for literature, science, experiment, craftsmanship, music and wholesome amusements. Make the home a part of the school and the school a part of everyday life and all outdoors contribute to the child's education. Then and not till then will education become sane, wholesome and effective.

MANNERS A PART OF SUCCESS

A Girl Who Has No Compunction About Last Minute Regrets Not Popular.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

There are many small and unseen reefs upon which the girl seeking social success may come to grief, and one of the most dangerous is that of broken social engagements.

In the present day old-fashioned courtesy and consideration seem to be asleep, or else to have left society entirely. The modern hostess only too frequently receives a telephone message from some guest at the last moment saying, without the least compunction, "So sorry, but it is impossible."

As a rule this sort of thing is inexcusable. Of course, conditions may arise under which nothing else can be done, but the girl who usually sends a message of this kind is of the selfish type and rarely succeeds in attaining popularity. She is thinking more of her own caprice than of her hostess.

It is not an easy matter to fill in at dinner or luncheon or bridge. No matter how well poised a hostess may be, a disappointment of this kind is upsetting, and the selfish or thoughtless girl who is the occasion of her embarrassment is apt to have a black mark against her name in that particular hostess' mind.

The trouble is that the girl of today is too careless in her acceptance of invitations. On the spur of the moment she accepts, and then frequently decides that the whole thing is a bore, or something else comes up that she prefers doing, and she finally ends by declining the invitation at the last moment, thus arousing an antagonism that cannot help but handicap her in her social career.

It is a simple matter to decline in the first place. A declination of this sort a hostess has no right to resent, but once her list is closed it is another matter.

A young girl recently remarked that she accepted every invitation which came to her, then picked those she preferred, throwing over the others. This sounds well, but sooner or later it will result in unpopularity. Neither courtesy nor consideration justifies such a course.

Naturally, one has preferences. There are certain things one would rather do. A girl should make up her mind what these things are and accept them before everything else, but she should not play fast and loose with invitations she does not want.

Let her decline them definitely the moment they are presented to her, and she will find she makes fewer enemies, while at the same time she pleases herself.

One hears the impulsive girl say, "Oh, that is all very well, but what can one do in this day when people call you on the telephone and fire invitations at you point-blank and your mind is as destitute of excuses as an empty bird cage?"

The best advice for this situation is to learn to think quickly and decline definitely if it is a thing one does not care to do. One can always have an engagement to sit at home and cultivate one's mind.

During the last fiscal year areas aggregating over 650,000 acres not previously examined were investigated by the engineers of the United States geological survey in connection with the withdrawals of water power sites.

The percentage of women who make their own way in the world has increased 4.1 in the United States within recent years.

L. SHODROW

LADIES' TAILOR

Announcement for the spring season—I beg to advise you that I have all my new spring goods in the very latest designs and fabrics, in novelties, woolen, whip cords, silk and linens, all suitable for the most up-to-date tailored and fancy suits and one-piece street dresses separate and evening coats, which are made by the very first class tailors, under my own personal instructions. I have the newest and largest line and cordially invite all the ladies to call and inspect same. Thanking you for past favors, I am your very truly

L. SHODROW
27 E. Platte Ave.
Colorado Springs, Colo. Phone Main 1672

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the well-dressed ladies of Colorado Springs. The spring and summer styles and fabrics are in, and ready for your inspection.

Great reduction on novelty suits, for ten days only. Regular $75.00 Suit for $50.00. First-class fit, and workmanship guaranteed.

B. EDILSON
LADIES' TAILOR
711 N. TEJON ST.

Health and Beauty Hints

By MRS. MAE MARTYN.

H. N. R.: To whiten and beautify the complexion you will find nothing better than a simple inexpensive lotion made by dissolving 4 ounces spermax in ½-pint witch hazel (or hot water) then adding 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine. This lotion will freshen up and improve any complexion without giving that artificial, powdered look. It does not clog the skin pores like powder and lasts much better. It gives to the skin a smooth, velvety tone and takes away that shiny, sallow look. For treating freckles and skin discolorations generally, spermax lotion is very fine.

D. T.: To quickly get rid of that sallow, pimply look on your face, you should take a good system tonic to remove the impurities from your blood which come from lack of exercise and eating too much solid food in the winter. A good, old-fashioned tonic can be made by dissolving an ounce of kardene in ½-pint alcohol, then adding ½-cup sugar and hot water to make a quart. Take a tablespoonful before meals and you will be surprised how quickly the look of perfect health will come into your face and your energy and ambition be restored.

Nadler: To strengthen your weak eyes and rid them of that dull, overworked look, put in each eye daily two or three drops of a fine strengthening tonic made by dissolving an ounce of [illegible] in a pint of water. This eye tonic [illegible] soothing and strengthening, [illegible] your eyes strong, clear [illegible] it is unequaled as a tonic [illegible] inflamed, expressionless eyes.

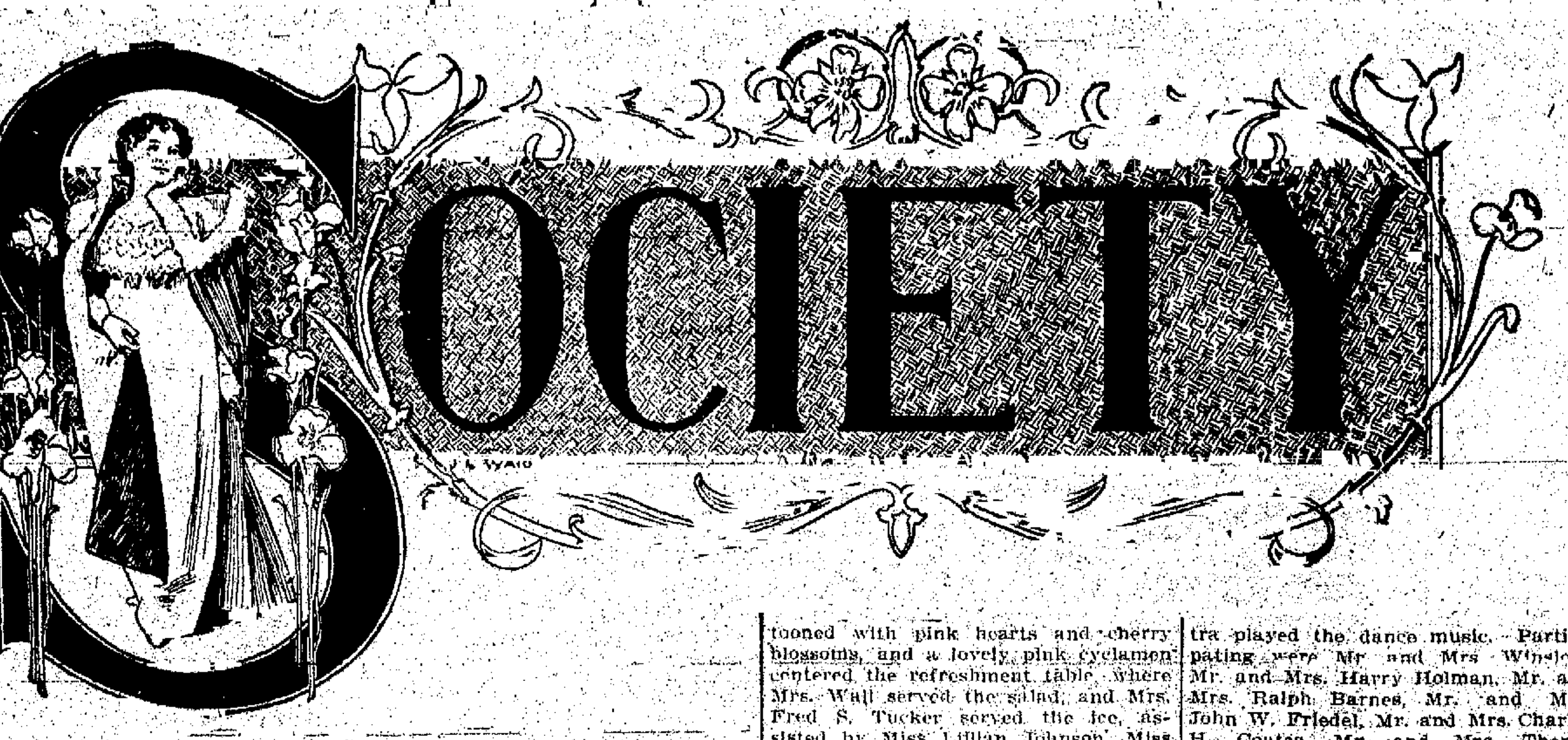
Reader: There is one remedy above all others that I take pleasure in recommending for fat reduction. It is harmless and so very effective in reducing a superfluous figure. Just dissolve 4 ounces of parmelia in 1½ pints hot water and take a tablespoonful before meals. This simple remedy will remove your excess fat rapidly without dieting and strenuous exercising, and seems to produce best results in the winter months. Your skin will be firm and free from any flabbiness.

Mrs. T. B.: You will not catch cold from shampooing if you use for your shampoo a tablespoonful of cantharox dissolved in a cup of hot water, rinsing the hair thoroughly. You should never use soap shampoos, as the alkali dulls and deadens the hair, causing it to become brittle, streaky and split at the ends. Cantharox produces an indescribable softness and fluffiness that one gets only from a perfect shampoo. It relieves irritation and removes dandruff thoroughly. The hair will be very lustrous and you will have no trouble keeping the short hairs in place.

Mrs. B. C.: Nothing is worse than state or greasy beauty creams. Always use fresh-made, greaseless complexion creams and your skin will not be shiny or hair grow on it. By mixing into ½-pint cold water 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine and one ounce almonzoin, you have a dependable cream jelly for cleaning, softening and beautifying the skin. This is excellent for chapped face and hands and keeps the complexion in perfect condition. Use it morning and night and you will soon have a charmingly smooth, refined complexion.

Hair R.: Do not despair. You can easily save your hair, but not by using so-called hair tonics that have lost their strength. Get at your druggist's an ounce of quinzoin and ½-pint of alcohol; mix these with ½-pint cold water. Apply this tonic to the scalp about twice a week and you will be amazed to see how quickly it rids your scalp of dandruff and irritation, and your hair will stop coming out. This tonic makes the hair soft, lustrous and beautiful. By preparing your own hair tonic as directed you will have the best hair and scalp remedy known to science.

Anxious: It is not necessary to resort to the pain and expense attending the use of the electric needle. With powdered delatone and water mix enough paste to cover the hairy surface. After letting remain on two or three minutes remove, wash the skin, and the hairs will have vanished. This leaves the skin white, clear and hairless, and while druggists charge a dollar for an occasional out-of-date package it never fails to do the work.



THE leading society event of the present week will be the annual ball of the Cheyenne Mountain Country club which will be given Friday evening, February 9, at the club house in Broadmoor. The wives of the board of governors have been asked to receive. Included are: Mrs. Eugene P. Shove, Mrs. Benjamin C. Allen, Mrs. James McK. Ferriday, Mrs. Henry Hine, Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, Mrs. Wilfred M. Hager and Mrs. Duncan Chisholm.

The committee of arrangements consists of Mr. J. Arthur Connell, Mr. John Jay Knox and Mr. Karrick P. Collins. Lohmann's orchestra of Denver has been engaged for the ball and there will be an elaborate buffet supper during intermission.

Dinner parties previous to the ball will be fewer than usual this year owing to the fact that the great pianist, De Pachmann appears the same evening at the Opera house and many will attend the concert and then go to the ball.

Musical Treats

Music lovers are to have two notable treats this week in Puccini's masterpiece, "The Girl of the Golden West," which is to be given here Thursday evening, and the De Pachmann concert in the musical club artist series Friday evening.

It will be "society night" at the Opera house upon each occasion and the audience will certainly be a most brilliant one. Among those who have engaged boxes for the opera are: Mrs. Spencer Penrose and Miss Gladys McMillan.

Mrs. Thoron's Tea

Mrs. Ward Thoron, who is occupying the Aldrich residence, 1200 Wood avenue, this winter, gave a tea of handsome appointments last Tuesday afternoon to meet her mother, Mrs. Warder of Washington, D. C.

"The Talking Doll"

"The Talking Doll" a vivacious musical play for juveniles written by Mr. Sidford F. Hamp will be presented by about 35 children next Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond, 1738 Wood avenue. The parents of the children and a few other friends have been invited to witness the play.

Mrs. Penrose Entertains

Mrs. Chaloner B. Schley was the guest of honor Friday at a beautifully arranged luncheon given by Mrs. Spencer Penrose of West Dale street. Twenty covers were laid for the ladies invited to participate. Mr. and Mrs. Schley leave today for the east and sail for Europe, February 24.

Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Penrose gave a dinner party of 12 guests to meet Mrs. Ellis of Philadelphia, sister of Mrs. T. L. Shober of Broadmoor.

Farewell Compliment.

In farewell compliment to Mrs. Chaloner B. Schley, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard gave a dinner of elegant appointments last Wednesday evening at her residence on North Cascade avenue. Pink and white cyclamen beautifully adorned the table, at which were seated the hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner B. Schley, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Penrose, Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mrs. Turner Cooke, Mrs. James T. Anderson, Miss Holmes, Mr. Frederick L. Sherwin, Mr. Butler Williamson, Mr. Edgar J. Ullrich, Mr. Horace K. Devereux and Mr. Karrick P. Collins.

Dinner Before Ball.

Before the El Paso club ball last Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Victor W. Hungerford entertained at dinner, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Pastorius, Major and Mrs. Charles T. Lowndes, Mrs. Turner Cooke and Mr. Frederick L. Sherwin.

For Outof-Town Guests.

Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins of Wood avenue gave a dinner of handsome appointments last Sunday evening to meet Mr. William Biddle Sheppard and Mr. Alfred Pearce of Philadelphia. Covers were laid for 14.

Mrs. Tucker "At Home."

Mrs. John Speed Tucker, 817 North Weber street, will observe her usual monthly "at home" tomorrow afternoon. There will be an entertaining musical program beginning at 4 o'clock.

Evening Bridge Party

The Misses Eyre, 1322 North Cascade avenue, entertained informally Thursday evening at bridge in compliment to Miss Gladys McMillan. Three tables were arranged and a late supper terminated the enjoyable evening.

To Marry in St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ferguson Burns and children have gone to St. Joseph, Mo., to attend the Tootles-Spencer marriage. Miss Hazel Parker Tootle, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Burns, will be married to Mr. George Bennett Spencer of New York city, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, February 8, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. E. P. Tootle.

About 80 relatives and friends will be the witnesses of the ceremony and a large reception and ball will follow. The bride will be given in marriage by her grandfather, Captain James H. Parker. Mrs. Burns will be the matron of honor and her little daughter, Gladys, will be the flower girl. The bridesmaids will be Miss Gladys Tootle and Miss Ellen Reed. Mr. James H. Parker, Jr., uncle of the bride, will be the best man.

Mr. Bennett and bride plan a trip abroad and will tour Europe until June. Their home will then be selected in New York city. Mr. Spencer is a contributing editor of the Outlook.

De Pachmann Recital

Vladimir De Pachmann, the renowned Russian pianist, will give the third recital in the artist series of the Colorado Springs Musical club, Friday evening, February 9. It is stated that this is De Pachmann's final tour, and as his art and his personality are discussed wherever people assemble who appreciate the superlative accomplishments in the musical world, local musicians are eager to judge for themselves. He plays Chopin as no other man has ever done and has become famous in consequence.

The recital will be as great a society event as the Schumann-Heink recital. There are fully 900 subscribers to the regular series of recitals this year, and 125 people are coming from Pueblo under the auspices of the Scott School of Music of that city.

The program herewith, includes some remarkable Chopin numbers:

I.

Sonata, No. 9, A Major .... Mozart
Tema con variazioni.
Menuetto.
Alla Turca.

II.

(a) Ende vom Lied, Op. 12, No. 8, F Major .... Schumann
(b) Spinning Song, Op. 67, No. 4 .... Mendelssohn
(c) Menuet, Op. 17, C Major .... Moszkowski
(d) Rondo Brillant, Op. 62, E Flat .... Weber-Henselt

III.

(a) Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2, D Flat Major .... Chopin
(b) Prelude, Op. 27, No. 16, B Flat Major .... Chopin
(c) Impromptu, Op. 36, F Sharp Major .... Chopin
(d) Etude, Op. 10, No. 3, E Major .... Chopin
(e) Mazurka, Op. 67, No. 4, A Minor .... Chopin
(f) Mazurka, Op. 56, No. 2, C Major .... Chopin
(g) Valse Brillante, Op. 34, A Flat .... Chopin

American Music Society

The February meeting of the Colorado Springs center of the American Music society will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hunter Seldomridge, 1015 North Nevada avenue, Wednesday evening, February 8, at 8 o'clock. The program will consist of compositions by Frederic Ayres, the gifted local musician. Mr. Frederic Ayres Johnson, some of which are to be played in public for the first time. The numbers will be:

Piano—
Fugue in C major
Miss Charlotte James.
Contralto—
"In a Gondola" (Browning)
"Bestowal" (Margaret Fuller)
"Spring Song" (Browning)
Miss Eleanor Thomas.
Accompanist, Miss Evelyn Lennox.
Violin and Piano—
Sonata (First time)
First movement—Allegro appassionate
Mrs. George M. Howe and Mrs. Frederick A. Faust.
Soprano—
"Where the Bee Sucks" (Shakespeare)
"Come Unto These Yellow Sands" (Shakespeare)
"Hesper" (Henry Van Dyke)
Mrs. John Speed Tucker.
Accompanist, Mrs. Faust.
Piano—
Fugue in E major (First time)
Miss James.
Baritone—
Song Cycle (First time)
"Songs of the Seeonee Wolves" (Kipling)
(1) "Night Song in the Jungle"
(2) "Hunting Song of the Seeonee Pack"
(3) "Morning Song in the Jungle"
(4) "Song Before Battle"
(5) "Death Song"
Mr. George H. Hemus.
Accompanist, Mrs. Hemus.

Dancing Party.

A delightful dancing party was given Friday night, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, at the Antlers, by Miss Dorothy Krause, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Krause. The guests were about 40 of the young friends of Miss Krause. Music was furnished by Fink's orchestra and supper was served at 9:30 o'clock.

Mrs Pastorius' Luncheon.

Mrs. Francis D. Pastorius was hostess of an elaborate luncheon last Thursday, at her residence on North Cascade avenue. The guests were Mrs. E. M. Hayden, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mrs. Frank E. Kernochan, Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner, Miss Innes, Miss Peters of New York city, and Mrs. Turner Cooke.

Honoring Bride-Elect.

In honor of Miss Lillian Wall, whose marriage to Mr. John M. Woy of Telluride, is an event of the near future, Miss Jeannette Scholz gave a charmingly arranged bridge party yesterday afternoon. At the six tables, either straight or auction bridge was played, and framed water-color sketches were the prizes for each table. The rooms were artistically festooned with pink hearts and cherry blossoms, and a lovely pink cyclamen centered the refreshment table, where Mrs. Wall served the salad, and Mrs. Fred S. Tucker served the ice, assisted by Miss Lillian Johnson, Miss Frances Fickes, Miss Imogene Franklin, Miss Virginia Estill and Miss Alice McKinnie.

Mrs. Elliot's Tea

Mrs. David Elliot gave a delightful musicale and tea last Wednesday afternoon at her home on East Columbia street in compliment to Mrs. Merle N. Smith and her sisters, the Misses Grace and Anna Wolf. Vocal solos by Mrs. William H. Maylor and piano solos by Miss Grace Wolf were thoroughly appreciated.

Hand-wrought lace doilies were on the polished table which was beautifully adorned with a fancy basket filled with pink carnations and asparagus plumosa. Miss Wolf and Mrs. Ira J. Morse presided, and assisting were Mrs. William H. Spurgeon, Mrs. William T. Kasson and Mrs. Edward M. De La Vergne.

Among the guests were Mrs. Smith and the Misses Wolf, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Spurgeon, Mrs. Kasson, Mrs. De La Vergne, Mrs. Mayjors, Mrs. Robert Bruce Wolf, Mrs. George S. Elstun, Mrs. Frank Cotten, Mrs. Amos D. Craigue, Mrs. Egbert B. Simmons, Mrs. William E. Fryhofer, Mrs. Edgar F. Nason, Mrs. Samuel N. Proudfoot, Mrs. Anna H. Kampf, Mrs. Edwin W. Crowley, Mrs. Newman C. Crowley, Mrs. Jay More, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Leonore Cree, Miss Fonetta Flansburg, Miss Alda Flansburg and others.

Glee Club Banquet

The annual banquet of the Girls Glee club of Colorado college was enjoyed Monday evening at the Alta Vista hotel. The college colors, black and gold, were tastefully intermingled in the decorations of the dining room. The Alta Vista orchestra furnished the music. Original poems prepared for the occasion and several clever responses to toasts offered were pleasing features. The director of the club, Miss Viola Paulus, chaperoned.

Among those present were Miss Lucy Graves, president of the club; Miss Mary Randolph, secretary; Miss Gladys Crissey, Miss Vera McLoughlin, Miss Eleanor Ball, Miss Louise Auld, Miss Carrie Burger, Miss Marion Yerkes, Miss Burgess, Miss Knutzen, Miss Norton, Miss Florence Hemenway, Miss Sutton, Miss Thompson, Miss Gladys Thompson, Miss Marsh, Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Claire Wilson and Miss Violet Fuller.

Club Luncheon

The members and several guests of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs participated last Wednesday in one of the social functions of the year, a "discussion luncheon," in I. O. O. F. temple. The entertainment committee consisting of Mrs. James A. Orr, chairman; Mrs. Archie Macgargee, Mrs. Thomas N. Chapman, Mrs. John L. Pearce and Mrs. W. S. Meyer, most capably attended to the serving of a delicious several course luncheon.

The president of the club, Mrs. George A. Boyd, who happily fulfilled the duty of toastmaster, and those responding, were grouped around a large central table and the rest of those attending were at smaller tables, about 80 covers being required.

The room was festooned with the state federation colors, lavender and white. A silver candelabrum held the candles upon the center table and on the smaller tables were glass candlesticks for the candles veiled with shades of several colors. The flowers were Daybreak carnations with asparagus plumosa and ferns.

The subject of the toasts was "Something Clever from Clever Authors," and those responding demonstrated their cleverness by their entertaining resume and selections from the "best sellers" of the day. The speakers were Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Miss Blanche Lytle, Miss Maybelle Carter, Mrs. William P. Kinney, Mrs. A. P. Martin, Mrs. L. A. Miller, Mrs. A. B. Williams and Mrs. Robert Kerr.

Voice Recital.

The first of a series of voice recitals by the pupils of Dr. Vere Stiles Richards was given Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Mabelle St. John, 1224 North Tejon street. Compositions of d'Hardelot, Tosti, Hawley, Grieg, Donizetti, Mendelssohn and others were sung by Mrs. Noland M. Bishop, Miss Mabel Schofield, Miss St. John, Mr. Gerald B. Seldomridge, Mr. Walter Thomas, Mr. William Winchell, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Moye. The sextet from Lucia di Lammermoor" was admirably sung by Miss Schofield, Miss St. John, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Park, Mr. Seldomridge and Mr. Winchell.

S. S. Club.

Mrs. William W. Flora, 2129 North Nevada avenue, charmingly entertained the members of the S. S. club and a number of invited guests last Friday afternoon. After a couple of hours spent in needlework and conversation, the hostess served light refreshments. The special guests were Mrs. F. B. Rothrock, Mrs. R. B. Russell, Mrs. F. W. Henley, Mrs. J. M. Whittenberger, Mrs. Bert Hull, Mrs. E. P. Crowley, Mrs. J. M. Curtis, Mrs. E. L. Whitney and the Misses Wolf.

Delightful Subscription Dance.

A delightful subscription dance was given Thursday evening at the Kinnikinnick, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Winslow, who are to leave shortly, for California. Fink's orchestra played the dance music. Participating were Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Friedel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Theron Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Glenard W. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Woods, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson L. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Barthol, Mr. and Mrs. Nordine Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Stockdale, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fletcher, Miss Sweeney, Miss Adelaide Lower, Miss Clara West, Mr. E. Ross, Mr. Gazin and Mr. Arthur Brunner.

Bridge and Five Hundred

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoyt Stevens of the Alta Vista chamingly entertained several guests Friday evening at bridge and five hundred. There were pretty valentine tally cards. Punch was served in the drawing room all the evening by Miss Stevens and after the game, supper was served in the reception room, with Mrs. James P. Bussey and Mrs. Edson P. Stevens of Montreal, presiding.

Among those participating were: Dr. and Mrs. John E. White, Mrs. M. E. Harper, Miss Blanche Lytle, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, Mrs. Lulu Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Howbert, Mr. and Mrs. George Selsor Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Seldomridge, Mr. and Mrs. Norman M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Bussey, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Josephine Gough, Miss Walker, the Misses Baker, Miss Florence Stevens and Mr. Frank Stevens.

College Social Schedulee

The Colorado college social schedule for the second semester was issued a few days ago by a committee composed of representatives from the different student organizations and a faculty committee. It is as follows:

Saturday, February 3—Fraternity night.

Friday, February 9—Musical society concert and Intersociety debate.

Saturday, February 10—President's reception to juniors and sophomore party.

Saturday, February 17—Dramatic function.

Wednesday, February 21-Saturday, February 24—Clark lectures.

Friday, March 1—Musical club concert.

Saturday, March 2—Pearsons' play.

Friday, March 8—Colonial ball.

Saturday, March 9—Fraternity night.

Friday, March 15—Y. W. C. A. circus.

Saturday, March 16—French play.

Tuesday, March 19—Musical recital.

Saturday, March 23—Pan-Pan.

Friday, March 29—Vacation begins.

Tuesday, April 9—Vacation ends.

Friday, April 12—Pearsons' banquet.

Saturday, April 13—Fraternity night. Game, Colorado Springs.

Friday, April 19—Apollonian banquet and Engineers' ladies' night.

Saturday, April 20—Hagerman hall open house. Game, Fort Collins.

Friday, April 26 Game, Denver.

Saturday, April 27—Junior event. Track meet, Denver.

Friday, May 3—Senior dramatics.

Saturday, May 4—High school day. Girls Glee club concert.

Friday, May 10—Student government banquet. Game, Golden.

Saturday, May 11—May festival. Track meet, here.

Friday, May 17—Dramatic club dance.

Saturday, May 18—Fraternity night. Game, here.

Friday, May 24—Cascade supper. Pearsons senior night. Game, Boulder.

Saturday, May 25—President's reception to seniors. Track meet, Boulder.

Wednesday, May 29—Apollonian ladies' night.

Thursday, May 30—Decoration day. Game, here.

Friday, May 31—Examinations begin.

Saturday, June 1—Fraternity night.

Sunday, June 9—Baccalaureate Sunday.

Wednesday, June 12—Commencement.

The Contemporary function takes place some time in the week beginning May 12. This schedule is subject to slight alterations.

Cornucopia Club

Mrs. William B. Jenkins enjoyably entertained the Cornucopia club last Wednesday afternoon at her home on South Nevada avenue. The members happily commemorated the birthday anniversaries of Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. E. A. Peifer and Miss Clara Helm. Five hundred was the diversion previous to a delicious supper at 5 o'clock.

The floral centerpiece on the table was composed of daffodils and the yellow candles were ornamented with yellow shades. The large birthday cake which was a prominent part of the occasion was illuminated with three candles, one each, for the honor guests. Much amusement was derived from the "best wishes and many happy returns of the day," expressed in original rhymes by the ladies participating.

Farewell Compliment.

As a farewell compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Buhler, who are soon to go to California, a surprise party was given by the Order of the Owls and the American Yeomen, Wednesday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Franklyn, 16 North Fifth street. The guests of honor were presented with a handsome silver bread tray.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Miles Standish, Mr. and Mrs. Searle, Mr. Holtby, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Davis, Mrs. Hattie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Wister, Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart, Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Sonnekson, Mr. and Mrs. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Buhler, Mrs. Alex Taws, Mrs. Alice Lane, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Detrich, Mrs. Vina Husted, Mrs. Flemming, Mr. Abendschan, Miss Verna Franklin, Wallace Wister, Eugene Husted, James McCullough, Susie Searle, Alice Nichols, Misses Edith and Blanche Ramsell, Edward Nugent, John Wister and Elbert Williams.

Twenty-first Anniversary

The twenty-first birthday anniversary of Mr. Otto Hering of Breed, Colo., was the occasion of a surprise party last Friday night. Music, games and dancing contributed toward the pleasure of the guests until a late luncheon was served.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Werner Hering, Mr. and Mrs. August Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Hanning, Miss Emma Steinon, Mr. Charles Sullivan, Mr. Perry Deal, Mr. W. B. Hitching, the Misses Augusta and Ella Hering, Mr. C. W. Fish, Miss Mattie Dunnington, Mr. Joseph Green, Miss Jessie Green, Mr. Chester Anderson, Mr. Maxwell Hanning, Miss Hernandez, Mrs. Young, Mr. Otto Hering, Mr. Werner Hering, Jr., Mr. Roy Emery, Mrs. Paul Steinon and Miss Helen Hunning.

Twentieth Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. W. Holman celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage last Saturday evening, at their home, 425 East St. Vrain street, in a delightful way. The Rev. S. E. Brewster, present pastor of the First Christian church, repeated the ceremony of a score of years ago, performed by the Rev. J. P. Lucas, and Senator Mark A. Skinner, who was the best man in 1892, assisted as on the first occasion.

Mrs. L. J. Sunderlin and Mrs. Macgargee assisted the host and hostess in receiving. Mrs. H. Young rendered several piano solos, and the Rev. Mr. Brewster sang a solo.

At 9:30 o'clock, the guests were invited to the dining room, where a two-course luncheon was in readiness. Pink and white prevailed in the decorations and refreshments. Miss Ethel Loud and Miss Ruth Mills served, assisted by Marguerite Valkman and Beulah and Louise Phelps. Many beautiful presents were received.

Among the guests were some who witnessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Holman. Included were the Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Mark A. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Leon J. Sunderlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sunderlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Binkert, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stivers, Mr. and Mrs. Archie C. Macgargee, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Crannell, Mrs. Lora Fairley, Mrs. Fingel, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Rudd, Mrs. Valkman, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Honnan, the Misses Sixt, Miss Loud, Miss Mills, Miss Eva Shannon, Miss Hosman, Mr. C. E. Perry, Mr. F. J. Fox, Harry and Newton Holman.

To Meet Mrs. May.

To meet Mrs. I. May of Memphis, Mrs. Burton B. Grover gave an enjoyable little reception last Thursday afternoon at her residence, 1618 North Nevada avenue. Miss Bessie Currie poured the tea. Mr. and Mrs. May have taken apartments at the Acacia hotel for the winter.

Viente Sewing Club.

Mrs. Frank Frye, 318 North Cascade avenue, was the hostess last Wednesday afternoon when there was a meeting of the members of the Viente Sewing club. The guest was Mrs. Roy C. Harden.

While engaged in needlework, the members planned for an evening entertainment in compliment to their husbands to be given Tuesday, February 13, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Yates, 608 North Nevada avenue. This will take the place of the usual meeting and the next regular one will be held at a time and place to be announced later.

R. P. L. S. Club.

Mrs. Charles E. Pond, 1207 Washington avenue, entertained the members of the R. P. L. S. Five Hundred club last Thursday afternoon. The substitute for the hostess was Mrs. H. M. Richmond. A hand-decorated plate, the first prize, was won by Mrs. John L. Pierce; also, a hand-decorated plate, the second prize, by Mrs. Ernest J. Goldsworthy, and a local water color scene, the third prize, by Mrs. Allen Lee.

For the luncheon afterwards, the place cards were hand-decorated in sweet peas and a vase of pink and white sweet peas ornamented the table. Mrs. J. L. Pearce, 408 East San Rafael street, will be the hostess of the club meeting, Thursday, February 15.

Kappa Sigma Dance.

The college and fraternity colors adorned the rooms last night when the monthly Kappa Sigma dance was given in the San Luis school building. Fink's orchestra furnished the music. The guests invited were: Miss Edna Biggs, Miss Frances Adams, Miss Lillian Williams, Miss Nelle Estill, Miss Elsie Connell, Miss Charline Billington, Miss Martha Phillips, Miss Norma Koch, Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Ruth Wallace, Miss Lorraine Williams, Miss Lila Haines, Miss Maude Stanfield, Miss Marion Haines, Miss Lucile Parsons, Miss Ernestine Parsons, Miss Janet Kampf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Holden, Mr. E. Stanley Alden, Mr. William Argo, Mr. W. W. Platt, Mr. M. R. Smith and Mr. C. N. Phillips.

R. S. Club.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Charles H. Coates entertained the members of the R. S. club most delightfully at her home, 2219 North Nevada avenue, as a farewell compliment to Mrs. E. W. Winslow. A red and white color scheme was carried out quite prettily, the flowers being carnations. The club members each presented Mrs. Winslow with a little remembrance to be used while on her journey.

Those present were Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. John W. Friedel, Mrs. Harry Holman, Mrs. Ralph Barnes, Miss Adelaide Lower and Mrs. Coates.

Birthday Anniversary.

An enjoyable surprise party was given by friends of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Lundblom, in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Lundblom, last Wednesday evening. A handsome piece of silver was presented, and the evening was spent in music, dancing, and partaking of a dainty luncheon.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lundblom, Mr. and Mrs. Lindberg, Mr. and Mrs. Haugen, Mr. and Mrs. Deplome, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Kjare. The Misses Elsie and Louise Stock, Miss Josephine Olsen, Miss Johanna Gustafson, Miss Ethel Fritsch, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Hildan Swenson, Mr. C. Loving, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. P. Wallertz, Mr. William Fink, Mr. Boland, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. W. Fritsch and others.

King High Five Club.

The King High Five club spent Thursday evening very pleasantly as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gardner, 517 North Nevada avenue. Mrs. William Clark received ladies' first prize, an embroidered centerpiece; Mrs. William A. Davis, second, a box of stationery; Mr. Marion Clark, gentlemen's first prize, a pierced brass pipe rack; and Mr. William Clark, second, a picture. Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, 419 East Boulder street, will entertain the club Thursday evening, February 8.

Chapter Social Meeting

A social meeting of the Pikes Peak chapter of the American Woman's league was held Friday evening at the residence of the president, Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, 18 East Willamette avenue. The rooms were handsomely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Many enthusiastic members were present and an enjoyable program was rendered.

During the evening, Mrs. Eldredge, who is state regent and president of the local chapter, gave many helpful suggestions for the success of the organization. Mrs. Carrie Gledhill gave several readings appropriate to the occasion. Miss Pearl B. McMillan, with Mrs. Julia G. Palmer at the piano, sang the national song of the American Woman's league, "Turn Your Faces to the Sunshine," and "The Geisha Girl of Old Japan," composed by Mrs. Maude McFerran Price of this city. After the program, the hostess served light refreshments.

Congress Five Hundred Club

The Congress Five Hundred club met Tuesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Andrew D. Jones, 4 Holly avenue, Broadmoor. The substitute was Mrs. J. H. Sylvester. Miss Emma Johnson received the first prize, a set of silver fruit knives; Mrs. Louise I. McPherson, second, a hammered brass card receiver, and Mrs. Henry T. Sinclair, third, a hand-decorated nut bowl.

Pink and white carnations adorned the parlor. All was red and green in the dining room where a delicious three-course luncheon was served. A thrifty potted azalea formed the centerpiece and red satin ribbon was draped from the electrolier to the corners of the table. Mrs. Winfred Norris, 1031 Lincoln avenue, will be the hostess of the meeting Tuesday, February 13.

Dinner Party and Cards

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warden Reid of Kansas City were the guests of honor Wednesday evening at a dinner party given at the Acacia hotel by Mrs. Lula Bernard. The other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. Arthur Perkins and Miss Harriet Sheafor. Music and cards were the diversions during the evening.

Columbine Embroidery Club

Mrs. C. B. Thompson, 129 East First street, Nob Hill, entertained the members of the Columbine Embroidery club Wednesday afternoon. In the guessing contest, Mrs. Drake won first, and Mrs. Harrison, second prize. After about two hours spent in embroidery, the hostess served dainty refreshments.

The special guest was Mrs. Samuel Harris. Others present were Mrs. Kammerer, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Gillies, Mrs. Gandy, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Yount, Mrs. Michael and Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Walton, 928 North Cedar street, will entertain with a St. Valentine's contest, Wednesday, February 14. Members will be dressed in costume.

Musical Afternoons.

Mrs. Ira J. Morse, 1504 North Nevada avenue entertained congenial groups of friends last Friday and Tuesday afternoons with a fine musical program given by a Victrola. Those assisting were Mrs. Samuel H. Kinsley, Mrs. George H. Hemus and Mrs. Edgar F. Nason, on the latter afternoon. Red roses and asparagus plumosa adorned the tea table when light refreshments were served.

Mrs. Morse has issued invitations for a luncheon of 12 covers, to take place on Tuesday next.

H. H. Club.

The members of the H. H. club spent last Friday afternoon very pleasantly as the guests of Mrs. Lawrence Pritchett, in her apartments on East Pikes Peak avenue. Late in the afternoon a dainty luncheon was served.

For Mr. and Mrs. Peifer.

In honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Peifer, who are soon to leave the city, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers E. Maddocks, 5 Cheyenne boulevard, entertained at five hundred, Friday evening. After cards were laid aside, a delicious oyster supper was served, the guests being seated at a table decorated with daffodils.

Those participating were Mr. and Mrs. Peifer, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Kittleman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. Leon A. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. Jay More, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beischner and Mr. and Mrs. Maddocks.

Farewell Surprise Party

In farewell compliment to Miss Gwendolen Peifer, who is soon to go to California, Miss Dorothy Soper and Miss Elizabeth Beischner gave an enjoyable surprise party last Saturday afternoon at the home of Miss Beischner. Miss Peifer was presented with a book containing the addresses of her girl friends and the afternoon was spent in playing games and partaking of dainty refreshments.

Those participating besides those already mentioned were Miss Mamie Babcock, Miss Winifred Ross, Miss Irma Hawk and Miss Margaret Horn.

Party for Husbands

Friday evening, the members of the R. P. L. S. Five Hundred club gave a most enjoyable party in compliment to their husbands at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Snyder, 114 East Madison street. Ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. John L. Pearce, a gold nut spoon; second, by Mrs. James Stewart, a silver call bell; and third, by Mrs. Allen Lee, a veil pin. Three handsome steins, the gentlemen's prizes, were won by Mr. Pearce, Mr. Ira Lowe and Mr. Harry Griswold.

Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Nolan M. Bishop and Miss Marion Lee gave a brief musical program after the game. American Beauty roses and ferns were used as floral decorations and a fine late supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Emma McLain and Miss Susan McLain were the substitutes. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Allen Lee, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Goldsworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver M. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pond, Mrs. Louise I. McPherson, Miss Grace Dickinson, Miss Marion Lee, and Miss Jeannette McPherson.

Alpha Chapter Entertained

Miss Margaret Aylard delightfully entertained the Alpha chapter of the Colorado Springs High school last Saturday afternoon at her home, 1528 North Weber street. The chapter colors, white and green, were shown in the decorations of white carnations and ferns. Music and refreshments each contributed to the pleasure of the guests.

Those present were Miss Aylard, Miss Mabel Wilson, Miss Ione Bartholomew, Miss Beatrice Thomas, Misses Adelle and Edna Vorrath, Misses Ellene and Mattie Carrick, Miss Adella Bowles, Miss Edith Hill, Miss Georgia Urquhart, Miss Sara Hamilton, Miss Frances Dvorak, Miss Eleanor Goshen, Miss Bessie Woodring, Miss Ruth Mills, Misses Helen and Margaret Nicholson, Miss Maggie Lack, Miss Florence Mullen, Miss Louise Anderson, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Bessie Atkinson, Miss Vera Arnold and Miss Edna Bourk.

Suburban Card Party

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Larrabee entertained the members of the B. T. club last Friday evening at a card party in their home a few miles from Colorado Springs. The hostess served a bountiful luncheon after cards were laid aside. Those participating were Mr. and Mrs. William Starsmore, Mr. and Mrs. James Gauld, Mr. E. Hunton, Miss Levena Moore, Miss Mabel Starsmore, Miss Lios Gauld, Miss Helen Larrabee, Mr. Winfield Starsmore, Master Laurence Starsmore and Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee.

Personal Mention

Dr. H. Trossbach of this city, who went east early in the new year, is taking a post graduate course in diagnostics of internal medicine, at the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore. Dr. Trossbach has spent a day or two in New York city, Annapolis and Washington, D. C., and intends to arrive home February 22.

Mrs. R. George Buchanan, 1611 Wood avenue, leaves this week on a short trip east, and later intends to go to California.

Mrs. James H. Franklin has been called to her home in the south on account of the serious illness of her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Howbert and Miss May Howbert returned last Friday from a three months' trip in the east.

Mrs. Francis Drexel Smith and Mr. Edward A. Rosenfeld, who have been visiting relatives in Chicago for several weeks, are expected home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chisholm enjoyed a motor trip to Canon City last week. Mrs. Chisholm's eastern trip has been delayed owing to illness in the family.

Mr. and Mrs. William Irving Howbert have taken possession of their new residence, 630 North Cascade avenue.

Miss Gladys McMillan will spend this week in Denver with Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill and attend grand opera.

Miss Marguerite Miller has returned from a visit with Cleveland relatives, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Dorothy Osborne. The engagement of Miss Miller to Mr. Willard John Crawford, Jr., was announced a few weeks ago.

Mr. Francis Gilpin and Miss Laura Gilpin have returned to their home in Austin, Colo., accompanied by Miss Ethel Hall. Mrs. Gilpin still remains here as the guest of Mrs. John G. Shields.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Perry went to Denver a few days ago and intend to occupy their home in that city in the future.

Miss Jackson of Upper Alton, Ill., is the guest of Miss Ethel Rice, 528 North Tejon street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tait Milliken are occupying their new residence, 1614 North Cascade avenue.

Miss Innes, 410 North Cascade avenue, is entertaining Miss Marion Peters of New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Puffer left for Los Angeles and Long Beach yesterday. During their absence, their sons, the Messrs. Harry and Ray Puffer, will reside at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Mandelbaum, who have been guests at the Antlers, left Thursday night for Los Angeles and will sail for Honolulu soon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patton of Telluride are visiting in the city.

Mrs. S. E. Hutchinson of Fort Dodge, Ia., is with her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Johnson, 715 East Cimarron street, who is quite ill.

Miss Marie Louise Bartlett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William L. Bartlett, left last Monday for Bisbee, Ariz., having accepted the chair of mathematics and music in the high school.

Mr. William L. Bartlett has gone to West Point, Ga., where he will follow his profession of civil engineer for an irrigation company.

Mrs. A. J. Bayne and Miss Alice Bayne are spending the winter in Boulder with Mrs. Bayne's daughter, Mrs. J. F. Vogel.

In order to insure insertion, all contributions intended for the society and women's club departments of the Sunday Gazette must reach the editor, Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams, 225 Cheyenne avenue, telephone Main 1322, or The Gazette office, telephone Main 218, not later than noon of the preceding Friday.

Hot Steaming Coffee

DERN'S

made from the rich brown berries roasted in our specially constructed plant, is by far the most delicious morning beverage.

And how many more mornings will the saving of 10 more cups to each pound do your family?

THE DERN TEA AND COFFEE CO.
Makers of Fine Candies
26 S. Tejon St. Phone Main 575

DOING YOUR OWN HOUSEWORK

What do you think of the advantages of doing your own work over that of employing help?

This question has been proponnded to me in various ways lately, principally by several letters I have had on the subject, says Christine Terhune, in the Chicago Inter Ocean. One woman writes:

"I find a servant a great nuisance as well as an extra expense. I enjoy doing my own work, I feel so fresh, and it certainly does agree with me. I send out my washing, although I do my own ironing, and much prefer my present plan to the time when I kept a maid."

Another writes: "I have found out that a maid is a bother and an expense. It is almost impossible to economize with one in the house. If you do, they think you are 'cheap.'"

I think there is much to be said for the woman who does her own work, so far as her freedom, her ability to economize and other details are concerned. I have friends who employ no hired help beyond a laundress or a woman who comes occasionally to do rough cleaning, and I must say they strike me as persons to be envied on a number of counts.

Said one woman to me: "If I order luncheon at 1 o'clock and stroll in a quarter of an hour late on a few occasions, my cook gets to the point of expecting me to be late as a rule, and when I want a meal on time I can't get it. That is one of the penalties I pay for not doing my own work."

I have considered this more than once, and I think it bears the marks of reason. Undoubtedly it is a comfort not to have to give up a matinee or an afternoon tea in order to go home and get dinner, and it is also a relief to feel, when you return home tired, that you do not have to clear the table and wash up the dishes after you have finished your meal. But you have to compensate for this by promptness and rigidity in other things, whereas if there were no one to consult but yourself and your family, you could take liberties with impunity.

The advantages of the latter condition are borne in upon me every time I visit one especial house where the women of the family do all the work. They live prettily and simply, with always plenty of good food, though without a great number of dishes. Dinner may consist of meat and a couple of vegetables, and if a salad follows this there will be no dessert. But the food is always well cooked and daintily served and the family can allow themselves delicacies they might not feel justified in having if they had to provide these for a kitchen force as well. If they choose to sit and chat for an hour before clearing the table, if they prefer to put the dishes aside to be washed the next morning when they are not in their best clothes, no one is hurt or hindered by it but themselves. They are not worried lest they should be making the kitchen work late for the cook, or by the thought that they are getting her into careless habits. When they exercise hospitality they give their own efforts, their own service and feel they can do as they please.

Another merit in keeping no maid is that you can have your house in just the order which suits your personality.

IOWA WOMAN WELL AGAIN

Freed From Shooting Pains, Spinal Weakness, Dizziness, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my health."—Mrs. HARRIET E. WAMPLER, 524 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Consider Well This Advice.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Personal Mention

Mrs. E. A. Peifer and her daughters, the Misses Beatrice and Gwendolen Peifer, of Ivywild, leave tomorrow evening for Santa Monica, Cal., intending to remain for several months. Meantime, Mr. Peifer will go east on a business trip.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Barnett, whose marriage was celebrated January 1 in Manitou, are at home to their friends at 701 East Platte avenue. Mrs. Barnett was Miss Margaret Grier previous to her marriage.

Club News

DEAN EDWARD SMITH PARSONS of Colorado college will be the speaker next Saturday, February 10, at 3 o'clock in I. O. O. F. temple, when there will be an open meeting of the home and education department of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs. The subject will be "Children's Reading" and parents and teachers are particularly invited to attend the meeting which will be one of more than ordinary interest and importance.

The regular meeting of the art and literature department will be held Wednesday afternoon, February 7, at 3 o'clock. Miss Flansburg will lecture on "The Iliad" (continued).

The study class of the social science department will meet Tuesday afternoon, February 6, at 3 o'clock, with Mrs. Jay B. Merritt, 1709 North Tejon street. Mrs. Robert Kerr will review "Privilege and Democracy in America," Frederick C. Howe.

* *

Young Women's Christian Association

The usual vesper service will be held at the Y. W. C. A. rooms in the DeGraff building this evening at 5 o'clock. Dr. Price, a sister of Mr. W. S. Jackson of this city, will speak of her work in connection with Dr. Judson's Institutional church and the Mariner's chapel on the Bowery, the first church ever established for sailors. Dr. Price is at present chairman of the work among mothers of the New York city mission. Miss Jennie Pinckney will sing, and Mrs. Charles Lansing will have charge of the vesper tea which will follow the service, assisted by Mrs. Horace F. Lunt, Mrs. George Finlay, Mrs. Samuel Caldwell and Miss Curtin. All women are cordially invited.

In connection with the spring term of classes of the Y. W. C. A., Dean Parsons of Colorado college will give a six weeks' course on "The Social Message of Jesus," beginning Monday, February 5, at 7:30 p. m. This free class affords exceptional opportunity, as it has been given with great success throughout the country. Any persons desiring to take this course may register by phoning the Y. W. C. A. office, Main 2168.

Registration will still be received for the Tuesday evening physical culture class to be conducted by Miss Bennett. The hour for the class is from 7:30 to 8:20, and attention is called to the fact that it makes possible attendance at evening entertainments. Any member of the class wishing to come at 7 o'clock will receive extra coaching.

In addition to the Monday and Tuesday afternoon gymnasium classes and the Saturday morning embroidery class, Thursday afternoon is to be junior members' afternoon. All members of the department are invited to the association rooms each Thursday after school to an afternoon of story telling, games and general good times.

The junior department of the Young Women's Christian association, with an enrollment of 100, is to be conducted in the future by Miss Dorothy Frantz.

* *

Portia Club

An interesting meeting of the Portia club was held Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Charles T. Fertig. Mrs. John P. Madden conducted an instructive parliamentary law drill and Mrs. A. L. Mowry gave an entertaining talk on "Josephine Dodge Daskam" and "Myra Kelly."

Mrs. F. W. Goddard and Mrs. W. L. Bartlett presided at the coffee and chocolate urns while refreshments were served during the closing social hour. Yellow and white tulips were selected for the floral decorations on the center of the table.

The hostess, Thursday, February 15, will be Mrs. Carlton Aylard, 1521 North Weber street. Mrs. L. A. Miller will give a talk on "Nature Writers: John Burroughs, Ernest Thompson-Seton and Henry Van Dyke."

* *

Woman's Literary Club.

A regular meeting of the Woman's Literary club was held yesterday afternoon at the Alamo hotel. The papers read were "History of London" by Miss Cowgill and "The Problem of the Unemployed in England," by Mrs. William H. Spurgeon.

* *

Open Progress Club.

The Open Progress club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A. rooms in the DeGraff building. The hostesses will be Mrs. Emma Grimoldby, Mrs. G. S. Smith, Mrs. John W. Yates and Mrs. John H. Weimer. Mrs. William C. Robinson will speak on "History: England in Africa." Miss Flansburg will speak on "George Meredith and Thomas Hardy."

* *

Minerva Alumnae.

The meeting of the Minerva alumnae appointed for next Tuesday, has been postponed until Tuesday, February 13, at 4:15 p. m. The hostess will be Miss Janet Kampf, 1516 North Tejon street. Miss Jeannette Scholz will give a paper on "Venice."

* *

Hypatia Alumnae.

The monthly meeting of the Hypatia alumnae will be held Saturday evening, February 10, with Miss Mabel Bateman, 1116 North Weber street. After the business session, the evening will be spent socially.

* *

District Meeting.

The monthly meeting of Mrs. Gunnell's district of the First Presbyterian church will be held Tuesday, February 6, at 3 p. m. in the home of Mrs. Margaret Harvey, 18 East Caramillo street.

* *

Red Letter Day.

"Red Letter" day for the Willard Memorial, will be observed by the North End Woman's Christian Temperance union, Saturday afternoon, February 10, at 3 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. J. M. Whittenberger, 1911 North Tejon street. Mrs. Richard McKinnie Aitken will have charge of the program, and Mrs. James Gillies ten will assist the hostess.

The program will consist of the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," scripture readings in unison; solo, "The Lord Is My Shepherd" by Mrs. John Speed Tucker; "Life Story of Frances Willard," Mrs. Aitken; violin solo, Miss Clara West, accompanied by Mrs. Nelson L. Drew; address, "A Backward Glance and a Forward Movement," the Rev. Robert Bruce Wolf; violin solo, Miss West; ten pictures from the life of Miss Willard, by union members; "The Investment of the Memorial Fund," Mrs. W. W. Flora. Silver offering for the memorial fund. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

* *

Woman's Union.

The February meeting of the Woman's union of the First Congregational church was held last Friday in the parish house. During the meeting of the foreign missionary department in the morning, Mrs. Le Roy Hedges gave a paper on "Buddhism," a letter from Miss Wychoff was read by Mrs. Frank H. Lond and current events, by Mrs. F. F. Schreiber. Luncheon was served at the noon hour by the Willing Twenty. In the afternoon at the meeting of the home missionary department Miss Grace Hutchinson spoke on "Non-Christian Faiths in America."

* *

Colorado College School of Music

The two hundred and thirteenth program will be given on Tuesday evening, February 6, by Miss Jessie Wharton, pianist; Miss Eleanor Thomas, contralto, and Mr. Ralph McLaughlin, 'cello. The program is as follows:

Mendelssohn, Rondo Brilliant (two pianos); Nevin, "In Arcadie;" Rossini, "Cujus Animam; Chopin, Waltz and Scherzo; Scarlatti, Aria from "La Rosaura;" Alabieff-Liszt, "The Nightingale;" Reinecke, Ballade.

The public is cordially invited. Student rehearsal and lecture in the afternoon at 4:30.

* *

Woman's Missionary Society

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary society of the First Christian church will be held in the church parlors on Tuesday, February 6, at 2:30 p. m. Owing to the illness of Miss Lucas, Mrs. J. W. Garrett will have charge of the program. Mrs. Wolfe will be hostess for the afternoon. The subject for the afternoon will be the Missionary Training school at Indianapolis, Ind. Part of the afternoon will be devoted to a memorial service for Mrs. J. N. Beaty and Mrs. G. A. Nifong.

* *

Chapter C. P. E. O.

Mrs. William W. Warner, 1315 Washington avenue, was hostess for yesterday's meeting of Chapter C. P. E. O. Miss Ambler gave a paper on "Early Days of P. E. O." and by request, Mrs. Grafton her paper on "Our Vows." Mrs. Merle N. Smith and Mrs. Warner sang duets and Miss Cree played a piano solo.

* *

Chapter K, P. E. O.

Chapter K, P. E. O., of Manitou, will meet Saturday, February 10 with Mrs. Edna Burnett. The paper on "Romance and Love Songs of Mexico" will be given by Mrs. Helen Ellinwood. The roll call will be a Valentine conceit.

* *

Fortnightly Study Club.

The Fortnightly Study club will meet at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, February 6 with Mrs. C. R. Alling, 1527 Grant avenue. Mrs. J. M. Dixon will give a paper on "Holmes as Poet, Novelist, Essayist." Mrs. Edward L. Ellis will give recitations and quotations will be given for roll call.

* *

Woman's Relief Corps.

The Colorado Springs Woman's Relief corps, No. 4, held an interesting open meeting last Tuesday afternoon in observance of "McKinley day." The program prepared by a committee of which Mrs. Colton was the chairman, included papers on McKinley by Mrs. Lizzie Brown, General Linus E. Sherman and others. The Temple quartet gave several selections.

A regular business meeting of the corps will be held Tuesday afternoon, February 6 at 2 o'clock in G. A. R. hall.

* *

Ladies Auxiliary.

The Ladies auxiliary of the Sons of Israel will hold a regular meeting, Thursday, February 8 at 3 p. m. in the synagogue. All members and others desiring to join the auxiliary are requested to be present.

* *

Woman's Study Club

The Woman's Study club of Colorado City held an interesting meeting Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Harriet B. Daniels. The program began with piano duets by Miss Afterburn and Miss Southwick and a violin solo by Miss Kamber with Miss Sweeney at the piano. After roll call and a parliamentary drill by Mrs. Ellinwood, a group of songs were pleasingly given by Miss Sweeney with Miss Lennox accompanying on the piano. Mrs. Pearson and Miss Pearson gave a paper and readings from Helen Hunt Jackson that were thoroughly instructive and entertaining. Piano solos by Miss Lennox completed the pleasant evening.

* *

Pythian Sisters

The members of Hermione temple No. 1, Pythian Sisters, have accepted an invitation from Colorado Springs lodge No. 34, Knights of Pythias, to attend their special service at the First Christian church, this evening. It is requested that all members meet in K. P. hall at 7 o'clock and go in a body.

There will be a meeting of Hermione temple, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in K. P. hall. There will be a social hour and those attending will make a comfort for a needy family. A large attendance is hoped for. Please bring darning needle, thimble and scissors. Visiting sisters invited.

METALS IN THE HUMAN BODY

From Harper's.

The human body contains, among other constituents, about two pounds of phosphorus, which is essential to the health of the bones and the vigor of the brain. This phosphorus if extracted and put to another use would make up about 4,000 packages of friction matches. Besides phosphorus the body contains a few ounces of sodium and half an ounce of potassium. The quantity of the latter would be sufficient for many experiments in a class in chemistry. In addition to sodium and potassium there are a few grains of magnesium, enough to make the "silver rain" for a family's stock of rockets on a Fourth of July evening or to create a brilliant light visible at a considerable distance.

EVERY HAIR OF YOUR HEAD

is insured of long life and youthful beauty, if you will use the great French preparation

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

(EAU DE QUININE)

ED. PINAUD'S is the one reliable hair tonic now before the public. Originated and sold more than a century ago by ED. PINAUD, it still remains the leader the favorite hair preparation of cultured men and women. "Hair Growers," "Cures for Baldness," "Dandruff Remedies" come and go, but nothing has yet been invented that equals ED. PINAUD'S Eau de Quinine as a safe, efficient and pleasing preparation for the scalp and hair. One 50c bottle of this pure, fragrant hair preparation will convince you, more than pages of advertising, that ED. PINAUD'S is worthy of all the praise given to it by those who have used it.

Satisfaction in its use is absolutely guaranteed or your money back on demand. You can buy of any dealer, or you can try it before spending a cent. We have a testing bottle for every reader of this paper, and will send you one if you will simply write to our AMERICAN OFFICES, enclosing 2c postage.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE or improve your hair, if troubled with dandruff or itching scalp, buy a regular bottle or write for the testing bottle (10c size for 2c postage).

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD, Dept 30
ED. PINAUD BUILDING NEW YORK.

ED. PINAUD'S Extract "Bridge" is an exquisite new perfume

Youthful Complexion for Every Woman Who Uses This Simple Recipe

This Will Clean and Clear the Skin and Give It a Soft, Rich Embellishment

Every woman can revel in a rose-toned, youthful complexion, no matter what her age, if she nightly devotes a little attention to her skin, using a simple massage cream made with cerol.

Get 2 ounces of cerol at the druggist's and dissolve in a scant pint of boiling water, stirring until smooth and you will have a delightful massage cream at little cost. Massaging the skin with this soon clears and tones it and dispels wrinkles and "crow's feet," making it soft and satiny, giving to the complexion a rich embellishment impossible with artificial aids.

Well-Rounded Form Always Adds Greatly to Woman's Physical Charms

How Any Woman Who Is Thin or Scrawny Can Make Her Figure Plump and Symmetrical.

"Many women realize the value of a gallon of tonic for under development," writes Emily DeMar, in the Beauty Monthly, "and because of its growing popularity, scrawniness and angular lines among my sex are fast disappearing. This tonic mildly excites dormant tissues to healthy activity, and once this condition obtains, they soon assume their correct proportions and a well-rounded and symmetrical form results.

"Anyone can prepare the tonic by making a syrup with one-and-a-half cupfuls sugar and a pint of water, to which is added one ounce cerol. The dose is two teaspoonfuls before meals."

WOMEN READERS AND MEN

She Is More Serious in Her Tastes Even in Novels.

From the Spectator.

The discriminating bookseller has much to tell us that is curious and interesting regarding the tastes and habits of women readers. Since Addison won immortality by writing for the tea-table, a tradition that women demanded something in literature as slight and frivolous and ineffectual as the ideal of character which the old-world man imposed on the old-world maid, has lurked in Grub street. It is hopelessly out-of-date. The unanimous evidence of the experts seems to be that the educated woman of today is rather more serious in her reading than the man of the same class. In the upper strata of society, men, we are told, prefer the novel of action; women ask for introspection and psychology, or for the novel with a sociological purpose. We are assured on good authority that "women typists are serious," and even that they read the "Hibbert Journal" and the Webbs. Below this level of intelligence, however, there still welters the old, unleavened mass of sentimentality which is still satisfied with Miss Annie Swan. The real fact is, we imagine, that the active-minded and relatively well-educated young woman has not yet conquered her due place in the labor market. She turns to typewriting, not because that comparatively mechanical occupation is the natural employment which calls out her faculties, but simply because it is so often the only career that opens to her. It is from her ranks that the army of revolt is most largely recruited, and we suspect that further inquiry would show that she reads Olive Schreiner and Cicely Hamilton, not to mention the minor prophets of feminism, at least as eagerly as she reads Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

EVERY SCHOOLROOM A PORCH

Movable Sashes an Essential, Dr. Woods Hutchinson Says

Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D., in Good Housekeeping.

No school should, or can, now be considered complete that does not include, in addition to the building, a large playground, a school garden, swimming pool and a group of sheds and shops. The most important and vital part of a school is not its house, but its grounds. At first sight the expense of such a plan would appear to be prohibitive, but in reality it is far from being so. It would cost money, of course, like everything under the sun that is worth having, but in small towns and country districts this additional expense would be comparatively slight; while in larger towns and cities quite an appreciable share of the additional money needed for the grounds could be saved on the building.

The ideal schoolhouse is not a magnificent architectural triumph, not a monument for future generations, with the solidity and imposingness of an asylum or a prison, but an inexpensively constructed, light, roomy, day nursery, never exceeding two stories in height, with broad staircases, wide hallways, and at least one-third to one-half the wall space of each room in the shape of a movable window-sash or shutters, so that it can be converted into a porch or shed in fine weather.

Thoughtful students of the health of the child are coming to the same conclusion as experts have come to, in regard to hospitals for tuberculosis, that every dollar spent in constructing a building in excess of $150 a patient, is wasted—and worse. From a sanitary point of view, whatever is spent above a certain minimum sum upon a building is spent in overcoming its defects as a building, and keeping it light, airy and sunny enough for human use.

Let us get rid of the "busy foolishness" of examinations as wasteful and unnecessary as digging up plants to see if their roots are growing properly. Any teacher who, after nine months of intimate association with a child, can't tell whether he is capable of passing on to the next grade without an examination, ought to resign and get into some other trade. Substitute some form of test showing the mental power and grasp for our present standards of mere cubic capacity, forbid by law the carrying of school books home at night, leaving the evening hours for the free and spontaneous development of boys' and girls' own tastes for literature, science, experiment, craftsmanship, music and wholesome amusements. Make the home a part of the school and the school a part of everyday life and all outdoors contribute to the child's education. Then and not till then will education become sane, wholesome and effective.

MANNERS A PART OF SUCCESS

A Girl Who Has No Compunction About Last Minute Regrets Not Popular.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

There are many small and unseen reefs upon which the girl seeking social success may come to grief, and one of the most dangerous is that of broken social engagements.

In the present day old-fashioned courtesy and consideration seem to be asleep, or else to have left society entirely. The modern hostess only too frequently receives a telephone message from some guest at the last moment saying, without the least compunction, "So sorry, but it is impossible."

As a rule this sort of thing is inexcusable. Of course, conditions may arise under which nothing else can be done, but the girl who usually sends a message of this kind is of the selfish type and rarely succeeds in attaining popularity. She is thinking more of her own caprice than of her hostess.

It is not an easy matter to fill in at dinner or luncheon or bridge. No matter how well poised a hostess may be, a disappointment of this kind is upsetting, and the selfish or thoughtless girl who is the occasion of her embarrassment is apt to have a black mark against her name in that particular hostess' mind.

The trouble is that the girl of today is too careless in her acceptance of invitations. On the spur of the moment she accepts, and then frequently decides that the whole thing is a bore, or something else comes up that she prefers doing, and she finally ends by declining the invitation at the last moment, thus arousing an antagonism that cannot help but handicap her in her social career.

It is a simple matter to decline in the first place. A declination of this sort a hostess has no right to resent, but once her list is closed it is another matter.

A young girl recently remarked that she accepted every invitation which came to her, then picked those she preferred, throwing over the others. This sounds well, but sooner or later it will result in unpopularity. Neither courtesy nor consideration justifies such a course.

Naturally, one has preferences. There are certain things one would rather do. A girl should make up her mind what these things are and accept them before everything else, but she should not play fast and loose with invitations she does not want.

Let her decline them definitely the moment they are presented to her, and she will find she makes fewer enemies while at the same time she pleases herself.

One hears the impulsive girl say, "Oh, that is all very well, but what can one do in this day when people call you on the telephone and fire invitations at you point-blank and your mind is as destitute of excuses as an empty bird cage?"

The best advice for this situation is to learn to think quickly and decline definitely if it is a thing one does not care to do. One can always have an engagement to sit at home and cultivate one's mind.

During the last fiscal year areas aggregating over 650,000 acres not previously examined were investigated by the engineers of the United States geological survey in connection with the withdrawals of water power sites.

The percentage of women who make their own way in the world has increased 4.1 in the United States within recent years.

L. SHODROW

LADIES' TAILOR

Announcement for the spring season—I beg to advise you that I have all my new spring goods in the very latest designs and fabrics, in novelties, woolen, whip cords, silk and linens, all suitable for the most up-to-date tailored and fancy suits and onepiece street dresses separate and evening coats, which are made by the very first-class tailors, under my own personal instructions. I have the newest and largest line and cordially invite all the ladies to call and inspect same. Thanking you for past favors, I am your very truly

L. SHODROW
27 E. Platte Ave.
Colorado Springs, Colo. Phone Main 1672

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the well-dressed ladies of Colorado Springs. The spring and summer styles and fabrics are in, and ready for your inspection.

Great reduction on novelty suits, for ten days only. Regular $75.00 Suit for $50.00. First-class fit, and workmanship guaranteed.

B. EDILSON
LADIES' TAILOR
711 N. TEJON ST.

Health and Beauty Hints

By MRS. MAE MARTYN.

H. N. R.: To whiten and beautify the complexion you will find nothing better than a simple inexpensive lotion made by dissolving 4 ounces spermax in ½ pint witch hazel (or hot water) then adding 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine. This lotion will freshen up and improve any complexion without giving that artificial, powdered look. It does not clog the skin pores like powder and lasts much better. It gives to the skin a smooth, velvety tone and takes away that shiny, sallow look. For treating freckles and skin discolorations generally, spermax lotion is very fine.

D. L.: To quickly get rid of that sallow, pimply look on your face, you should take a good system tonic to remove the impurities from your blood which come from lack of exercise and eating too much solid food in the winter. A good, old-fashioned tonic can be made by dissolving an ounce of kardene in ½ pint alcohol, then adding ½ cup sugar and hot water to make a quart. Take a tablespoonful before meals and you will be surprised how quickly the look of perfect health will come into your face and your energy and ambition be restored.

Nadie: To strengthen your weak eyes and rid them of that dull, overworked look, put in each eye daily two or three drops of a fine, strengthening tonic, made by dissolving an ounce of crystals in a pint of water. This eye tonic is very soothing and strengthening, makes your eyes strong, clear and sparkling. I find it unequaled as a tonic for tiring work, inflamed, expressionless eyes.

Reader: There is one remedy above all others that I take pleasure in recommending for fat reduction. It is harmless and so very effective in regaining a shapely figure. Just dissolve 4 ounces of parnotis in 1½ pints hot water and take a tablespoonful before meals. This simple remedy will remove your excess fat rapidly without dieting and strenuous exercising, and seems to produce best results in the winter months. Your skin will be firm and free from any flabbiness.

Mrs. T. B.: You will not catch cold from shampooing if you use for your shampoo a tablespoonful of canthrox dissolved in a cup of hot water, rinsing the hair thoroughly. You should never use soap shampoos, as the alkali dulls and deadens the hair, causing it to become brittle, streaky and split at the ends. Canthrox produces an indescribable softness and fluffiness that one gets only from a perfect shampoo. It relieves irritation and removes dandruff thoroughly. The hair will be very lustrous and you will have no trouble keeping the short hairs in place.

Mrs. R. C.: Nothing is worse than stale or greasy beauty creams. Always use fresh-made, greaseless complexion creams and your skin will not be shiny or hair grow on it. By mixing into ½ pint cold water, 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine and one ounce almonzoin, you have a dependable cream-jelly for cleaning, softening and beautifying the skin. This is excellent for chapped face and hands and keeps the complexion in perfect condition. Use it morning and night and you will soon have a charmingly smooth, refined complexion.

Ruby R.: Do not despair. You can easily save your hair, but not by using so-called hair tonics that have lost their strength. Get at your druggist's an ounce of quinzoin and ½ pint of alcohol; mix these with ½ pint cold water. Apply this tonic to the scalp about twice a week and you will be amazed to see how quickly it rids your scalp of dandruff and irritation, and your hair will stop coming out. This tonic makes the hair soft, lustrous and beautiful. By preparing your own hair tonic as directed you will have the best hair and scalp remedy known to science.

Anxious: It is not necessary to resort to the pain and expense attending the use of the electric needle. With powdered delatone and water mix enough paste to cover the hairy surface. After letting remain on two or three minutes remove, wash the skin, and the hairs will have vanished. This leaves the skin white, firm and hairless, and while druggists charge a dollar for an original one ounce package, it never fails to do the work.

Newly Formed Chinese Republic

C. A. Chaille-Long in the Washington Star.

President Sun Yat Sen.

The Chinese republic has marched with giant strides and has attained the goal of its aspirations. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, its chief inspiration, arrived in Hongkong the 15th of December, and a week later, the 28th, at Shanghai, he was unanimously elected president of the provisional government of the republic. President Sun is a daring man, and has moved toward his object regardless of obstacles. His inauguration at Nanking, the future capital of the republic, January 1, recalls the rapidity of Caesar's victory over the son of Mithridates and his announcement to the senate. "Veni, vidi, vici." (I came, I saw, I conquered.)

The man of inspiration rises to the plane of the office that has sought him through the unanimous votes of the 18 provinces of China proper. In his appeal for recognition President Sun Yat Sen said immediately after his election:

"We must appeal to the people of the civilized world in general and the people of the United States in particular, for sympathy and support, both moral and material, because you are the pioneers of civilization in Japan, because you are a Christian nation, because we intend to model our new government after yours, and, above all, because you are the champion of liberty and democracy. We hope we may find many Lafayettes among you."

Young China's first cry, therefore, as, indeed, old China's cry was, "Come and help us." The United States of America might have heard this cry, although not so certain and distinct as now, years ago, for although the cries of the Taipings and the Boxers were smothered and stifled under many irrelevant issues, the cries of the Taipings and the Boxers were in the main a protest against the Manchu dynasty. Better late than never. We may extend the helping hand, now that it is asked, with a conscience void of offense to any other occidental power that may envy us the privilege of our position in the Pacific ocean.

Imperialist Defections.

The cablegrams report two serious breaks in the ranks of the imperialist forces, both happy omens for the prompt establishment of peace. Wang Wie Tze, who, as delegated by Premier Yuan Shi Kai to proceed to Lanchow in the imperialist cause, joined the revolutionaries and at the head of the best of the imperialist troops is preparing to march against Pekin. Again, Tang Shao Yi, who was sent to Shanghai as Yuan's most faithful representative, is no longer an adherent, but it is said that Yuan has repudiated Tang's agreement with Dr. Wu Ting-fang in assenting to the republic. Yuan indeed, "charges Tang with treachery." The break between Yuan Shi Kai and Tang Shao Yi is most significant and a distinct gain for the revolutionary cause.

The president-elect proceeded to Nanking by train January 1, where he was welcomed by the people with enthusiastic demonstrations. The town was beflagged and the shipping, merchant and military, was dressed for the occasion. A salute of the guns of forts and ships announced his arrival at 5:30 in the afternoon, as he proceeded to the government house. President Sun, it should be remarked, was dressed in khaki uniform, thus emphasizing the fact that the president of the provisional government was also the commander-in-chief of the army.

The president's address was delivered in the audience chamber from a raised platform surrounded by the delegates of the 18 provinces of China proper. There in the presence of this august body of men with bowed heads the president took the oath of office, and was then formally invested with the powers of chief executive. The scene was most impressive.

Chinese Cabinet.

A cable from Nanking reports that the cabinet appointments are as follows: Vice president, Li Yuen-Heng; finance minister, Chin Chin Tao; premier and war minister, Huang Sing; attorney general, Dr. Wu Ting-fang; foreign minister, Wang Chung Wei; marine minister, Capt. Wang; chief of staff, General Hsu.

Li Yuen-Heng was until recently the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces. Chin Chin Tao is said to be a graduate of the University of California. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Chinese minister to Washington, is favorably known throughout America as a very bright statesman; Wang Chung Wei is a progressive leader in China.

The first official act of the president was to announce that China would adopt from the New Year day the occidental calendar.

Among the singular contradictory dispatches from China there is one from Shanghai which we do not hesitate to declare is impossible. It reads thus:

"Dr. Sun's election occurring simultaneously with the peace delegates agreeing to refer the form of government to the convention indicates a lack of harmony among the republicans, which partly stultifies the work of Dr. Wu Ting-fang and apparently violates the understanding with Yuan Shi Kai."

"The leaders will not admit that there are differences. All may be adjusted, but the situation indicates that there will be a republic eventually with Yuan Shi Kai as president."

There is nothing in the situation to warrant the foregoing dispatch. Least of all there never has been the least idea among republicans of making Yuan their representative. To be perfectly frank, Yuan Shi Kai has been more distrusted by the republicans than by the Manchus.

Premier's Dilemma.

It appears that on the 2d instant, according to a dispatch from Pekin, Yuan pressed by urgent need of funds, threatened to resign, whereupon the empress dowager gave him 80,000 ounces of the palace gold and agreed to squeeze large contributions from the imperial princes' hoarded wealth.

Yuan then notified the legations that the die was cast and he would fight for a constitutional monarchy. If there is truth in the story of the defection of the Chinese troops in Lanchow and Chinwangtao, which threaten to join the republic, the action of the empress dowager in handing over to Yuan Shi Kai $2,000,000 may prove to have been premature.

Yuan has been threatening to do many marvelous things these last months, but something grotesque happens when he is on the point of doing it. In the inception of the revolution he did not assume command of the troops because of a "sore leg." He dispatched Tang Shao Yi to Shanghai, but he has broken with Tang, whom he denounces as "treacherous," and now, as a last card, he receives $2,000,000 from the empress with which he will do up the revolution. But alas! poor Yuan, here at this moment comes the dreadful news of the defection of the Chinese troops in the north, with the probability of the siege of Pekin. With this in the wind we shall doubtless learn in a few days of a concentration of the republicans and a quick march to Pekin.

The present revolution differs from the desperate but feeble efforts of the Taipings and the Boxers, in that it is patriotism that is the inspiration and motive of young China and not the hatred of the Christian and the European. There is, however, a bond with the past revolutions in that the present is antidynastic.

Manchu Conquest.

The oriental Tartars or Manchus invaded the north of China toward the end of the fifteenth century. They were fought in a weakly way by the Chinese and in 1644 one of them, named Wou San Kouiei, opened to the Manchus the gates of Pekin, not by treason, but to aid the Chinese army in punishing their rebels. This led to the crowning of Chouenki, who inaugurated the reign of the Tsing. The Chinese dynasty of the Ming lasted 278 years; that of the Manchu Tsing 263 years.

The Taiping revolution began in 1851, lasted fifteen years; it ravaged sixteen provinces and burnt 600 cities. The Taipings were finally led by the American Burgevine. The imperialist troops first were commanded by the American Ward, who organized what was known as the "Ever Victorious Army," and after the death of Ward by Major Gordon, familiarly known as "Chinese Gordon." In 1864 Nanking, the insurrection center, was taken, 100,000 men were executed and the revolt was crushed.

The Boxer rebellion was inspired by those who suffered from want, the half-starved, partly by the secret societies such as the "Big Knife" and others, whose device was: "Protect the dynasty, exterminate the foreigner," the European as well as the Manchu being included under the title of foreigner. The rebellion broke out in 1899; in the north it defended the dynasty, in the center and south it endeavored to overthrow it. In the north it was led by Prince Tuan; in the south it had no particular leader, but was led by its conscience, which meant death to the Manchu.

Snapshot of Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer and his daughter, skating on the Potomac river, Washington, during the recent cold spell.

The occupation of Kiao-chiou by the Germans gave renewed force to the device "Exterminate the foreigners."

The activity of the Boxers in the commencement of 1900 placed China in a bad position. In March the diplomatic corps demanded the suppression of the secret Boxer societies. I-ko-kuen and To-ao-houei. Prince Tuan, chief of the Boxers, was named member of the Tsun-li-Yamen, and dividing the Boxers into eight divisions, occupied Pekin. The 20th of June Baron Ketteler, German minister, was killed during a visit by the minister to the Tsung-li-Yamen. There was a siege of Pekin, and August 13 the Russians, English, Americans, French and Japanese entered the city, and the siege was finished.

Kempff's Refusal.

It is necessary to add that Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, commanding the United States naval forces, refused to participate in the attack on Taku on the ground that his government was not at war with China. For the judgment and tact displayed on that occasion a joint resolution was introduced in the Fifty-seventh congress conferring upon the American commander the thanks of congress. America has not always rightly interpreted the motives of Chinese revolutions in the past. But America alone of all the powers has never violated the integrity of Chinese territory.

December 4, 1900, the powers submitted a joint note to the Chinese peace commission demanding the execution of the leaders in the massacre of foreigners and the payment of an indemnity which in October, 1901, was fixed at $735,000,000. On the ratification of this act the foreign troops were withdrawn. Subsequently through the good offices of the United States government the indemnity was reduced to $337,500,000. When payday came the United States felt conscience stricken over the sum coming to her and voluntarily remitted of that sum $12,000,000 gold. The Chinese government deeply impressed with this manifestation of friendliness, a manifestation only equaled by that shown by France during the dark days of America's struggle for independence, sent Tang Shao Yi in 1909 as special commissioner to Washington to express the sense of Chinese gratitude to America.

Much has been said these days of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, now president of the Chinese republic. We have introduced him in these columns to the American public from time to time during the progress of the revolution since 1905, when we remarked his qualities as a leader. He has visited the United States, France and England frequently in the course of the organization of that "people's army" the man and the means of which he is now the head and front.

President Sun's Personality.

Physically, President Sun is described as of middle stature, more nervous and wiry than robust; his hair is densely black and brushed back from a prominent forehead; his skin of reddish hue, and a mustache and imperial emphasize the strong lines of the jaw. The face is open, frank but firm, and when speaking, full of fire, which fixes his interlocutor with searching scrutiny. His favorite study is political and social economy. President Sun is therefore the complement of his distinguished colleagues, who have had parts in the play which has led to the scene now before the curtain. Kang You-We, and Liang Kitchao, the one historian, the second both jurist and sociologist. We shall hear of these two later, doubtless, as coadjutors in the president's cabinet, when the latter shall have solved certain economical problems in the provisional government.

President Sun expects America to lend him "Lafayettes" in his work of reconstruction in China. Into his council he has already taken the American General Homer Lea, who since 1900 has been a lieutenant general of the army which President Sun has organized, and of which as president he is the commander-in-chief. General Lea will doubtless invite attention first of all to certain master minds in the art and science of conservation of resources, intimates of General Lea and residents of Los Angeles, Cal. And these Americans may be the first of the "Lafayettes" who may be invited to conserve the resources of China by President Sun Yat Sen.

CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

Ozone and Its Relation to Life and Health

Reasons Why the Atmosphere Is Purer After a Thunder Storm

Did you ever notice how much clearer and sweeter the atmosphere is after a hard thunder shower?

There are two very good reasons for this, first, the heavy downpour of rain has washed the air quite clean of all dust and smoke particles; second, the great flashes of lightning have charged the air with ozone which is a wonderful purifier and cleansing agent and a powerful oxidizing gas.

Man was not slow to note this cleansing effect of a thunder shower and quickly devised the ozonator, an electrical device which, by a series of discharges, produces ozone in much the same manner as the lightning flash.

A proper supply of fresh air is necessary for every room and building where human beings are congregated or have to live. Ordinary ventilating systems can do no more than dilute the foul and vitiated air with fresh, making it a little better for our use, but there remains a considerable amount of the decaying and putrefying matter produced in the lungs, bronchial passages and the mouth. By the addition of ozone to the fresh, incoming air, the noxious contents of the vitiated, or used air, are destroyed, being converted into ash and water and the ventilation thereby vastly improved.

Ozone as a Germ Destroyer.

The action of ozone in destroying organic substances, such as germs and decayed animal matter that floats in hot, humid air, which has been breathed over and over again, is rapid and certain. The average human being requires 346 cubic feet of air daily, and the carbonic oxid given off in the same time is 16.25 cubic feet. The average amount of air considered necessary for an individual is 3,600 cubic feet per hour; this figure is approximately 250 times the amount actually respired, while less than 4 per cent of the oxygen is taken from a breath by the lungs.

The real poisons in vitiated air are microbes and organic chemical products which ozone quickly combines with and changes to ash and water. By purifying air with ozone the quantity of new air required is decreased and the cost of ventilating and heating lowered. Odors are eliminated and the air is thoroughly sterilized.

Ozone is not new, as early as 1785 von Marum noticed a peculiar odor when electrical discharges were passed through air or oxygen. He spoke of this as the "smell of electricity." In 1801, Cruickshank, during some of his electrical experiments, noted the same smell. It was Schoenbein who first recognized and studied ozone. In 1840 he began his experiments, and soon announced the discovery of the new gas and invented the word "ozone" from the Greek root signifying "smell."

Machine Used in Producing Ozone.

Ozone is a colorless gas with a sharp, penetrating odor, when concentrated. The electrical machine which produces this gas is of small dimensions, and those for ordinary use give a flow of about 4,000 cubic feet an hour, which is sufficient for a fairly large room. The machine consists of three essential parts, a motor-driven blower, a small transformer to raise the voltage and the ozone generator proper. The device is attached direct to the lighting circuit. Above the small transformer is the ozonizer proper, consisting of a bank of six or more ozone generating units. Each unit consists of a cylindrical glass tube, on the outside of which is a metallic coating, and inside of which is an aluminum electrode. The latter is built up of shallow perforated aluminum cups on a spindle. The cups are of such a diameter as to allow a small but definite air gap between them and the bore of the glass tube. A violet electrical discharge takes place between the inside of the tubes and the aluminum electrodes. This discharge through the air in the small air gap changes some of the oxygen of the air into ozone. The small but powerful centrifugal blower mounted on the top of the case blows air into the ozone chamber, through the generating units, thence through the screen and into the room. The blower insures a flow of air through the tubes and a thorough expulsion of the ozonized air into the room, increasing greatly the effectiveness of the machine.

Experiments Made for Studying the Effect of Ozone.

Many interesting experiments have been carried out by engineers for the purpose of studying the effect of ozone in purifying and deodorizing air under various conditions. A small moving picture theater, 30 by 100 feet, was only ventilated by a suction blower and in spite of this "crowd odors" persisted in the room. An ozonator was installed above the front entrance, and and now, even on a hot evening, the air in the theater is sweet, cool and odorless. The same experiment was tried in a factory and in a printing shop with equal success. In one store which had suffered from a small fire which thoroughly smoked the interior, the ozonizer removed every trace of the disagreeable smoke from the rooms and stock in 12 hours. The machines have also been tried out in hospitals, club rooms, shops and in private dwellings with equal success. Ozone acts on the air as bactericide and a powerful deodorizer. Ozone will find an application in the sterilization and deodorization of the air of hospitals, apartments, studios, schools, etc., wherever there is likely to be a large crowd.

In stables, chicken coops, toilets and factories, where there are evolved noxious emanations, ozone will greatly ameliorate the conditions. In particular, the shops for assorting rags, manufacture of fertilizers, and factories which work gelatine, glue, hides, hair, fat bones, horn and other slaughter-house by-products, and those which are a source of emanations dangerous to the public health, will find in ozone a powerful and successful adjunct to any ventilating system.

The Hall Room Boys

They Patronize Art and Go Back $200

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Four Bushels of Oysters a Year for Every One of Our Population

Government to Take Action in Preventing Oyster-Producing Industry From Extinction in Chesapeake Bay.

From the New York American.

The United States government is about to take advantage of nature's resources in the Chesapeake bay—that great estuary which cuts Maryland almost in half. Through our failure to make proper and intelligent use of its muddy bottom, the bay represents today one of our greatest agricultural wastes. Its vast area is comparable in fertility to the valleys of the Nile and the Ganges, but it is adapted by nature for only one crop—the oyster.

It is reckoned by the government fisheries bureau, that, under proper management, the Chesapeake is capable of producing 360,000,000 bushels og oysters a year—that is, to say, about 50 times its present output.

Stop a moment and think of what this means. The last census gave the population of the United States, including Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska, as 93,402,051 men, women and children.

The entire population of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico is approximately 1,350,000. The output of 360,000,000 bushels of oysters from Chesapeake bay would give every man, woman and child in our country and its outlying territories nearly four bushels of oysters to eat each year! If one bay can be made to do this under intelligent management, why should there ever be any fear of an oyster famine, or why should oysters ever be beyond the reach of anyone who likes them? There are hundreds of other places in the world where oysters can be found.

As it stands now, the fisheries of the Chesapeake afford precarious employment for a few months in each year to about five thousand oystermen. Under the new intelligent management, it will give steady and profitable work to five hundred thousand. It pays the oystermen $2,000,000 a year for gathering the wild crop of bivalves; it ought to pay them, under cultivation, not less than $60,000,000.

Only a small part of the area of the Chesapeake that is suitable for oyster farming is now occupied by natural beds. The area available for such culture is at least one thousand square miles, or 640,000 acres, which could easily be made to yield one hundred dollars per acre per annum!

Fertility of the "Oyster Mud" in Chesapeake Bay.

The bottom of the Chesapeake is covered with a fine black sediment, known as "oyster mud," which is so rich that it putrefies in a few hours if exposed to the sun. Were the whole of this great estuary permanently emptied of water, its area would afford the richest farming land in the world, and would doubtless be utilized for the production of immense quantities of garden truck. As the matter stands, however, it is capable of being made not less profitable through oyster culture.

The only serious obstacle in the way is lack of protection for planted oysters. No law in the state of Maryland gives any rights to the owner of a bed which he has created. In one instance a farmer raised 300,000 bushels of fine oysters on 70 acres of bottom, and all of them were taken by tongmen and dredgers. He had no redress whatever.

The stupidity of such an arrangement is obvious, and already it is bringing about very serious consequences. The oyster crop of the Chesapeake is not only failing to increase, but is diminishing so seriously as to excite much alarm. The oysters over wide areas have been entirely wiped out, and those which come to market are much smaller than they used to be, for the simple reason that they are not allowed time to grow big.

The certain prospect is that, unless proper laws are made and rigidly enforced, the oyster-producing industry of the Chesapeake, which has been for more than a century the greatest and most profitable of our fisheries, will, before very long, cease to exist.

But Maryland and the fisheries department of the United States government are already wide awake to the danger. Legislation is now in course of preparation for a commission composed of Maryland officials and government officials who are to have supervision over Chesapeake bay oyster fisheries. Young oysters will be planted in the exhausted beds and a complete system of supervision, reclamation and conservation will be put under way.

New Laws of Ownership.

Rights for fishing will be leased out by the government and by Maryland to those parts of the bay which are not under private ownership. Those parts privately owned will be subject to the same supervision. In other words, Chesapeake bay will be farmed for its oysters in as intelligent and effective fashion as any agricultural land under government control.

An incidental waste worth mentioning, because of no small importance in itself, is the throwing away of hundreds of thousands of gallons of oyster juice every year. Put up in cans like clam juice, it would afford a nourishing and delicious food, desirable for table use, and particularly suitable for invalids.

In the meantime any housewife can put up concentrated oyster juice on her own account, if she chooses—straining it through cheesecloth, boiling it down to the requisite density, and pouring it into hot crockery jars that have been previously sterilized by boiling them.

As yet oysters in this country are only a wild crop—though subjected to a species of semicultivation in Long Island sound and a few other places. In the not distant future, however, areas of estuary and tidal river bottoms, wherever such are found, will be under as systematic a culture as any arable land, for the production of this much valued and relatively cheap article of food.

Longevity of Animals in Jungle and Sea

From the London Standard.

The death of the zoo's giant python from senile decay reminds us that the woes and disabilities of old age exist in the mysterious world of animals as they do with men. How long must a python live before it can become a patriarchal python, and what is the span of years required for an electric eel to parallel the bald and toothless stage of man?

The case of the python, unfortunately, gives us little light. He has lived 13 years in the zoo, but then he was fully matured when he entered, and our representative was informed at the gardens yesterday he may have lived 50 years or 100 years, or even more, in a free state before coming to pass the autumn of his days in Regents park. Surprisingly little is known of the normal lifetime of wild animals. Animals do not have annual rings, like trees; such creatures as wild lions and tigers are not favorable to observation over prolonged periods, and, of course, the ages reached by creatures in captivity may be very different from the maximum in a wild state.

However, it seems clear that with the great majority of the larger animals the age limit is below 30 years, and often above 20. This applies to dogs and horses, asses and zebras, domestic cattle, giraffes, lions, tigers, hippopotami, swine, and the larger mammals generally. Sheep and deer fall somewhat below this level; rats, mice and rabbits very considerably below it, while elephants often greatly surpass it. There have been elephants in India known to have been at work for man for more than 80 years, and centenarian elephants are comparatively numerous. Nevertheless, the average records of menagerie animals place 30 or 40 years as the normal age limit, and it is probable that the popular ideas of the ages reached by normal elephants is exaggerated.

Salt Water Conducive to Longevity.

Whales have the laugh on elephants by a very considerable margin. The kind that supplies whalebone is believed to start life with a reasonable prospect of several centuries of fun before it, provided its members are not cut off in the bud at the age of 150 or so. Water, particularly salt water, seems to conduce to longevity. There are gigantic mussels and oysters whose age is assumed to be comparable only with that of the Cape Verde baobab tree and the big tree of California, which live for 5,000 years. Indeed, there appears no particular reason why mussels should ever die, though it is also true that, considering the sort of life a mussel leads, there seems no particular reason why it should ever have lived.

Sea anemones, again, delicate and sensitive though they look when we see them in our rocky pools, may attain great age. Sir John Dalyell, a Scotch naturalist, captured in 1828 a sea anemone of the liver-colored sort so common around our shores. Its age was then estimated at seven years. It flourished in Edinburgh until 1887, and was just attaining a vigorous and sober maturity when, from some unknown cause, it was cut off in its prime. Eels have lived in captivity for 60 years; the age of some venerable salmon has been estimated at 100; carp live to be 150, and there have been pike whose age was estimated at 200.

Some of the sacred crocodiles of India, again, are said to be over a hundred, and vast estimates have been made of the ages of the giant tortoises of Madagascar. Certainly there was till recently (and may be still) a tortoise in the garden of the governor of Cape Town which came there 80 years ago, and was believed to be 120 when it arrived.

On the whole, and with recognition of size as a determinable factor, the choice appears to lie between a short life and a merry one or linked dullness long drawn out. If you whirl about singing and dancing and improving each shining minute of the shining hour like skylarks and nightingales, your die of senility at the age of eight. But a creature like a tortoise that can sit and do nothing for days on end save wink its eye once may watch the rise and fall of dynasties and feel no older at the end of it.

Lesson in Preserving One's Vitality.

One doubts whether it is worth while, but certainly for those who care to take the lesson, tortoises and mussels supply a triumphant vindication of the policy of conserving one's vitality. Bees have a great grievance in this respect. A queen bee, which does nothing but sit about and lay eggs, lives for three and sometimes even five years. But the worker bees, though in constitution they are simply queen bees not fully developed, die of overwork within five weeks. With the general adoption of box hives and improved facilities for taking out the honeycombs, the unfortunate little creatures have been laboring more furiously than ever to keep pace with an eternally renewed deficit in the hive's banking account, and so their mortality has again increased. Neurasthenia, due to overstrain, is the curse of the bee world today.

Biology has disclosed one method by which we may possibly attain comparative immorality. Unfortunately, the means lacks attraction. It is immortality by desiccation. Infusoria, the tiny creatures that live in drops of water, have shown the way. Their normal lifetime is a few hours. If they are taken out on a slip of grass and dried, they may be kept in suspended animation for 30 years. Dropped into water at the end of that period, their tissues slowly reabsorb moisture, and presently they are swimming about once more cheerful as ever.

There are difficulties in the way of applying this to humanity, but it is just possible that we may find the man of the distant future soaking out his great-great-grandfather on the appointed date and introducing the old gentleman to the changes that have occurred during his century of desiccation.

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RAILWAY mail clerks wanted: $800 first year promotion to $1,800: examinations May 4 in every state: common education sufficient with my coaching full information free. write for booklet, J-151. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN, 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month, no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address P-100 care of Gazette.

WANTED—Salesmen of ability and neat appearance to call on all merchants in their territory; elegant side line, convenient to carry; good commissions, prompt remittances. Belmont Mfg. Co, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—First-class carpenters and one apprentice to exchange work for lots; part cash paid The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co., 110 N. Tejon.

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DETECTIVES wanted everywhere; local man for your district, salary and commission, south's largest agency; inclose stamp. C A. Smiley, State Mgr, Superior, Colo.

LOCAL representative wanted: no canvassing or soliciting required; good income assured. Address National Cooperative Realty Co. V-838 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

BIG PROFITS—Open a dyeing and cleaning establishment; very little capital needed; we teach by mail, booklet free. Ben Vonde System, Dept. 287, Charlotte, N. C.

BALL players wishing try-outs in minor leagues, register now. Send stamp. National Baseball Registration Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.

$200 MONTHLY and expenses to travel and distribute samples for big manufacturer; steady work, S. Scheffer, Law Bldg, Chicago.

WANTED—Man to take sheep ranch on shares; must have had experience on ranch with sheep; married man preferred. Address S-29, Gazette.

GEN. L. E SHERMAN will be in his office Feb. 5, to execute pension vouchers.

PAINTER wanted in exchange room and board; married man preferred. R-102, Gazette.

AGENTS, men or women. 1432 Park.

WILL GIVE rent to workman who will repair house Address R-94 Gazette

JOB press feeder wanted steady job, Call Room 16, Parkes Bldg.

WANTED Female Help

KFISTER'S LADIES' TAILORING COLLEGE—A school of scientific dress cutting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring Special course for ladies who desire to make their own gowns, suits, etc. 832 E. Kiowa St.

WOMEN—Sell guaranteed hose, 70 per cent profit, make $10 daily, full or part time, beginners investigate. Strong Knit, Box 4029, West Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES make shields at home $10 per 100, work sent prepaid to reliable women, particulars for stamped addressed envelope Eureka Co., Dept. 34, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LADY AGENTS—New article every woman needs it, sells on sight: write for agency proposition. Mrs Liby's Bandage Co., 179 Shelby St, Detroit, Mich.

DRESSMAKER will be given board and room in private family, in exchange for work. Apply Mrs. Roberts, 1519 Colorado Ave

A MUSIC teacher of ability and experience, would like to give lessons in exchange for sewing or laundry. Address S-8, Gazette.

WANTED—Marker and sorter to handle $275 per week, male or female. Cook-Brandt Laundry, La Junta, Colo.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—45 First National Bank Bldg. Mrs. Rhind. Phone Main 1405.

MRS. HENDERSON, 122 E. Kiowa, furnishes experienced help, with references; both male and female.

WANTED—An experienced white girl for general work downstairs in small house 1115 Wood Ave

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FREE, 35c sample, latest invention Phenomenal seller, $15 daily profits, Biggest hit of 1912. Make dollars instead of dimes. Saniphone Co, Chicago.

AGENTS make 500 per cent profit selling novelty sign cards, merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight, 800 varieties, catalogue free. Sullivan Co, 1234 Van Buren St, Chicago, Ill.

HANDLING automatic sanitary popcorn machine, drop nickel in slot see machine pop, season and deliver hot corn, winner exclusive territory. Trebert Gas Engine Co, Terre Haute, Ind

WANTED AGENTS

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AGENTS—Our aim is to help you to success if you are reliable and will call on merchants in your territory, elegant side line, good commissions, prompt remittances Montel Mfg Co Cincinnati O

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WANTED—To buy a full-sized lot northeast must be cheap for cash; no agents S-1 Gazette

WILL buy any cheap property or equity, state full particulars S-22, Gazette

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YOUNG Japanese boy wishes situation as cook, kitchen help, housework, or any kind of job in city or country. Address R-105 Gazette.

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PRACTICAL nurse wishes position in confinement cases with references Phone Red 479

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WANTED—Good driving and riding horse in exchange for lot in north end Phone 1998.

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Who can locate two or three people on desert claims, where we can build irrigation system or reservoirs to water same? Address S-3, Gazette.

WANTED—$4,000 on splendid Colorado Springs property; security first-class; this must come direct from lender. Address S-27, Gazette.

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WANTED—Iron safe, to take book 20x16½ state price Address S-31, Gazette.

WANTED—One kitchen cabinet, one gas range Call Main 2321.

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No. 15—Tract of Nebraska land for Colorado Springs or Colorado City property.
No. 16—Tract of timber land for Colorado Springs or Colorado City poperty.
No. 17 380 acres eastern Colorado, well improved, for small tract in Colorado.
No. 18 960 acres best irrigated hay land in state for good income property.
No. 19—920 acres, with additional leased land, cattle ranch, and a dandy, for income property.
No. 20—160 acres of land near Calhan for $5 00 per acre
Well secured $800 mortgage, due April 14, 1912, to trade for auto.

Hoyt & Ecke
325 Hagerman Bldg. Colorado Springs

TRADE SPECIALISTS

OFFICES FOR RENT

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
From $7.50 Up Per Month
Apply
The Colorado Investment & Realty Co.
7 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE Real Estate

★

THIS ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE

of six rooms and bath must be sold in a few days. The place is in excellent condition and the grounds are beautiful.

LOT 175X217 FEET

House has been thoroughly repaired last spring. Painted and papered throughout. If you are a chicken fancier the lot alone will be worth the price. The location is good and the neighborhood fine. The owner will sell for $2,400. If you want your money's worth speak quick.

Wills, Spackman & Kent
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
Gazette Bldg. Phones 350-351.

NEW BUNGALOW FOR SALE

We are building the best and most conveniently arranged bungalows in the city. We invite you to see them. COME UP ANY OLD TIME.
Our fourth on Fontanero street is just finished, ready to move into. Another one ready to plaster. Four more will go up this season, making the finest block of homes in the north end Remember, you are buying direct from the builders.
"NUFF SED."

GEO. CARROTHERS & SONS
227 EAST FONTANERO ST.

FOR SALE ON PAYMENTS

4-room cottage, electric lights, coal range, hot and cold water, cement walks, also good 2-room tent cottage on same lot, good barn chicken park and garden; lot 50x150, located west; price $1,650, $200 cash, balance on monthly payments.

MILLER & ROCK.
1012 COLO. AVE. PHONE WEST 54

IT IS ONLY 6 BLOCKS OUT, $1,600 NOW

5 rooms, modern except heat, nice lawn, shade trees, iron fence, lot plenty deep for garden and chickens; northeast. Call and see this and you will buy.

THE STATE REALTY CO.
First National Bank—Second Floor.

AT A BIG BARGAIN

8-room residence, fully modern, barn for 2 horses and cow, corner lot, 50x150, east front; price $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance can be paid in 3 years at 7 per cent. No trouble to show property.

MILLER & ROCK
1012 COLO. AVE. PHONE WEST 54

NICE 7-room, modern house, close in, $200 cash, balance $25 monthly Small brick house, full lot, close in, $100 down, $12 monthly.

MULLANEY & MILES
7-8 Midland Block

CHICKEN RANCH, ONE ACRE

Fine for garden—irrigation water, PLENTY. New 4-room house, ideal for you if chickens and vegetables or alfalfa is your bent Call and look it over

THE STATE REALTY CO.
First National Bank—Second Floor.

FOR SALE Real Estate

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN

in a nine-room bungalow cottage, well located, north, between Nevada and Weber; south front. Six nice rooms and bath, on the ground floor, three nice sleeping rooms upstairs. All-around nice home, and fully modern, and good condition The owner has always held this place at $4,500, but if taken soon, will sell for $3,500, and on good terms You will have to hurry if you want this.

A GREAT BIG BARGAIN

in an eight-room, fully modern house, well located on Tejon street, all that anyone could desire for a home: a beauty, and in fine condition For a short time, only $4,400; easily worth $5,000 Terms

THE NICEST YET

A six-room, new cottage, in the finest residence district, north, between Tejon and Cascade avenue; fully modern: a large living room, fine dining room, buffet kitchen, three nice sleeping rooms and bath; full basement, with laundry in basement. The owner needs money and will sell for $3,300, and on terms, too. Get busy.

ANOTHER

Five-room, fully modern cottage, brand new, never been occupied; a beautiful home, with full lot 50x174, located northeast part of city. The owner wants to leave town and will sell this for $2,300, and good terms. This is less than you could build the house for.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN

a time since I have been in the real estate business when so many good bargains could be had, and if you really want a home, get it now. Don't wait until prices go up. These bargains will not last always.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY TO LOAN
on good real estate security.

MARTIN SLAUGHTER
Real Estate, Loans and Investments
Suite 201-202 The Burns Bldg.

★

AT STRATTON PARK

We can sell you a fine, new tent cottage, completely furnished, consisting of three rooms, sleeping porch and two open porches; this is the only cottage at the park connected with the city water; you can have a five years' lease on the grounds or move the cottage off. THE PRICE IS $350 See us if interested.

Wills, Spackman & Kent
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
Gazette Bldg. Phones 350-351.

EAST BOULDER THE PRETTIEST PART

Large shade trees, lawns and parking and built up on every side with new bungalows, six new ones in six months past, a 7-room absolutely modern at a sacrifice price Also a 5-room bran new bungalow, very low price. Call and see these Just two lots left here one a corner, a very low price if taken at once.

THE STATE REALTY CO.
First National Bank Second Floor.

BUNGALOWS

Come out this afternoon and see our furnished bungalows in the 1800 block, North Corona street.

These little homes are already neatly and artistically furnished by The Tucker Furniture Co., every room showing the good taste and judgment of their decorator, combined with our arrangement, workmanship and construction.

For the bride or small family every modern convenience obtainable an ideal home.

ON EASY PAYMENTS

The Colorado Investment & Realty Co.

Main Offices 7 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 7

The Manager of our Building Department, Mr. Davis, will be at these houses all this afternoon.

FOR SALE Real Estate

FOR SALE

6-room modern house, large lot, shade trees and fruit trees. This place is worth $3,000. Owner says sell for $2,500.

5-room modern house, 2 lots, close in, west side, $2,500.

Store building, now occupied as a grocery store, on good corner, close in. Also residence of 7 rooms, adjoining. Price only $6,000 Both properties bringing good rental.

S. T. JOHNSON
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
22 S. Tejon St.

A DANDY 5-ROOM COTTAGE

northeast This shingled cottage has full cement basement, furnace, bath, range, gas, elec. lights, nice, large east front lot, small garage, large shade trees, lawn, walk, cement curb and driveway. We can sell this property for less than the house can be built, which is $2,250.00, and we can make terms.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres

BUNGALOW

Big bargain in an almost new, fully modern bungalow, northeast; 5 rooms, furnace, fireplace nice sleeping porch, large west front porch with fine view of mountains. Owner wants to go east soon. 1117 N. Hancock.

$1,850 BUYS A NEW BUNGALOW OF 5 ROOMS, MODERN AND FIREPLACE, FULL BASEMENT, WITH 40x150 LOT. EASY PAYMENTS

THE STATE REALTY CO.
First National Bank—Second Floor.

$100. DOWN, BAL. LIKE RENT

4 rooms, two closets, bath, range, fireplace, good lot, facing south, two blocks to car line. We can sell this $100 00 down—maybe $50 down—and the balance $15 00 per month, or pay as fast as you like. The price is only $1,300 00. Who knows but $1,400 00 would take it? Come in and let us show it to you.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

I HAVE A LIST OF THE CHOICEST FARMS FOR SALE in western Canada, improved and unimproved, close to good towns. Write me about it. Ernest Phillips, Sheppard Block, Whyte Ave., Edmonton, Canada.

ALMOST NEW BUNGALOW

Modern except heat, northeast; 5 rooms, large front and back porch, fireplace, nice lawn and garden; good location; fine mountain view; cheap if sold soon 1119 Palmer Park Blvd. Take Institute car.

MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY

Entirely modern eight-room home in vicinity Steele school; nice lawn, barn, 2 blocks from car line; will sell house and furniture if taken together at extremely low figure. Owner leaving city. Phone 1375.

FOR SALE ON COLORADO AVE.

5-room cottage, good barn; price, $2,000.

MILLER & ROCK
1012 Colo. Ave. Phone West 54.

FOR SALE—A bargain business block, 6 blocks from central part of town.

MILLER & ROCK
1012 COLO. AVE. PHONE WEST 54.

ALL or any part of 7 unimproved lots, desirable location, unobstructed view, 1 block from street car line, 4 blocks from grammar school. R-96, Gazette.

SACRIFICE sale, modern six-room house, full lot, outside improvements, near car line. See owner, 1316 N. Corona.

WE HAVE

a 5-room modern cottage, just completed, ½ block car line, N. E., worth $2,750.00, and $2,350 will buy this, if taken now. This in certainly the time to acquire a close-in home for much less than the cost of construction, and the full lot and barn thrown in.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres

GOOD income property for sale by owner, part cash, balance 7 per cent on terms to suit purchaser. 417 S. Nevada.

4 LOTS facing south on E. Uintah, between Arcadia and Prospect 1715 N. Tejon.

8 LOTS in Steamboat Springs, $1,200 cash Address R-99, Gazette.

FOR SALE Real Estate

★

CHICKEN RANCH OF FIVE ACRES

located just outside of city limits; city water; NO CITY TAXES; new bungalow of 3 rooms and sleeping porch, also large front and screened back porches; lawn well kept; two acres of the five under cultivation; large barn and chicken houses; entire property under a good fence; good school very near. For anyone wishing a home, chicken ranch or garden tract it would be well to see this. Price cut to $2,800 for a quick sale. Call and we will show it to you.

Wills, Spackman & Kent
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351.

A FINE HOME

Nine rooms, in the finest residence district of the city: hot water heat, two open fireplaces, good barn, all in good repair; lot 50x190 feet. For a quick sale of this property the price will be cut far below its value.

We have two residences, one of 8 rooms, on N. Corona, and one of 6 rooms, on E. Yampa, modern and good, on which we want an offer You cannot afford to overlook this chance to secure a home. Terms will be given. Lands for sale or trade. Insurance written. Money to loan.

23½ North Tejon — THE SUN REALTY CO. — Colo. Spgs., Colo.

ONLY

$1100 $1100

RENT RECEIPTS ACCEPTED AS CASH ON THIS HOUSE

4-room house, good location, east front, large lot, all fenced, sewer connections, for rent, $15.00 per month; will lease you this property and accept your rent receipts at full cash value on purchase of the property at $1,100. For full particulars, see

H. A. SCURR
20 South Tejon St.

$2,000.00 WILL BUY

in this property more for the money than anything in town. It has large south front lot, large fruit and shade trees, barn and chicken house, and a good 7-room house, bath, range and lights. This property is one block south of Colo. Ave. car line. We can sell this part cash, bal. on time, at the low price of $2,000 00.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

ONLY $650

buys a good three-room house, water inside, corner lot, fine shade, and walking distance; good location. See this at once.

MARTIN SLAUGHTER
Real Estate, Loans and Investments.
Suite 201-202 The Burns Bldg.

IF YOU WANT

a fully modern 7-room house, in the prettiest part of Colorado Springs, with fine basement, south front, barn and other improvements, which cost over $4,500, for 75 cents on the dollar and your own terms, call 199.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
J. F. THOMAS, Pres.

IVYWILD—Eight rooms, modern, tent cottage, rear; new garage, chicken, tool houses, lot 138x250; shade; sacrifice. S-17, Gazette.

BEAUTIFUL home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces; sleeping porch 2d floor; cor. lot 100x200; block car line; $1,000 cash; or trade equity. S-15, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 5-room fully modern house, big garden and chicken pen, north end. Phone Main 2177.

SIX rooms, modern except heat; 150 by 100 orchard; chicken houses; $2,000 S-18, Gazette.

HAVE several clear building lots, north, cheap, cash or terms. S-13, Gazette

FOR SALE Real Estate

HOMES

NORTH END SNAPS

$4,650 for this close in, modern 8-room home, this side of college.
$6,000 buys this prosperous looking home of 9 rooms, on Tejon St., one block from college; $1,500 cash.
$3,100 for a practically new, 6-room modern cottage, corner lot, 1000 block north.
$3,500—This is a bargain; 7 rooms, and all modern, on Tejon street; choice neighborhood; $1,000 down.
$3,750—South front lot, located between Tejon and Cascade; 8 rooms, modern. Owner leaving. Priced at $3,750 for quick sale; $1,000 cash.
$4,500—Here is a genuine $6,500 value in a 9-room modern home, corlot; N. Nevada. To see it is to buy. Terms.

WEST SIDE BARGAINS

$3,500—Think of it! An 8-room modern home on COLORADO AVENUE, in the very swellest locality of this popular residence thoroughfare, with a full lot, 50x150 feet, south front, all for $3,500. A sure thousand-dollar profit when you buy this.

WANT A LOT?

Here is one on the east side, within a block of car line, fine view, sell for mortgage, $265; $100 cash
If you want a bargain in a house and lot, you need look no further, we have them—every one of them—and will be pleased to show them to you, with our auto at any time.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg

FOR SALE

$3,500.00

Large grounds 225 feet; street front 217 deep, 2 houses, one 6 rooms, water in, electric light; one 3 rooms, modern except heat. This place has all kinds of trees, shrubbery and flowers; an ideal place for chickens; garden; a comfortable home, with an income in the way of rent. We can divide this property if you so desire. We will show you if you will allow us to do so.

A. B. Williams & Co.
Phone 1260. 113½ N. Tejon St.

HERE IS A STUNT

Rent your house furnished during summer for a fancy price and spend the season in Manitou in your own summer cottage.

$600

GETS THIS NEW

7-room cottage, near Cliff house; sightly location; large lot, room for another cottage; it has two clothes closets, large pantry and partly furnished, party leaving, no such chance after season opens. It would make a pleasant change for you each summer, or would rent well.

THE KEYSTONE REALTY CO.
RALPH J. GARLICK.
Second Floor, Independence Building.

CLOSE IN, WEST SIDE

Where can you get a close-in house of 5 rooms, modern except heat, for $1,700.00, on terms to suit? A nice, large lot, 190 feet deep, only 5 minutes' walk to business. Why pay rent when you can buy like this?

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

PHONE 1692

if you are interested in a nice, new 4-room cottage; modern except heat; on car line. This cost $2,000.00, and $1,500 will buy it, with small payment down.

FOR SALE—To any one, for cash or easy terms, my 4-room house, 668 S. Sierra Madre. Communicate 1620 E. 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

SIX-ROOM fully modern house with four porches; choice location on N. Tejon St., at a bargain. R-101 Gazette.

FOR SALE—5-room house, good repair; lot 50x180, at low price. Inquire 422 W. Uintah.

TWO houses, two blocks court house; 6-7 rooms; mod.; sacrifice. S-12, Gaz.

MUST sell north end lot at sacrifice for cash. R-93, Gazette.

NEAT cottage, north; lights, gas, coal range; lot 50x175, $1,400 S-16, Gaz.

NEARLY new four-room house, 40x100, chicken houses; $1,000. S-14, Gaz.

TWO houses N. Weber, 6-8 rooms, rented $27 00; price, $2,700. S-11, Gaz.

A BARGAIN

THAT IS JUST WHAT I SAID

Here is a ranch that you can be proud of and you can have nearly all the conveniences of city life.

A large, modern house, gas lights, bath, hot and cold water, screens, porches, chicken house, blacksmith shop with all tools, nice, large, hay and horse barn, 30x60, full two stories, finished with every convenience; a stock barn, frame shingled roof, 25x128; large plank corrals, water piped in yards; 25,000-gallon storage tank, one well 600 feet deep, 550 feet of water, 8-inch casing; this well with a gasoline engine would irrigate from 500 to 1,000 acres; young orchard, and best of all lands, all could be tilled; several wells, 30 feet deep, with abundance of water; school less than ½ mile, P. O. and creamery 2 miles; the best improved ranch and finest home in El Paso Co.; about 2,000 acres of deeded land, same amount of state land, leased; the price is way below its value, and with reasonable amount down, terms can be made on balance; only 14 miles from Colorado Springs.

Address

E. H. WITHERELL

P. O. Box 387. Residence, 1311 North Wahsatch Ave. Phone Main 724

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

An extra fine suburban home, close to Colorado Springs; modern improvements, fine dwelling and barns, with 10 acres of ground, for sale, or will exchange for a good north end residence.

We have a fine, large, modern residence, nicely located in Broadmoor, with extra large grounds, fine fruit and shade, which we can sell very low for cash or will exchange for Colorado Springs residence.

A fine, new, 5-room cottage, close in, west side, on car line, costing $3,000, for sale at $2,300 if sold at once.

An 8-room, modern residence, with extra large grounds, good barn, fine lawn, good location, valued at $5,000, for sale at $3,500 if sold within 30 days.

A good, 4-room cottage on west side, corner lot, for sale very low and can make terms.

A fine, new, 4-room cottage, modern excepting heat, price $2,200, terms, $200, balance $20 per month.

Five rooms, modern excepting heat, northeast, good lot, for sale at $2,250; terms, $250 cash, balance $25 per month.

Three-room cottage, east side, extra large lot, price $1,050, terms, $50 cash, balance $12 per month.

Three-room cottage, close in, good lot, price $800; terms, $25 cash, balance $10 per month

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF VERY NICE PROPOSITIONS TO OFFER IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND AND CITY PROPERTY AND ALSO HAVE A FEW VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGES TO SELL ON THE MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN. CALL AND SEE US.

A. P. MARTIN & CO.
Room 202, Mining Exchange Bldg.

TO TRADE

FOR TRADE

A 6-room house, choice location, for vacant lots, S. E part of city preferred.

Well-improved farm of 57 acres in eastern Kansas, for Colorado Springs property.

A good residence, large barn, adjoining city limits, and 17 head of dairy cows, for Kansas farm.

240 acres of land, high state of cultivation, in Oklahoma, for Colorado Springs property.

15 acres, well improved, close to Grand Junction, clear of incumbrance, for Colorado Springs property.

Two good houses, bringing in good rental, in Manitou. Clear of incumbrance—for land.

Good 6-room modern house, 1 acre of ground, adjoining city limits. This would make a first-class chicken ranch, for Colorado Springs property.

5 acres, high state of cultivation, orchard 6 years old, near Roswell, New Mexico—for Colorado Springs property.

A 7-room modern house and a 5-room house, modern, good location, south end, clear of incumbrance; for a home north of Pikes Peak.

45 acres, clear of incumbrance, close to Fountain, in Fountain valley. All under irrigation and in cultivation—for Colorado Springs property.

15-room house on Colorado avenue, large lot and barn. This house is in a choice location for roomers and boarders. To trade for smaller property.

6-room fully modern house, on N. Nevada avenue, for land in Oregon.

8-room fully modern house, about 1 acre of ground, free and clear of incumbrance—for California property.

340 acres, clear of incumbrance. Large 6-room house; all fenced. Large barn. This is a first-class ranch—for Colorado Springs property.

S. T. JOHNSON
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
22 S. Tejon St.

YOU CANNOT GET GOOD PRICES

unless you are close in. You cannot make much money unless you have a large house. I am talking about renting rooms.

IF YOU HAVE A SMALL HOUSE

I can exchange it for this 13-room, fully modern house in fine location; exceptionally well arranged for renting purposes.

THE KEYSTONE REALTY CO.
RALPH J. GARLICK.
Second Floor, Independence Building.

FOR TRADE

Good, modern 6-room house and two-room cottage, located on a good lot 50x130, in a good residence district; house is in first-class condition; no mortgage on this property; will trade for small ranch of equal value, near Colorado Springs.

MILLER & ROCK
1012 Colo. Ave. Phone West 54.

TO TRADE, several vacant lots in Colorado Springs for improved property. Address K-4, care Gazette

TO TRADE

WE HAVE

a fine 6-room cottage, well located, with $2,500 incumbrance, will consider 160 acres of dry land for equity if it's worth the money. What have you to offer?

NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410, Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Prest.

FRUIT AND ALFALFA RANCH, NEAR LIVELY TOWN; WILL TRADE FOR COLORADO SPRINGS PROPERTY.

THE STATE REALTY CO.
First National Bank—Second Floor.

FOR EXCHANGE

160 acres of land in San Luis valley, good water right, to exchange for city property.

YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
SUITE 16, EL PASO BLDG

400 ACRES fine Arkansas land and unimproved fruit land in Montezuma valley, full water right, for Colorado Springs or Colorado City property. 222 N. Wahsatch.

FORTY acres land and lot one mile Lake View, Oregon, to trade for auto. 622 N. Franklin.

3-ROOM cottage, large lot, close in, to trade for a good 5-passenger auto. 622 N. Franklin.

HAVE a number Colo. Springs properties to trade; state particulars S-23, Gazette.

MOTORCYCLE, trade for city lot. 1627 Washington. Week days, 24 N. Tejon.

WILL trade clear building lot, north, for equity painting automobile. S-21, Gazette.

EQUITY in four-room house for horses or cattle. R-106, Gazette.

BOARD AND ROOMS

OPEN ward for healthseekers, privilege sleeping on porches, $8 week; private rooms, $10 to $12, with nurse attention; best home cooking. 1640 Kearney St., Denver. Phone York 5985.

WANTED—Three boarders to nurse back to health, porch tent or room, fresh eggs, milk, good home cooking. Apply Mother Goose, Gazette.

NICELY furnished rooms, private family, with board; 5 blocks from Busy Corner. 215 Cheyenne Ave. Reasonable.

THE Marlow, 28 W. Bijou; private bath and sleeping porches, steam heat and open grates; excellent table.

320 N. Cascade Ave.
MRS. E. E. BATT,
Phone M-938.

THE ARNO—Rooms, sleeping porches, first class 216 N. Cascade. Phone 1649.

MISS WOMACK, 432 N. Nevada, meals singly or weekly. Phone M. 1768.

VERY pleasant rooms, strictly home cooking, reasonable. 321 E. Bijou St. Phone 2137.

BOARD and rooms, $5 per week and up. 130 E. Huerfano.

MISS HURST, 627 N. Weber. Table board.

ONE large room with board, at 222 E. Dale. Phone Red 44.

MISS HORTON.
428 N. Weber.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

8-ROOM cottage, 902 Grant.. .....$12.50
3-room cottage, 1024½ Colo. Ave.. 12.00
5-room cottage, 904 Grant..... 20.00
3-room cottage, Colo. Ave..... 20.00
8-room res., Grant Ave..... 35.00

MILLER & ROCK
Colo. Ave. Phone West 54

RENT—Cozy, modern flat, first floor, nicely furnished, all new furniture, gas range and linoleum and pantry in kitchen; one-half block west of North park, opposite El Paso club. Apply 19 E. Platte Ave.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
4 rooms, strictly modern, 1414 Colorado Ave.
YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
SUITE 16, EL PASO BLDG.

FOR RENT—Furnished, 9-room modern house, ideal home; garage, large grounds, reasonable to right party On Cheyenne road Phone Main 427, business hours Main 1470, Sundays

5 ROOMS, bath, basement, gas, electricity, furnace, fireplace, piano, yard and chicken house; near school and grocery. Call Sunday only, 1602 S. Tejon.

PRETTY rustic bungalow, 4 rooms, nicely furnished; gas range, electricity, very reasonable to right party. 1709 Wood Ave.

HOUSE of eight rooms, nicely furnished; rent reasonable; close in. 36 W. Bijou St.

5 ROOMS and bath, northeast, price right to good party. W. W. Mosher, 1521 N. Corona. Phone Main 1897.

MODERN 5-room private home with piano; 2 blocks from High school. R-Gazette.

ROOM cottage, with bath, electric lights; also 3-room tent house. Frank Mitchell, 318 First St., Nob Hill.

5-ROOM furnished cottage, no consumptives; rent reasonable. 217 N. El Paso.

ROOMS or cottage to exchange for sewing and repairing. Apply S-32, Gazette.

NEATLY furnished cottage, close in, lights, bath, ranges. Call 221 North Corona.

5-ROOM cottage, modern except heat, close in; big yard. Inquire 123 N. Nevada.

5-ROOM cottage, furnished or unfurnished, desirable, reasonable 306 S. Weber.

FOR RENT—5-room cottage, furnished, $16. 436 W. Yampa St

5-ROOM furnished cottage, partly modern. 402 E. Columbia.

5-ROOM cottage for rent furnished. 638½ E. Boulder.

5-ROOM modern house, winter rates, inquire Kennebec hotel, phone 1781.

FOUR-room modern house, very cheap. 838 E. Cimarron.

ROOM cottage, closets, new bed. 810 N. Weber.

3-ROOM house, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 284.

3-ROOM cottage, partly furnished. 619 E. Willamette.

3-ROOM furnished cottage. 424 S. Tejon.

4-ROOM furnished apartment. No. 9 Latonia Apts

BUSINESS CHANCES

BUSINESS OPENINGS

Magnificent opportunity to buy out a corner grocery and market with annual sales of $30,000; low rent; price $2,200.

Do you want to buy the best rooming house proposition in Colorado Springs? Here it is. A great, big, modern, centrally located one, best transient trade in town; long and favorable lease Sell quick for $2,300, at which price it's a decided bargain.

Confectionery, cigars, etc., central location, $1,200. Suburban grocery, $1,100. Rooming house, 12 rooms, for $675. Close-in rooming house, 8 rooms, $375. One of 14 rooms, every room occupied, north, $800. Large north end grocery, $3,000. Cigar store, $1,800. Another, $3,150. Meat market, $550. Grocery, $500. Sell or trade feed and coal business; sell or trade pool hall; sacrifice modern printing plant, drug store, barber shop, in fact, business openings in any line that you may wish to engage in.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
The big real estate firm that does the business.
404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Estab. nearly a quarter of a century.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN

If I don't collect your accounts, notes, mortgages, house rents, etc., it costs you nothing. If I do collect them, it costs but little. It's better made than lost. Quick action, prompt remittances.

E. TROY McCAULEY
EXPERT ADJUSTOR,
32 Midland Bldg.

DO YOU want to make a fortune quick? If so, buy my Florida Everglades land contract; if sold quick will take $240 cash; you are sure of ten (10) acres and town lot and perhaps 640 acres; garden spot of the world. Address Postoffice box 56, City.

FOR SALE—Pool hall in good location, doing good business.
MILLER & ROCK
1012 Colo. Ave. Phone West 54.

FOR SALE—Cigar store; best location in town; cheap rent; less than $2,000 cash will handle it; act quick. Address P. O. Box 58, City.

WANT active man with $5,000 to $10,000 capital; good proposition; double money in three years. S-20, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Complete stock of jewelry, consisting of diamonds, watches, silverware and jewelry. Inquire C. W. Dolph, 305 Colorado Bldg.

WANT to borrow $5,000 to $10,000, good Springs property security. S-19, Gazette.

WANTED Rooms and Board

YOUNG man wants board and room, private family preferred, must be reasonable Address B-104, Gazette.

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

3-ROOM cottage, 1727 Hayes..... $8.00
4-room cottage, 110½ N. 7th St.... 10.00
5-room cottage, 1812 Colo. Ave..... 11.50
5-room cottage, 230 N. Walnut ... 12.50
5-room cottage, 1810 Midland . . . 12.00
5-room cottage, 220 E Jackson ... 12.00
6-room house, 1707 Hayes 12.50
4-room med- cottage, 1306 Lincoln 16.00
5-room house, 1114 Lincoln 18.00
8-room mod cottage, 1325 Grant... 20.00
4-room cottage, 23 S Limite... . 20.00
6-room house, 1304 Lincoln.... . 20.00
6-room cottage, 1121 Wash Ave .. 20.00
8-room house, 914 Colo Ave .. . 35.00
6-room cottage, 637 W. Cucharas . 25.00
9-room res., 910 Colo. Ave... ... 30.00

MILLER & ROCK
1012 Colo Ave Phone West 54.

FOR RENT

4 rooms, 1525 Washington Ave
5 rooms, 39 Cheyenne Blvd
7 rooms, 21 Cheyenne Blvd
4 rooms, 608 E. Monument St
7 rooms 526 E. Cucharas St.
The above for rent, or can be bought on terms.
YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
Suite 16, El Paso Bldg

FOR RENT

5-room cottage, 220 E. Jackson . $12.00
6-room cottage, 1325 Grant Ave . $22.00
MILLER & ROCK,
1012 Colorado Ave. Phone West 54.

9 W. Willamette, 6-rm. mod.. . .$30.00
1307 N. Wahsatch, 4-rm. mod ... 17.00
615 N. Prospect, 5-rm cottage. 13.00
A. Wight, owner, 124 E. Cheyenne Rd.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished two-room bungalow; 317 E. St. Vrain St. Apply at 226 Cheyenne Ave.

FOR RENT—6-room modern cottage, 14 Ramona Ave., Ivywild. Inquire 1622 S. Nevada, or phone 851.

FOR RENT—5 rooms, two sleeping porches, electric lights, gas, furnace, cement walks; on car line. Main 2057.

5-ROOM house, modern except heat, 816 N. Institute. Inquire 621 E. Willamette.

4-R. brick (partly furnished), south front, ½ blk. east court house. 223 E Vermijo.

4-ROOM modern house, near High school 325 E. Platte. Phone Red 458

1419 N WAHSATCH, 3 rooms, fully modern, $30. Owner, J J. Mitchell, Manitou.

BUNGALOW—3 rooms, modern except heat, fire place, large porch. Phone Red 132

IVYWILD, 24 Tenth, 9 rms., mod.$27.50
519 E Del Norte, neat cottage... 11.00
Hahn, 712 E. Columbia. Phone 1775.

COLORED tenants, 1927 N Weber; 8 rooms; rent $15. Phone 1775.

6-ROOM modern house, near High school. 321 E. Platte. Phone Red 458.

4-ROOM cottage, sleeping porch, barn; chicken yard. 623 N. Spruce, $11.

3-ROOM house, unfurnished. Inquire 523 E. Pikes Peak.

3-ROOM modern cottage, in rear 511 N. Wahsatch. No children.

UNFURNISHED cottage, modern - Apply 243 N. Institute.

THREE-ROOM house. Phone M. 1324

7-ROOM modern house, close in, $30.00. 410 E. Boulder.

3-ROOM rear cottage, furnished or unfurnished. 722 N. Weber St.

5-ROOM house, unfurnished. 424 S. Tejon.

4-ROOM cottage, nice yard, fenced; call forenoons. 602 S. Sierra Madre.

FOUR rooms, modern except heat. 313 E. Bijou.

10-ROOM house, close in, cheap, to responsible tenant. Corona, cor. High.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DRS. KLEIN & COULSON, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 601-3-5 Ex. Nat. Bank Bldg. General practice. Specialty stomach and female troubles, rheumatism, constipation, goiters, nervous diseases. Eleven years' practice. Office and res. phones. Hours, 8-12, 1-6, 7-8. We shown individuality and originality of method in the treatment of our cases. All treatments are specific, thus insuring a maximum of results in the shortest time.

DR. G. W. PAULY and Lona E. Pauly, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo. G. W. Pauly, offices at 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701, and Lona E. Pauly, offices at 1532 N. Nevada Ave., phone Main 956. As treatments progress like lessons, it is best that each have separate patients and practices Come in and we will show you to your satisfaction what has caused your trouble.

E. L. MUMMA, M. D. D. O., 608-609-610 Exchange National Bank Building. Phones: Office, 1974; residence, 1822.

DR. CONWAY, Still's graduate; postgraduate work under specialists. Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg.

DR. GENIE SUMMERS, 6 El Paso Bldg. Ph. Red 351. Res. Acacia Hotel.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

PHYSICAL Culture, boxing, wrestling; annual membership, $10 Moyer's Athletic Academy, El Paso Bldg.

For Sale Rooming Houses

ROOMING HOUSE SNAPS AND BUSINESS CHANCES

13 rooms, close in, north, hot water heat $1,250
10 rooms, close in, north..... 650
15 rooms, furniture nearly new, fine location 1,350
9 rooms, only 400
Cigar store, well located, can be handled for $700. Doing good business, and worth twice the money.
Fruit and confectionery store, well located, at a bargain.
For all kinds of business chances, see
MARTIN SLAUGHTER
Suite 201 and 202, Burns Bldg.

NOTARY PUBLIC

L. E. SHERMAN, notary public, pension and land attorney, 52 Independence Bldg. Office hours, 9 to 4.

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

YOUNG man would like another, not very sick, to share 4-room tent cottage with himself. 611 N. Cascade. Phone Main 2436.

NICE sunny rooms for housekeeping or single; water inside and electric lights, reasonable, close in 24 E Costilla.

FURNISHED rooms in modern house with housekeeping privileges, sleeping porch if desired Address S-5 Gazette,

2-ROOM furnished flat, $15.00, bath on same floor, also large front room, housekeeping, $9.00; block northeast High school 220 Cheyenne Ave

CHEAP housekeeping rooms for ladies employed, north Address S-7 Gazette

SLEEPING rooms $5 and up housekeeping, private family. 208 N Wahsatch.

ATTRACTIVE, warm, front room, suitable for two people. 315 N. Weber.

WARM, pleasant rooms, with every convenience and sleeping porches, at 220 N. Cascade. Miss Hill.

2 NICE warm rooms on second floor; housekeeping rooms, on third floor. 511 N. Cascade. Phone Main 2436.

Comfortable rooms, hot and cold water, convenient location. Everhardt Apts., cor. Bijou and Tejon.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; also 2-room cottage, furnished. 319 S. Weber.

LOVELY, large room, with alcove, for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water; phone 132 N. Weber.

2 OR 4 rooms for housekeeping, at 836 E. Kiowa. Inquire at 316 N. Institute.

TWO furnished rooms for housekeeping, ground floor, electric lights, bath 26 S. Nevada

ONE large sleeping room, with piano or sewing machine, two rooms for light housekeeping. 330½ S. Tejon

FOUR very desirable housekeeping rooms, modern 630 N Wahsatch, corner.

TWO rooms for light housekeeping, modern house, north, heat and light furnished. Phone 2198.

6 ROOMS, modern, furnished or unfurnished 1024 N Corona.

NEWLY furnished rooms, $2.00 per week. 15 N Wahsatch.

THREE rooms, bath, kitchen; close in, $12.00 per month. 552 E. Bijou.

TWO rooms for housekeeping. 316 N. Nevada. $8 per month.

SLEEPING rooms at $1.00 per week and up. 118½ S. Tejon.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms or single rooms, with board. 211 E Uintah.

PLEASANT rooms and buffet kitchen, modern house. 729 N. Weber.

ONE furnished room for rent, cheap 442 E. Kiowa St.

2 MODERN rooms with or without housekeeping, cheap 557 E. Platte.

NICE rooms for housekeeping in modern house. Next to Joyce hotel

ONE two or three modern, 511 North Weber. Phone 1578, after Sunday.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE

Don't these windy nights make you think of your fire insurance? Have you got enough? If not, why not? We are here with a line of good companies, and will be glad to talk it over and fix you up with what you need.

A. B. Williams & Co.
Phone 1260. 113½ N. Tejon St.

LOST

LOST—In the Opera house or on a North Tejon street car Monday evening, a pink cameo ring. Reward if returned to The Gazette.

LADY'S open-face watch, pin attached, on eastbound Manitou car or between Huerfano and the Glockner. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—A gold watch with a gold fob; monogram F. H. E. on watch Finder return to Gazette and receive reward

TURQUOISE matrix pin, Feb. 1, on Tejon or Pikes Peak. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—British coin, coat arms on one side. Queen Victoria on the other. Please return to Gazette.

LOST—Or stolen, from Red's News stand, blue turquoise St. Anthony's cross. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Boy's white handle, two-blade knife, between Lilley school and McRea cafe. Return this office.

LOST—Small black card case containing diamond ring; $10.00 reward. Return to this office.

TAMBOURINE—Taken from orchestra pit, Lyric theater. Reward for return.

SIGMA CHI badge a Greek letter fraternity pin in shape of cross. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LOST—In south part of town, pair of men's gray colored gloves. Reward if returned to Gazette office.

REWARD for Scotch collie pup lost near Crump's greenhouse. Return to 1427 N. Royer or phone Red 276.

STRAYED from 643 E. Willamette, Scotch collie pup. Please return. Receive reward.

LOST—Brown fur snuff, between 1500 and 2000 blocks on Nevada, Tejon or Cascade. Reward at Gazette.

PIG skin purse containing car tickets and silver. Return to Gazette.

PAIR nose glasses with Dr. G. R. Bergen on case. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Monday, one small gold brooch. Reward if returned to Gazette

POULTRY SUNDRIES

GUARANTEED fertile eggs for incubating purposes, from Crystal White and Buff Orpingtons, 10c each Barred Rock eggs, 5c each. Call and see our mating pens before purchasing elsewhere Large Rock pullets now laying, for sale The Olivers, 1120 S Sahwatch St

MOST disease comes from germs kill the germs and you kill disease Conkey's Nox-I-cide mixes with water and kills the germs For poultrymen stockmen and housekeepers Guaranteed by Seldomridge Grain Co

BROWN and White Leghorn Wyandotte eggs, 50c per setting, Buff Orpington eggs, 50c and up 150 egg Old Trusty incubator, new last season young cockerels for sale 811 S Eighteenth St Phone White 532

SILVER - LACED WYANDOTTES "the beauty breed," fine cockerels hens and pullets for sale eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15 S. J. Britton 1012 N. Walnut.

ONE hot water incubator one Cyphers brooder, four White Leghorn cockerels, two Rhode Island Red cockerels 419 W. First St., Roswell

FOR SALE—One Mandy Lee or a Sure Hatch and one Old Trusty incubator; in first-class condition. Cheap if taken quick. Inquire Main 2057.

ARE your hens layers or loafers Conkey's Laying Tonic will make layers out of them For sale by Seldomridge Grain Co.

FOR SALE—Hundred-egg Queen incubator, three White Orpington cockerels and White Orpington eggs 810 S. Cascade Ave.

B. ORP. and R. I. Red setting eggs 7 B. Leghorn pullets laying 1 B Leghorn cockerel and Belgian hares 22 N Fourteenth St

3 KELLERSTRAUSS White Orpington cockerels, trio of Toulouse geese, for sale. 1220 Glen Ave. Phone Red 196

FOR SALE—Setting hens and 10 thoroughbred Rhode Island Red hens Phone Black 452

FOR SALE—One fine thoroughbred White Wyandotte cockerel 929 N Spruce

FOR SALE—White Orpington cockerels, also a small chicken house 1417 Lincoln.

FOR SALE or exchange—Fine Buff Orpington cockerels, other varieties Call at 1024 S. Cascade Ave

BARRED ROCKS, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans incubators, breeders. 115 Tremont, Roswell

FOR SALE—S C R I cockerels and fresh eggs. 728 N. Spruce.

FOR SALE—16 Rose Comb Black Minorcas, $12. 8 E. Mill St.

BUFF Orpington and setting hens for sale. 26 E. Mill St.

ROSE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale. 524 E. Bijou.

A FEW fine grade pullets for sale. 1821 N. Tejon.

SETTING hens for sale 520 E. Bijou

FOR SALE—Eleven Leghorn hens, laying, $6 515 W. Caramillo St

FOR SALE—Fresh eggs, also eggs for setting. 821 N. Walnut

PEN R C. Red young hens for sale. 1512 Washington Ave

3 CYPHERS incubators, 220, 240, 390, for sale. 506 N. Institute St.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount consistent with the security offered, on improved Colorado Springs real estate or ranch lands in El Paso county.
LOWEST RATES AND QUICKEST SERVICE.
THE STATE REALTY CO.
Rooms 2-3-4 Second floor First National Bank Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN

Any amount, lowest rates; no delay; fire, life, accident, burglary, plate glass, liability insurance, surety bonds; agent Prudential Insurance company.
W. W. WILLIAMSON
Rooms 40 and 41 First National Bank Bldg. Phone Main 476.

MONEY TO LOAN—On furniture, pianos, watches, diamonds, horses, cattle or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. C. W. Bohannon, Room 1, 109½ N. Tejon. Phone 2121.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Pair horses, 2,400 lbs.; 1 pair, 2,200 lbs.; 1 pair, 2,100 lbs.; 3 horses for delivery wagon, 3 sets heavy work harness, 2 sets light harness, 3 sets single harness, 1 3¼ wide-tire wagon, 1 farm wagon, 2 buggies, 1 saddle 7 E. Cucharas.

FOR SALE on very easy terms, eight new hand-made light delivery wagons; the best made; small cash payment down, balance monthly if desired. J. M. Wilbur, 501 W. Huerfano.

SELL cheap or will trade for good narrow tire farm wagon, 3¼ Mitchell wide tire, Mt. gear in first-class shape, with or without flat bed, brake and seat 1526 N Royer.

FOR SALE—Several good driving and work horses. Alamo Livery, 19 E. Cucharas. Phone 98.

FOR SALE—Cheap, surrey and heavy wagon. 1316 N Corona.

PERSONAL

FREE reading by a dead trance medium; tells past, present, future, all about your troubles, send birthdate, dime. Prof. Eagle, Dept. 13, Saginaw, Mich

MASQUERADE COSTUMES
At the Paris; also cleaning and pressing. 10 E. Bijou. Main 1386.

PRIVATE detective, years of experience, best of city references. Address Box 937.

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING machines for rent and repaired; machines, $6 and up; 100 to select from; all makes The Hext Music Co., 19 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1270

For Sale or Exchange

CANADAY'S EXCHANGES

Well-located 8-room house and 3-room cottage, ¼ block from car line, want small improved mountain ranch close to station, in part for these properties and carry balance on properties

Well-located business property in Garber Garfield Co Okla want small well-located residence here, will put in some cash

110-acre farm in central Okla 6 mi town and 60 acres ½ mi town, want Colo Spgs residence properties

Several tracts in the oil and gas belt of Okla, for property here

57-acre highly improved farm, adjoining good town in east Kan, want Colo Spgs residence properties

160-acre highly improved creek bottom farm in E Kan., want Colo Spgs or Manitou properties or irrigated ranch here or in Ark valley

100-acre, highly improved dairy truck farming and fruit ranch in Butte Co Cal (55 mi north Sacramento) want property or land here

These offerings are nearly all our own and most of them clear, so if YOU have anything to offer in exchange for the above, please call at our office at once and 'WE' will do our best to deal with you
J. R. CANADAY & SON
36 Independence Bldg, City

For Sale or Trade

Drug store, good location and doing a good business

Confectionery store.

A cigar store

Restaurant

Stock of merchandise.

Large rooming house

Livery barn.

Florist business, with good stock and doing a good business.

S. T. JOHNSON
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance
22 S. Tejon St

FOR SALE OR TRADE

$6,000 to loan on farm lands
2½-acre chicken ranch with fine improvements, chickens and pigeons, etc., owner leaving, and will sell at a bargain
1,400-acre dairy ranch, equipped for the dairy business, 35 head of cows, horses and implements of all kinds, will consider part trade for city income
$36,000 stock of merchandise to trade for city income property.
GWILLIM & JACKSON
24 INDEPENDENCE BLDG

FOR SALE OR TRADE

One of the best improved tracts within walking distance of business district; near street cars; has city water, irrigation, electric light and telephone, this place, by location, has advantage of country and city life combined, 2½ acres; $5,500. What have you to exchange in or near this city?
THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

NEAR FRUITA, COLO.

15 acres, east of Fruita, with 6-room house, good barn, cement cellar, about 10 acres in orchard just coming into bearing, all clear, to trade for good property in Colorado Springs, that can be used as a rooming house Want something good and clear or nearly so.
INTERSTATE INV. & REALTY CO
ROOMS 21-22-23, MIDLAND BLK.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE

for 20 acres, well improved, with water right, 5½ miles of Colo. Springs?
YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
SUITE 16, EL PASO BLDG.

WE WILL TAKE

160 acres of dry land in Colo or Kansas in exchange on 7-room, fully modern home. This is new and splendidly located, and worth $4,500.00 cash. If you haven't the land, we will consider one or two good lots and $500.00 as first payment, balance to suit you. Phone 1692.

AT a bargain, one 1911 Excelsior motorcycle in excellent condition, or will trade for runabout. Address 514 W. Yampa.

WHAT HAVE YOU

to exchange for an 8-room, strictly modern house in Oklahoma City?
YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
SUITE 16, EL PASO BLDG.

FOR SALE—Fine Avon guitar, cheap; or will trade for used typewriter. 583 N Wahsatch

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—CHALMERS 30-H.P. TORPEDO ROADSTER, RUN LESS THAN A YEAR, FULLY EQUIPPED, ELECTRIC SIDE AND TAIL LAMPS, EXTRA HORN, TOP GLASS FRONT, WARNER SPEEDOMETER, DEMOUNTABLE RIMS, 2 EXTRA DEMOUNTABLE AND TUBES, ALSO EXTRA NEW CASING. CAR IS A DANDY FOR THE PRICE. CALL MAIN 2823, OR WRITE P. O. BOX 1017.

ON account of leaving city, will sell cheap an almost new electric coupe. Address 648, Gazette.

NINETEEN-ELEVEN Hupmobile for sale; a snap; owner going away. Call Main 2580.

Painting and Papering

CALL up phone 866 for competent painters and paperhangers; plenty of good mechanics. Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 20 S. Tejon St.

SPECIAL sale on wall paper from 2½c roll up, at the Ideal Wall Paper Co 1014 Colorado avenue

VACUUM CLEANERS

LATEST improved vacuum houseCleaners—most powerful electric machines, for rent by day or week, with or without operator Hibbard & Co., Carpet Dept.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

WINONA MILLS SEAMLESS HOSIERY—We furnish full lines of men's, women's and children's FINE SEAMLESS HOSIERY in cotton lisle merino, cashmere and worsted at POPULAR PRICES DIRECT FROM WINONA MILLS TO THE WEARER Winona underwear BEST BY TEST A postal brings samples to door I A Chivington, salesman, 711 Eleventh St Colorado Springs

FORCED SALE OF DOGS AND PUPPIES

Owing to conditions in lease am forced to sell my thoroughbred Scotch collies
Two females, 9 mos and 16 mos
Three male puppies, 4 mos
Phone Main 125 E A Stetson

25 VOLS Enc Brit $10 20 vols French Classics $10 25 vols Balzac $12, 3 vols Teachers Encyclopedia, $6 Ridpath's History, $10 9 vols Charles Reade, $3, 9 vols. Bulwer Lytton $3.50 7 vols Waverley, $2 cook books dictionaries, 10,000 curious books, cheap, at McCauley's, 128 E. Cucharas St

DO YOU want to make a fortune quick? If so, buy my Florida Everglades land contract if sold quick will take $240 cash you are sure of ten (10) acres and town lot and perhaps 640 acres garden spot of the world Address Postoffice box 56 City

BIG sale on baseball goods, including balls, gloves and mitts Special prices on automobile pumps, foot pumps, motorcycle pumps Join our bicycle club, $5 $10 and $15 down and $1 a week payment Lucas, 119 N Tejon

500 loads slab wood, $2.50 per load
500 loads block wood, $2.50 per load.
500 sacks kindling wood, 20c a sack; 7 sacks, $1.50.
Phone 1060. BURNAM COAL CO.

EXCELSIOR RIDERS NOTICE
Just received shipment of 1912 free engine pulleys for Excelsior singles and twins.
STRATTON MOTOR CO.
110 E Huerfano

FOR SALE or trade, one $400 Columbia piano player, boudoir size; never used and now in storage, will sell cheap for cash or trade. Address K-2, Gazette

R-E-A-D T-H-I-S. After Feb. 20th, you cannot buy a new $100 typewriter from me for $65 with 20 months to pay. You can today. Moral. Buy it now Johnson, 731 N Weber.

FOR SALE—One 30-H P. and one 8-H. P. stationary steam engine; good condition and running at present time, reason for selling, wish to increase capacity. Address H-100, care Gazette

LET us quote you our prices on new or second-hand furniture See our line of beds, springs and mattresses Davis & Sigler, 413 S Tejon Phone Main 2853

CAMERA, long focus, folding, 4x5; fine lens and shutter, five holders, carrying case, etc., $6.00 One 6½x8½ camera, fine lens, tripod, holders, etc., $10.00. Address S-28, Gazette

FINE combination horse, can go, very stylish, perfect, gentle also splendid buggy and harness 1520 S Cascade Ave.

ONE young black mare, weight about 1,400, also 6 fresh milk cows. Phone 2167. 1513 S. Nevada.

SMALL mirrors, iron bed, walnut table, sundries 108 Monument, before 10, mornings.

FURNITURE and Iver Johnson wheel for sale, cheap. Call at 527 S Cedar street

LAWN manure, $1.50 per load; soil $1.50 per load; gravel $1.50 per load. Phone Main 722. 603 W. Huerfano.

THE MISSION STORE is doing business at the old stand, 27 W. Huerfano.

STAMP photos, 10c per dozen, two poses, guaranteed. 21 N. Tejon, upstairs.

STEAMSHIP HEADQUARTERS.
Rio Grande office, 123 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Rates and sailing lists all lines

NATIONAL Cash Register, good as new; will accept payments. P-73 Gazette.

LAWN and garden manure, 75c and $1 per load. 905 N Cedar. Phone Black 603.

YOUNG sound mare, yearling colt, buggy very cheap. 557 E. Platte. Phone Black 415.

OFFICE chair, hot blast, three iron beds, dresser, other household goods. Call 305 Main St., Nob Hill.

1911 E M. F 5-pass. auto, fully equipped, like new, cheap. Phone Chestnut 2.

ONE Frazier stock saddle, $25; one double-barrel Remington shogun. Call 330 E. Cache la Poudre.

HIGH-GRADE piano, used, fine tone and action, $115, small monthly payments. 224 N Tejon St, afternoons.

11-ROOM house to be moved. See Swisher House Moving Co, 509 S. Weber. Phone 2988

DIAMOND ring, two one-carat stones, ruby center, imperfect $65.00 S-24, Gazette

5 SACKS of kindling for $1.00, at South End Wood Yard, 913 S Conejos. Phone 2798.

FOR SALE—Show and wall cases and two fine, large safes, at a bargain C. W. Dolph, 305 Colorado Bldg.

FOR SALE—Gent's bicycle. 819 E. Boulder.

FRENCH silken toy poodle puppies for sale, cheap; beauties. S-25, Gaz.

GOOD milch cow for sale. 801 W. Del Norte.

VIAVI COMPANY.
PHONE MAIN 2750 318 N. Nevada

FOR SALE—New 32-20 S. & W. revolver. Phone Main 447

ONE Barred Rock cockerel and one White Rock cockerel. 720 E. Kiowa.

200-EGG size "Old Trusty" incubator, cheap; guaranteed. 1532 N Chestnut.

FUR coat and hat, cheap, or trade for chickens Address S-6 Gazette.

COMPLETE outfit candy tools; will sell all or part. S-9 Gazette

A WANT AD IN THE GAZETTE BRINGS RESULTS.

FOR RENT RANCHES

BEST ALFALFA RANCH, full water, snug buildings; every acre in fine stand except one, that in garden and fruit will trade or sell.
THE STATE REALTY CO.
First National Bank—Second Floor

PATENTS

PATENTS obtained by Lawyer Mullaney, Rooms 7 and 8, 110 East Pikes Peak Ave.

CLEANING & PRESSING

A NEW suit each week for $1.00 per month Pantatorium Pressing club, 17 E Bijou Phone 622.

CARPET CLEANING

ATTENTION, HOUSECLEANERS!

Have your carpets cleaned at Cleaver's Compressed Air Carpet Cleaning Works Makes old carpets look like new. Experienced men All carpets disinfected free Call phone West 23.

COMPRESSED Air Carpet Renovating Co Work called for and delivered promptly and guaranteed Phone W. 61. Office, 1528 Rosita. Cozart Bros.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

REMEMBER the name Smith when you have fine furniture to move or prepare for shipping; every business excels in some particular line; this is the work, we are prepared to please the most exacting Phone 100 SMITH'S STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.

FOR RENT RANCHES

ONE and a Half acre garden tract, 5-room house, large barn, room for 300 chickens. Phone M. 1521.

FOR RENT OFFICES

OFFICE space with lights, etc., ground floor. Hastings-Allen Co., 110 N. Tejon

WATCH REPAIRING

SPECIAL rates; watches cleaned, 50c; main springs, 50c. All work guaranteed. Highest price paid for old gold and silver. S Klein, 16 E. Huerfano.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING OF THE GUANAJUATO REDUCTION AND MINES COMPANY.
Columbus, Ohio, January 2nd, 1912.
Notice is hereby given to all stockholders of the Guanajuato Reduction and Mines Company having a right to vote, of the Annual Stockholders meeting of said Company, to be held at twelve o'clock, noon, at the principal office of the Company, in the Hagerman Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1912, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Under the By-Laws of the Company, stock cannot be voted which has been transferred on the books of the Company within five days next preceding the date of the meeting.
Very respectfully,
CHARLES J. KURTZ
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MIDWEST OIL COMPANY.
You are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Midwest Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A., at two (2) o'clock p m., on Thursday, the seventh day of March, 1912, at which meeting will be elected a Board of Directors of said Company, and all business necessary or proper to be transacted at an annual meeting will be considered.
O. H. SHOUP, President,
J. L. WARREN, Secretary.
Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 29, 1912.

THE MARY McKINNEY MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mary McKinney Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Exchange National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on Monday the 12th day of February, 1912, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 5th day of February, 1912, and shall remain closed until the opening of business on the day after final adjournment of the meeting.
FRANK F. CASTELLO,
President.
Colorado Springs, Colo., January 13, 1912.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Mary McKinney Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Exchange National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the renewal of the corporation, and having its term of incorporation extended for the period of twenty years from the date of its expiration, to-wit, the 31st day of March, 1912, according to the statute of the state of Colorado in such case made and provided, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 11 o'clock a. m., on Monday the 5th day of February, 1912, and will remain closed until the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.
FRANK F. CASTELLO,
P. J. RYAN,
W. S. NICHOLS,
Owners of over ten per cent of the capital stock of the company.
Colorado Springs, Colo., January 12, 1912.

Applications for Grazing Permits

Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses, and sheep within the Pike National Forest during the season of 1912, must be filed in my office at Denver, Colo., on or before April 1, 1912. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making applications will be furnished upon request C. W. Fitzgerald, Supervisor

TWENTY LIVE TRADES

No. 1—100-acre fruit and hay ranch for Colorado Springs or Colo. City property.
No. 2—Elegant bearing orchard for Colorado Springs property.
No. 3—20 acres of the finest irrigated land in the state (raw), for Colorado Springs or Colorado City property.
No. 4—Fine house in live Oklahoma town for irrigated land.
No. 5—Residence property in good Kansas town for Colorado Springs.
No. 6—Six-acre fruit tract close to Canon City for Colorado Springs property.
No. 7—Canon City residence for Colorado Springs.
No. 8—Stock of merchandise for real estate.
No. 9—Elegant drug store in growing town, some cash, balance trade.
No. 10—40 acres in Oregon for something in Colorado.
No. 11—A fine flour mill in live Kansas town for Colorado land.
No. 12—15 acres fine orchard, well improved, for Colorado Springs property.
No. 13—40 acres near Rocky Ford, for Colorado Springs property.
No. 14—A large Colorado Springs residence for smaller one.
No. 15—Tract of Nebraska land for Colorado Springs or Colorado City property.
No. 16—Tract of timber land for Colorado Springs or Colorado City poperty.
No. 17—880 acres eastern Colorado, well improved, for small tract in Colorado.
No. 18—960 acres best irrigated hay land in state for good income property.
No. 19—920 acres, with additional leased land, cattle ranch, and a dandy, for income property.
No. 20—160 acres of land near Calhan for $5.00 per acre.

Well secured $800 mortgage, due April 14, 1912, to trade for auto.

Hoyt & Ecke

325 Hagerman Bldg. Colorado Springs

TRADE SPECIALISTS

OFFICES FOR RENT

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

From $7.50 Up Per Month

Apply

The Colorado Investment & Realty Co.

7 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE Real Estate

★

THIS ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE

of six rooms and bath must be sold in a few days. The place is in excellent condition and the grounds are beautiful.

LOT 175X217 FEET

House has been thoroughly repaired last spring. Painted and papered throughout. If you are a chicken fancier the lot alone will be worth the price. The location is good and the neighborhood fine. The owner will sell for $2,400. If you want your money's worth speak quick.

Wills, Spackman & Kent

ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN

Gazette Bldg. Phones 350-351.

NEW BUNGALOW FOR SALE

We are building the best and most conveniently arranged bungalows in the city. We invite you to see them. COME UP ANY OLD TIME.

Our fourth on Fontanero street is just finished, ready to move into. Another one ready to plaster. Four more will go up this season, making the finest block of homes in the north end. Remember, you are buying direct from the builders.

"NUFF SED."

GEO. CARROTHERS & SONS

227 EAST FONTANERO ST.

FOR SALE ON PAYMENTS

4-room cottage, electric lights, coal range, hot and cold water, cement walks; also good 2-room tent cottage on same lot, good barn, chicken park and garden; lot 50x150, located west; price $1,650, $200 cash, balance on monthly payments.

MILLER & ROCK.

1012 COLO. AVE. PHONE WEST 54

IT IS ONLY 6 BLOCKS OUT. $1,600 NOW

5 rooms, modern except heat, nice lawn, shade trees, iron fence, lot plenty deep for garden and chickens, northeast. Call and see this and you will buy.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

First National Bank—Second Floor.

AT A BIG BARGAIN

8-room residence, fully modern, barn for 2 horses and cow, corner lot, 50x150, east front; price $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance can be paid in 3 years at 7 per cent. No trouble to show property.

MILLER & ROCK

1012 COLO. AVE. PHONE WEST 54

NICE 7-room, modern house, close in, $200 cash, balance $25 monthly. Small brick house, full lot, close in, $100 down, $12 monthly.

MULLANEY & MILES

7-8 Midland Block

CHICKEN RANCH, ONE ACRE

Fine for garden—irrigation water, PLENTY. New 4-room house, ideal for you if chickens and vegetables or alfalfa is your bent. Call and look it over.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

First National Bank—Second Floor.

FOR SALE Real Estate

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN

in a nine-room bungalow cottage, well located, north, between Nevada and Weber; south front. Six nice rooms and bath, on the ground floor; three nice sleeping rooms upstairs. All around nice home, and fully modern, and good condition. The owner has always held this place at $4,500, but if taken soon, will sell for $3,500, and on good terms. You will have to hurry if you want this.

A GREAT BIG BARGAIN

in an eight-room, fully modern house, well located on Tejon street; all that anyone could desire for a home; a beauty, and in fine condition. For a short time, only $4,400; easily worth $5,000. Terms.

THE NICEST YET

A six-room, new cottage, in the finest residence district, north, between Tejon and Cascade avenue; fully modern; a large living room, fine dining room, buffet kitchen, three nice sleeping rooms and bath; full basement, with laundry in basement. The owner needs money and will sell for $3,300, and on terms, too. Get busy.

ANOTHER

Five-room, fully modern cottage, brand new, never been occupied; a beautiful home, with full lot 50x174, located northeast part of city. The owner wants to leave town and will sell this for $2,300, and good terms. This is less than you could build the house for.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN

a time since I have been in the real estate business when so many good bargains could be had, and if you really want a home, get it now. Don't wait until prices go up. These bargains will not last always.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY TO LOAN

on good real estate security.

MARTIN SLAUGHTER

Real Estate, Loans and Investments.
Suite 201-202 The Burns Bldg.

★

AT STRATTON PARK

We can sell you a fine, new tent cottage, completely furnished, consisting of three rooms, sleeping porch and two open porches; this is the only cottage at the park connected with the city water; you can have a five years' lease on the grounds or move the cottage off. THE PRICE IS $350. See us if interested.

Wills, Spackman & Kent

ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN

Gazette Bldg. Phones 350-351.

EAST BOULDER THE PRETTIEST PART

Large shade trees, lawns and parking and built up on every side with new bungalows, six new ones in six months past, a 7-room absolutely modern at a sacrifice price. Also a 5-room bran new bungalow, very low price. Call and see these. Just two lots left here, one a corner, a very low price if taken at once.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

First National Bank—Second Floor.

BUNGALOWS

Come out this afternoon and see our furnished bungalows in the 1800 block, North Corona street.

These little homes are already neatly and artistically furnished by The Tucker Furniture Co., every room showing the good taste and judgment of their decorator, combined with our arrangement, workmanship and construction.

For the bride or small family every modern convenience obtainable an ideal home.

ON EASY PAYMENTS

The Colorado Investment & Realty Co.

Main Offices 7 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 7

The Manager of our Building Department, Mr. Davis, will be at these houses all this afternoon.

FOR SALE Real Estate

FOR SALE

6-room modern house, large lot, shade trees and fruit trees. This place is worth $3,000. Owner says sell for $2,500.

5-room modern house, 2 lots, close in, west side, $2,500.

Store building, now occupied as a grocery store, on good corner, close in. Also residence of 7 rooms, adjoining. Price only $6,000. Both properties bringing good rental.

S. T. JOHNSON

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
22 S. Tejon St.

A DANDY 5-ROOM COTTAGE

northeast. This shingled cottage has full cement basement, furnace, bath, range, gas, elec. lights, nice, large east front lot; small garage, large shade trees, lawn, walk, cement curb and driveway. We can sell this property for less than the house can be built, which is $2,250.00, and we can make terms.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

BUNGALOW

Big bargain in an almost new, fully modern bungalow, northeast; 5 rooms, furnace, fireplace, nice sleeping porch, large west front porch with fine view of mountains. Owner wants to go east soon. 1117 N. Hancock.

$1,350 BUYS A NEW BUNGALOW OF 5 ROOMS, MODERN AND FIREPLACE. FULL BASEMENT, WITH 40x150 LOT. EASY PAYMENTS.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

First National Bank—Second Floor.

$100. DOWN, BAL. LIKE RENT

4 rooms, two closets, bath, range, fireplace, good lot, facing south; two blocks to car line. We can sell this $100.00 down—maybe $50 down—and the balance $15.00 per month, or pay as fast as you like. The price is only $1,500.00. Who knows but $1,400.00 would take it? Come in and let us show it to you.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

I HAVE A LIST OF THE CHOICEST FARMS FOR SALE in western Canada, improved and unimproved, close to good towns. Write me about it. Ernest Phillips, Sheppard Block, Whyte Ave., Edmonton, Canada.

ALMOST NEW BUNGALOW

Modern except heat, northeast; 5 rooms; large front and back porch, fireplace, nice lawn and garden; good location; fine mountain view; cheap if sold soon. 1119 Palmer Park Blvd. Take Institute car.

MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY

Entirely modern eight-room home in vicinity Steele school; nice lawn, barn; 2 blocks from car line; will sell house and furniture if taken together at extremely low figure. Owner leaving city. Phone 1375.

FOR SALE ON COLORADO AVE.

5-room cottage, good barn; price, $2,000.

MILLER & ROCK

1012 Colo. Ave. Phone West 54.

FOR SALE—A bargain business block, 6 blocks from central part of town.

MILLER & ROCK

1012 COLO. AVE. PHONE WEST 54.

ALL or any part of 7 unimproved lots, desirable location, unobstructed view, 1 block from street car line, 4 blocks from grammar school. R-96, Gazette.

SACRIFICE sale, modern six-room house, full lot, outside improvements, near car line. See owner, 1316 N. Corona.

WE HAVE

a 5-room modern cottage, just completed, ½ block car line, N. E., worth $2,750.00, and $2,350 will buy this, if taken now. This in certainly the time to acquire a close-in home for much less than the cost of construction, and the full lot and barn thrown in.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

GOOD income property for sale by owner; part cash, balance 7 per cent on terms to suit purchaser. 417 S. Nevada.

4 LOTS facing south on E. Uintah, between Arcadia and Prospect. 1715 N. Tejon.

3 LOTS in Steamboat Springs, $1,200 cash. Address R-90, Gazette.

FOR SALE Real Estate

★

CHICKEN RANCH

OF

FIVE ACRES

located just outside of city limits; city water; NO CITY TAXES; new bungalow of 3 rooms and sleeping porch, also large front and screened back porches; lawn well kept; two acres of the five under cultivation; large barn and chicken houses; entire property under a good fence; good school very near. For anyone wishing a home, chicken ranch or garden tract it would be well to see this. Price cut to $2,800 for a quick sale. Call and we will show it to you.

Wills, Spackman & Kent

ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN

GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351.

A FINE HOME

Nine rooms, in the finest residence district of the city; hot water heat, two open fireplaces, good barn, all in good repair; lot 50x190 feet. For a quick sale of this property the price will be cut far below its value.

We have two residences, one of 8 rooms, on N. Corona, and one of 6 rooms, on E. Yampa, modern and good, on which we want an offer. You cannot afford to overlook this chance to secure a home. Terms will be given. Lands for sale or trade. Insurance written. Money to loan.

23½ North Tejon. THE SUN REALTY CO. Colo. Spgs., Co'o

ONLY

$1100 $1100

RENT RECEIPTS ACCEPTED AS CASH ON THIS HOUSE

4-room house, good location, east front, large lot, all fenced, sewer connections, for rent, $15.00 per month; will lease you this property and accept your rent receipts at full cash value on purchase of the property at $1,100. For full particulars, see

H. A. SCURR

20 South Tejon St.

$2,000.00 WILL BUY

in this property more for the money than anything in town. It has large south front lot, large fruit and shade trees, barn and chicken house, and a good 7-room house, bath, range and lights. This property is one block south of Colo. Ave. car line. We can sell this part cash, bal. on time, at the low price of $2,000.00.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

ONLY $650

buys a good three-room house, water inside, corner lot, fine shade, and walking distance; good location. See this at once.

MARTIN SLAUGHTER

Real Estate, Loans and Investments.
Suite 201-202 The Burns Bldg.

IF YOU WANT

a fully modern 7-room house, in the prettiest part of Colorado Springs, with fine basement, south front, barn and other improvements, which cost over $4,500, for 75 cents on the dollar and your own terms, call 199.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
J. F. THOMAS, Pres.

IVYWILD—Eight rooms, modern, tent cottage, rear; new garage, chicken, tool houses, lot 138x250; shade; sacrifice. S-17, Gazette.

BEAUTIFUL home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces, sleeping porch 2d floor; cor. lot 100x200; block car line; $1,000 cash; or trade equity. S-15, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 5-room fully modern house, big garden and chicken pen, north end. Phone Main 2177.

SIX rooms, modern except heat; 150 by 160; orchard; chicken houses; $2,000. S-18, Gazette.

HAVE several clear building lots, north, cheap, cash or terms. S-13, Gazette.

FOR SALE Real Estate

HOMES

NORTH END SNAPS

$4,650 for this close in, modern 8-room home, this side of college.

$6,000 buys this prosperous looking home of 9 rooms, on Tejon St., one block from college; $1,500 cash.

$3,100 for a practically new, 6-room modern cottage, corner lot, 1000 block north.

$3,500—This is a bargain; 7 rooms, and all modern, on Tejon street; choice neighborhood; $1,000 down.

$3,750—South front lot, located between Tejon and Cascade; 8 rooms, modern. Owner leaving. Priced at $3,750 for quick sale; $1,000 cash.

$4,500—Here is a genuine $6,500 value in a 9-room modern home; corlot; N. Nevada. To see it is to buy. Terms.

WEST SIDE BARGAINS

$3,500—Think of it! An 8-room modern home on COLORADO AVENUE, in the very swellest locality of this popular residence thoroughfare, with a full lot, 60x150 feet, south front, all for $3,500. A sure thousand-dollar profit when you buy this.

WANT A LOT?

Here is one on the east side, within a block of car line, fine view; sell for mortgage, $265; $100 cash.

If you want a bargain in a house and lot, you need look no further; we have them—every one of them—and will be pleased to show them to you, with our auto, at any time.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.

404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE

$3,500.00

Large grounds, 225 feet; street front 217 deep; 2 houses, one 6 rooms, water in, electric light; one 3 rooms, modern except heat. This place has all kinds of trees, shrubbery and flowers; an ideal place for chickens; garden; a comfortable home, with an income in the way of rent. We can divide this property if you so desire. We will show you if you will allow us to do so.

A. B. Williams & Co.

Phone 1260. 113½ N. Tejon St.

HERE IS A STUNT

Rent your house furnished during summer for a fancy price and spend the season in Manitou in your own summer cottage.

$600

GETS THIS NEW

7-room cottage, near Cliff house; sightly location; large lot, room for another cottage; it has two clothes closets, large pantry and partly furnished; party leaving; no such chance after season opens; it would make a pleasant change for you each summer, or would rent well.

THE KEYSTONE REALTY CO.

RALPH J. GARLICK.
Second Floor, Independence Building.

CLOSE IN, WEST SIDE

Where can you get a close-in house of 5 rooms, modern except heat, for $1,700.00, on terms to suit? A nice, large lot, 190 feet deep, only 5 minutes' walk to business. Why pay rent when you can buy like this?

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

PHONE 1692

If you are interested in a nice, new 4-room cottage, modern except heat; on car line. This cost $2,000.00, and $1,300 will buy it, with small payment down.

FOR SALE—To any one, for cash or easy terms, my 4-room house, 608 S. Sierra Madre. Communicate 1620 E. 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

SIX-ROOM fully modern house with four porches; choice location on N. Tejon St., at a bargain. R-101 Gazette.

FOR SALE 6-room house, good repair; lot 50x190, at low price. Inquire 423 W. Uintah.

TWO houses, two blocks court house; 6-7 rooms; mod.; sacrifice. S-12, Gaz.

MUST sell north end lot at sacrifice for cash. R-93, Gazette.

NEAT cottage, north; lights, gas, coal range; lot 50x175; $1,400. S-16, Gaz.

NEARLY new four-room house, 40x100, chicken houses; $1,000. S-14, Gaz.

TWO houses N. Weber, 6-8 rooms; rented $27.00; price $2,700. S-11, Gaz.

A BARGAIN

THAT IS JUST WHAT I SAID

Here is a ranch that you can be proud of and you can have nearly all the conveniences of city life.

A large, modern house, gas lights, bath, hot and cold water, screens, porches, chicken house, blacksmith shop with all tools, nice, large, hay and horse barn, 30x60, full two stories, finished with every convenience; a stock barn, frame, shingled roof, 25x128; large plank corrals, water piped in yards; 25,000-gallon storage tank, one well 600 feet deep, 550 feet of water, 8-inch casing; this well with a gasoline engine would irrigate from 500 to 1,000 acres; young orchard, and best of all lands, all could be tilled; several wells, 30 feet deep, with abundance of water; school less than ½ mile, P. O. and creamery 2 miles; the best improved ranch and finest home in El Paso Co.; about 2,000 acres of deeded land, same amount of state land, leased; the price is way below its value, and with reasonable amount down, terms can be made on balance; only 14 miles from Colorado Springs.

Address

E. H. WITHERELL

P. O. Box 387. Residence, 1311 North Wahsatch Ave. Phone Main 724.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

An extra fine suburban home, close to Colorado Springs; modern improvements, fine dwelling and barns, with 10 acres of ground, for sale, or will exchange for a good north end residence.

We have a fine, large, modern residence, nicely located in Broadmoor, with extra large grounds, fine fruit and shade, which we can sell very low for cash or will exchange for Colorado Springs residence.

A fine, new, 6-room cottage, close in, west side, on car line, costing $3,000, for sale at $2,300 if sold at once.

An 8-room, modern residence, with extra large grounds, good barn, fine lawn, good location, valued at $5,000, for sale at $3,500 if sold within 30 days.

A good, 4-room cottage on west side, corner lot, for sale very low and can make terms.

A fine, new, 4-room cottage, modern excepting heat, price $2,200; terms, $200, balance $20 per month.

Five rooms, modern excepting heat, northeast, good lot, for sale at $2,250; terms, $250 cash, balance $25 per month.

Three-room cottage, east side, extra large lot, price $1,050; terms, $50 cash, balance $12 per month.

Three-room cottage, close in, good lot, price $900; terms, $25 cash, balance $10 per month.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF VERY NICE PROPOSITIONS TO OFFER IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND AND CITY PROPERTY AND ALSO HAVE A FEW VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGES TO SELL ON THE MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN. CALL AND SEE US.

A. P. MARTIN & CO.

Room 202, Mining Exchange Bldg.

TO TRADE

FOR TRADE

A 6-room house, choice location, for vacant lots. S. E. part of city preferred.

Well-improved farm of 57 acres in eastern Kansas, for Colorado Springs property.

A good residence, large barn, adjoining city limits, and 17 head of dairy cows, for Kansas farm.

240 acres of land, high state of cultivation, in Oklahoma, for Colorado Springs property.

15 acres, well improved, close to Grand Junction, clear of incumbrance, for Colorado Springs property.

Two good houses, bringing in good rental, in Manitou. Clear of incumbrance—for land.

Good 6-room modern house, 1 acre of ground, adjoining city limits. This would make a first-class chicken ranch, for Colorado Springs property.

5 acres, high state of cultivation, orchard 6 years old, near Roswell, New Mexico—for Colorado Springs property.

A 7-room modern house and a 5-room house, modern, good location, south end, clear of incumbrance; for a home north of Pikes Peak.

45 acres, clear of incumbrance, close to Fountain, in Fountain valley. All under irrigation and in cultivation—for Colorado Springs property.

15-room house on Colorado avenue, large lot and barn. This house is in a choice location for roomers and boarders. To trade for smaller property.

6-room fully modern house, on N. Nevada avenue, for land in Oregon.

8-room fully modern house, about 1 acre of ground, free and clear of incumbrance—for California property.

340 acres, clear of incumbrance. Large 6-room house; all fenced. Large barn. This is a first-class ranch—for Colorado Springs property.

S. T. JOHNSON

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
22 S. Tejon St.

YOU CANNOT GET GOOD PRICES

unless you are close in. You cannot make much money unless you have a large house. I am talking about renting rooms.

IF YOU HAVE A SMALL HOUSE

I can exchange it for this 12-room, fully modern house in fine location; exceptionally well arranged for renting purposes.

THE KEYSTONE REALTY CO.

RALPH J. GARLICK,
Second Floor, Independence Building.

FOR TRADE

Good, modern 6-room house and two-room cottage, located on a good lot 50x150, in a good residence district; house is in first-class condition; no mortgage on this property; will trade for small ranch of equal value, near Colorado Springs.

MILLER & ROCK

1012 Colo. Ave. Phone West 54.

TO TRADE, severs, vacant lots in Colorado Springs for improved property. Address K-4, care Gazette.

TO TRADE

WE HAVE

a fine 6-room cottage, well located, with $2,500 incumbrance; will consider 160 acres of dry land for equity if it's worth the money. What have you to offer?

NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Prest.

FRUIT AND ALFALFA RANCH, NEAR LIVELY TOWN; WILL TRADE FOR COLORADO SPRINGS PROPERTY.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

First National Bank—Second Floor.

FOR EXCHANGE

160 acres of land in San Luis valley, good water right, to exchange for city property.

YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.

SUITE 16, EL PASO BLDG.

400 ACRES fine Arkansas land and unimproved fruit land in Montezuma valley, full water right, for Colorado Springs or Colorado City property. 222 N. Wahsatch.

FORTY acres land and lot one mile Lake View, Oregon, to trade for auto. 622 N. Franklin.

3-ROOM cottage, large lot, close in, to trade for a good 5-passenger auto. 622 N. Franklin.

HAVE a number Colo. Springs properties to trade; state particulars. S-23, Gazette.

MOTORCYCLE, trade for city lot. 1627 Washington. Week days, 24 N. Tejon.

WILL trade clear building lot, north, for equity painting automobile. S-21, Gazette.

EQUITY in four-room house for horses or cattle. R-106, Gazette.

BOARD AND ROOMS

OPEN ward for healthseekers, privilege sleeping on porches, $8 week; private rooms, $10 to $12, with nurse attention; best home cooking. 1640 Kearney St., Denver; Phone York 5985.

WANTED—Three boarders to nurse back to health; porch tent or room; fresh eggs, milk, good home cooking. Apply Mother Goose, Gazette.

NICELY furnished rooms, private family, with board; 5 blocks from Busy Corner. 215 Cheyenne Ave. Reasonable.

THE Marlow, 28 W. Bijou; private bath and sleeping porches, steam heat and open grates; excellent table.

320 N. Cascade Ave.
MRS. E. E. BATY,
Phone M-933.

THE ARNO—Rooms, sleeping porches, first class. 216 N. Cascade. Phone 1649.

MISS WOMACK, 432 N. Nevada, meals singly or weekly. Phone M. 1768.

VERY pleasant rooms, strictly home cooking, reasonable. 321 E. Bijou St. Phone 2137.

BOARD and rooms, $5 per week and up. 130 E. Huerfano.

MISS HURST, 627 N. Weber. Table board.

ONE large room with board, at 222 E. Dale. Phone Red 24.

MISS HORTON,
428 N. Weber.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

8-ROOM cottage, 902 Grant.....$12.50
8-room cottage, 1024½ Colo. Ave.. 12.00
5-room cottage, 904 Grant..... 20.00
8-room cottage, Colo. Ave..... 20.00
9-room res., Grant Ave..... 35.00

MILLER & ROCK
Colo. Ave. Phone West 54.

FOR RENT—Cozy, modern flat, first floor, nicely furnished, all new furniture, gas range and linoleum and pantry in kitchen; one-half block west of North park, opposite El Paso club. Apply 19 E. Platte Ave.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
4 rooms, strictly modern, 1414 Colorado Ave.

YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
SUITE 16, EL PASO BLDG.

FOR RENT—Furnished, 9-room modern house; ideal home; garage, large grounds; reasonable to right party. On Cheyenne road. Phone Main 427, business hours. Main 1470, Sundays.

6 ROOMS, bath, basement, gas, electricity, furnace, fireplace, piano, yard and chicken house; near school and grocery. Call Sunday only, 1602 S. Tejon.

PRETTY rustic bungalow, 4 rooms, nicely furnished; gas range, electricity; very reasonable to right party. 1709 Wood Ave.

HOUSE of eight rooms, nicely furnished; rent reasonable; close in. 36 W. Bijou St.

5 ROOMS and bath, northeast, price right to good party. W. W. Mosher, 1521 N. Corona. Phone Main 1897.

MODERN 5-room private home with piano; 2 blocks from High school. R-Gazette.

ROOM cottage, with bath, electric lights; also 3-room tent house. Frank Mitchell, 318 First St., Nob Hill.

4-ROOM furnished cottage; no consumptives; rent reasonable. 217 N. El Paso.

2 ROOMS or cottage to exchange for sewing and repairing. Apply S-32, Gazette.

NEATLY furnished cottage, close in; lights, bath, ranges. Call 221 North Corona.

5-ROOM cottage, modern except heat, close in; big yard. Inquire 123 N. Nevada.

5-ROOM cottage, furnished or unfurnished, desirable, reasonable. 306 S. Weber.

FOR RENT—5-room cottage, furnished, $16. 436 W. Yampa St.

4-ROOM furnished cottage, partly modern. 402 E. Columbia.

4-ROOM cottage for rent furnished. 6302 E. Boulder.

4-ROOM modern house, winter rates, inquire Kennebec hotel, phone 1781.

FOUR-room modern house, very cheap. 838 E. Cimarron.

4-ROOM cottage, closets, new bed. 810 N. Weber.

3-ROOM house, close in. Inquire 14 E. Corona. Phone Red 284.

3-ROOM cottage, partly furnished. 619 E. Willamette.

3-ROOM furnished cottage. 424 S. Tejon.

4-ROOM furnished apartment. No. 9 Latonia Apts.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BUSINESS OPENINGS

Magnificent opportunity to buy out a corner grocery and market with annual sales of $20,000; low rent; price $2,200.

Do you want to buy the best rooming house proposition in Colorado Springs? Here it is. A great, big, modern, centrally located one, best transient trade in town; long and favorable lease. Sell quick for $2,300, at which price it's a decided bargain.

Confectionery, cigars, etc., central location, $1,200. Suburban grocery, $1,100. Rooming house, 12 rooms, for $575. Close-in rooming house, 8 rooms, $275. One of 14 rooms, every room occupied, north, $800. Large north end grocery, $3,000. Cigar store, $1,800. Another, $3,150. Meat market, $550. Grocery, $500. Sell or trade feed and coal business; sell or trade pool hall; sacrifice modern printing plant, drug store, barber shop, in fact, business openings in any line that you may wish to engage in.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
The big real estate firm that does the business.
404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Estab. nearly a quarter of a century.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN

If I don't collect your accounts, notes, mortgages, house rents, etc., it costs you nothing. If I do collect them, it costs but little. It's better made than lost. Quick action, prompt remittances.

L. TROY McCAULEY
EXPERT ADJUSTOR,
32 Midland Bldg.

DO YOU want to make a fortune quick? If so, buy my Florida Everglades land contract; if sold quick will take $240 cash; you are sure of ten (10) acres and town lot and perhaps 640 acres; garden spot of the world. Address Postoffice box 56, City.

FOR SALE—Pool hall in good location, doing good business.

MILLER & ROCK
1012 Colo. Ave. Phone West 54.

FOR SALE—Cigar store; best location in town; cheap rent; less than $2,000 cash will handle it; act quick. Address P. O. Box 58, City.

WANT active man with $5,000 to $10,000 capital; good proposition; double money in three years. S-20, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Complete stock of jewelry, consisting of diamonds, watches, silverware and jewelry. Inquire C. W. Dolph, 305 Colorado Bldg.

WANT to borrow $5,000 to $10,000, good Springs property security. S-19, Gazette.

WANTED Rooms and Board

YOUNG man wants board and room, private family preferred; must be reasonable. Address R-104, Gazette.

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

8-ROOM cottage, 1727 Hayes..... $8.00
4-room cottage, 110½ N. 7th St.... 10.00
5-room cottage, 1812 Colo. Ave..... 11.50
5-room cottage, 230 N. Walnut..... 12.50
5-room cottage, 1840 Midland..... 12.00
5-room cottage, 226 E. Jackson..... 12.00
6-room house, 1707 Hayes..... 12.50
4-room mod. cottage, 1306 Lincoln. 16.00
5-room house, 1114 Lincoln..... 18.00
6-room mod. cottage, 1325 Grant... 20.00
4-room cottage, 23 S. Limite..... 20.00
8-room house, 1304 Lincoln..... 20.00
6-room cottage, 1121 Wash Ave.... 20.00
8-room house, 914 Colo. Ave..... 25.00
6-room cottage, 637 W. Cucharas.. 25.00
9-room res., 910 Colo. Ave..... 30.00

MILLER & ROCK
1012 Colo. Ave. Phone West 54.

FOR RENT

4 rooms, 1523 Washington Ave.
5 rooms, 39 Cheyenne Blvd.
7 rooms, 21 Cheyenne Blvd.
4 rooms, 608 E. Monument St.
7 rooms, 426 E. Cucharas St.
The above for rent, or can be bought on terms.

YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
Suite 16, El Paso Bldg.

FOR RENT

5-room cottage, 920 E. Jackson.....$17.00
6-room cottage, 1325 Grant Ave.... 22.00

MILLER & ROCK,
1012 Colorado Ave. Phone West 54.

9 W. Willamette, 6-rm. mod..... $30.00
1307 N. Wahsatch, 4-rm. mod..... 17.00
615 N. Prospect, 5-rm. cottage..... 13.00
A. Wight, owner, 124 E. Cheyenne Rd.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished two-room bungalow; 317 E. St. Vrain St. Apply at 226 Cheyenne Ave.

FOR RENT—6-room modern cottage. 14 Ramona Ave., Ivywild. Inquire 1622 S. Nevada, or phone 851.

FOR RENT—5 rooms, two sleeping porches, electric lights, gas, furnace, cement walks; on car line. Main 2057.

5-ROOM house, modern except heat, 316 N. Institute. Inquire 621 E. Willamette.

4-R. brick (partly furnished), south front, ½ blk. east court house. 222 E. Vermijo.

4-ROOM modern house, near High school. 325 E. Platte. Phone Red 458.

1413 N. WAHSATCH, 9 rooms, fully modern, $30. Owner, J. J. Mitchell, Manitou.

BUNGALOW—3 rooms, modern except heat, fire place, large porch. Phone Red 132.

IVYWILD, 24 Tenth, 9 rms., mod. $27.50
519 E. Del Norte, neat cottage.... 11.00
Hahn, 712 E. Columbia. Phone 1775.

COLORED tenants, 1927 N. Weber; 8 rooms; rent $15. Phone 1775.

6-ROOM modern house, near High school. 321 E. Platte. Phone Red 458.

4-ROOM cottage, sleeping porch, barn; chicken yard. 623 N. Spruce. $11.

3-ROOM house, unfurnished. Inquire 523 E. Pikes Peak.

3-ROOM modern cottage, in rear 511 N. Wahsatch; no children.

UNFURNISHED cottage, modern. Apply 243 N. Institute.

THREE-ROOM house. Phone M. 1824.

7-ROOM modern house, close in, $30.00. 410 E. Boulder.

3-ROOM rear cottage, furnished or unfurnished. 722 N. Weber St.

5-ROOM house, unfurnished. 424 S. Tejon.

4-ROOM cottage, nice yard, fenced; call forenoons. 602 S. Sierra Madre.

FOUR rooms, modern except heat. 318 E. Bijou.

10-ROOM house, close in; cheap, to responsible tenant. Corona, cor. High.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DRS. KLEIN & COULSON, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 601-3-5 Ex. Nat. Bank Bldg. General practice. Specialty stomach and female troubles, rheumatism, constipation, goiters, nervous diseases. Eleven years' practice. Office and res. phones. Hours, 8-12, 1-6, 7-9. We shown individuality and originality of method in the treatment of our cases. All treatments are specific, thus insuring a maximum of results in the shortest time.

DR. G. W. PAULY and Lona E. Pauly, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo. G. W. Pauly, offices at 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701, and Lona E. Pauly, offices at 1532 N. Nevada Ave., phone Main 956. As treatments progress like lessons, it is best that each have separate patients and practices. Come in and we will show you to your satisfaction what has caused your trouble.

E. L. MUMMA, M. D. D. O., 608-609-610 Exchange National Bank Building. Phones: Office, 1974; residence, 1822.

DR. CONWAY, Still's graduate; post-graduate work under specialists. Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg.

DR. GENIE SUMMERS, 6 El Paso Bldg. Ph. Red 351. Res. Acacia Hotel.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

PHYSICAL Culture, boxing, wrestling; annual membership, $10. Moyer's Athletic Academy, El Paso Bldg.

For Sale Rooming Houses

ROOMING HOUSE SNAPS AND BUSINESS CHANCES

18 rooms, close in, north, hot water heat $1,250
10 rooms, close in, north..... 650
15 rooms, furniture nearly new, fine location 1,250
8 rooms, only 400

Cigar store, well located, can be handled for $700. Doing good business, and worth twice the money.

Fruit and confectionery store, well located; at a bargain.

For all kinds of business chances, see

MARTIN SLAUGHTER
Suite 201 and 202, Burns Bldg.

NOTARY PUBLIC

L. E. SHERMAN, notary public, pension and land attorney, 52 Independence Bldg. Office hours, 9 to 4.

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

YOUNG man would like another, not very sick, to share 4-room tent cottage with himself. 611 N. Cascade. Phone Main 2436.

NICE sunny rooms for housekeeping or single; water inside and electric lights; reasonable; close in. 24 E. Costilla.

FURNISHED rooms in modern house with housekeeping privileges; sleeping porch if desired. Address S-5 Gazette.

2-ROOM furnished flat, $15.00; bath on same floor; also large front room, housekeeping, $9.00; block northeast High school. 220 Cheyenne Ave.

CHEAP housekeeping rooms for ladies employed; north. Address S-7 Gazette.

SLEEPING rooms $5 and up; housekeeping; private family. 208 N. Wahsatch.

ATTRACTIVE, warm, front room suitable for two people. 315 N. Weber.

WARM, pleasant rooms, with every convenience and sleeping porches, at 220 N. Cascade. Miss Hill.

NICE warm rooms on second floor; housekeeping rooms on third floor. 611 N. Cascade. Phone Main 2436.

Comfortable rooms, hot and cold water, convenient location. Everhardt Apts., cor. Bijou and Tejon.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; also 2-room cottage, furnished. 319 S. Weber.

LOVELY, large room, with alcove, for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water; phone. 132 N. Weber.

2 OR 4 rooms for housekeeping, at 836 E. Kiowa. Inquire at 316 N. Institute.

TWO furnished rooms for housekeeping, ground floor, electric lights, bath. 26 S. Nevada.

ONE large sleeping room, with piano or sewing machine; two rooms for light housekeeping. 330½ S. Tejon.

FOUR very desirable housekeeping rooms, modern. 630 N. Wahsatch, corner.

TWO rooms for light housekeeping, modern house, north; heat and light furnished. Phone 2138.

6 ROOMS, modern, furnished or unfurnished. 1024 N. Corona.

NEWLY furnished rooms, $2.00 per week. 15 N. Wahsatch.

THREE rooms, bath, kitchen; close in; $12.00 per month. 552 E. Bijou.

TWO rooms for housekeeping. 316 N. Nevada. $8 per month.

SLEEPING rooms at $1.00 per week and up. 118½ S. Tejon.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms or single rooms, with board. 211 E. Uintah.

PLEASANT rooms and buffet kitchen, modern house. 729 N. Weber.

ONE furnished room for rent, cheap. 442 E. Kiowa St.

2 MODERN rooms with or without housekeeping, cheap. 557 E. Platte.

NICE rooms for housekeeping in modern house. Next to Joyce hotel.

ONE two or three, modern, 511 North Weber. Phone 1578, after Sunday.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE

Don't these windy nights make you think of your fire insurance? Have you got enough? If not, why not? We are here with a line of good companies, and will be glad to talk it over and fix you up with what you need.

A. B. Williams & Co.
Phone 1260. 113½ N. Tejon St.

LOST

LOST—In the Opera house or on a North Tejon street car Monday evening, a pink cameo ring. Reward if returned to The Gazette.

LADY'S open-face watch, pin attached, on eastbound Manitou car or between Huerfano and the Glockner. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—A gold watch with a gold fob; monogram F. H. E. on watch. Finder return to Gazette and receive reward.

TURQUOISE matrix pin, Feb. 1, on Tejon or Pikes Peak. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—British coin, coat arms on one side, Queen Victoria on the other. Please return to Gazette.

LOST—Or stolen, from Red's News stand, Blue turquoise St. Anthony's cross. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Boy's white handle, two-blade knife, between Lliler school and McRea cafe. Return this office.

LOST—Small black card case containing diamond ring. $10.00 reward. Return to this office.

TAMBOURINE—Taken from orchestra pit, Lyric theater. Reward for return.

SIGMA CHI badge a Greek letter fraternity pin in shape of cross. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LOST—In south part of town, pair of men's gray colored gloves. Reward if returned to Gazette office.

REWARD for Scotch collie pup lost near Crump's greenhouse. Return to 1427 N. Royer or phone Red 276.

STRAYED from 643 E. Willamette, Scotch collie pup. Please return. Receive reward.

LOST—Brown fur muff, between 1500 and 2000 blocks on Nevada, Tejon or Cascade. Reward at Gazette.

PIG skin purse containing car tickets and silver. Return to Gazette.

PAIR nose glasses with Dr. G. R. Bergen on case. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Monday, one small gold brooch. Reward if returned to Gazette.

POULTRY SUNDRIES

GUARANTEED fertile eggs for incubating purposes, from Crystal White and Buff Orpingtons, 10c each; Barred Rock eggs, 5c each. Call and see our mating pens before purchasing elsewhere. Large Rock pullets, now laying, for sale. The Olivers, 1520 S. Sahwatch St.

MOST disease comes from germs. Kill the germs and you kill disease. Conkey's Nox-i-cide mixes with water and kills the germs. For poultrymen, stockmen and housekeepers. Guaranteed by Seldomridge Grain Co.

BROWN and White Leghorn Wyandotte eggs, 50c per setting; Buff Orpington eggs, 50c and up. 150-egg Old Trusty incubator; new last season, young cockerels for sale. 319 S. Eighteenth St. Phone White 532.

SILVER - LACED WYANDOTTES, "the beauty breed," fine cockerels, hens and pullets for sale; eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15. S. J. Britton, 1012 N. Walnut.

ONE hot water incubator, one Cyphers brooder, four White Leghorn cockerels, two Rhode Island Red cockerels. 419 W. First St., Roswell.

FOR SALE—One Mandy Lee; one Sure Hatch and one Old Trusty incubator; in first-class condition. Cheap if taken quite . Inquire Main 2057.

ARE your hens layers or loafers? Conkey's Laying Tonic will make layers out of them. For sale by Seldomridge Grain Co.

FOR SALE—Hundred-egg Queen incubator, three White Orpington cockerels and White Orpington eggs. 816 S. Cascade Ave.

B. ORP. and R. I. Red setting eggs; 7 B. Leghorn pullets laying; 1 B. Leghorn cockerel and Belgian hares. 22 N. Fourteenth St.

5 KELLERSTRAUSS White Orpington cockerels, trio of Toulouse geese, for sale. 1220 Glen Ave. Phone Red 196.

FOR SALE—Setting hens and 10 thoroughbred Rhode Island Red hens. Phone Black 452.

FOR SALE—One fine thoroughbred White Wyandotte cockerel. 929 N. Spruce.

FOR SALE—White Orpington cockerels, also a small chicken house. 1417 Lincoln.

FOR SALE or exchange—Fine Buff Orpington cockerels, other varieties. Call at 1024 S. Cascade Ave.

BARRED ROCKS, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans, incubators, breeders. 115 Tremont, Roswell.

FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. cockerels and fresh eggs. 728 N. Spruce.

FOR SALE—16 Rose Comb Black Minorcas, $12. 6 E. Mill St.

BUFF Orpington and setting hens for sale. 26 E. Mill St.

ROSE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale. 524 E. Bijou.

A FEW fine grade pullets for sale. 1821 N. Tejon.

SETTING hens for sale. 520 E. Bijou.

FOR SALE—Eleven Leghorn hens, laying, $6. 515 W. Caramillo St.

FOR SALE—Fresh eggs, also eggs for setting. 821 N. Walnut.

PEN R. C. Red young hens for sale. 1512 Washington Ave.

3 CYPHERS incubators, 220, 240, 390, for sale. 506 N. Institute St.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount consistent with the security offered, on improved Colorado Springs real estate or ranch lands in El Paso county.
LOWEST RATES AND QUICKEST SERVICE.
THE STATE REALTY CO.
Rooms 2-3-4 Second floor First National Bank Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN

Any amount, lowest rates; no delay; fire, life, accident, burglary, plate glass, liability insurance, surety bonds; agent Prudential Insurance company.
W. W. WILLIAMSON
Rooms 40 and 41 First National Bank Bldg. Phone Main 476.

MONEY TO LOAN—On furniture, pianos, watches, diamonds, horses, cattle or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. C. W. Bohannon, Room 1, 109½ N. Tejon. Phone 2121.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Pair horses, 2,400 lbs.; 1 pair, 2,200 lbs.; 1 pair, 2,100 lbs.; 3 horses for delivery wagon, 3 sets heavy work harness, 2 sets light harness, 2 sets single harness, 1 3¼ wide-tire wagon, 1 farm wagon, 2 buggies, 1 saddle. 7 E. Cucharas.

FOR SALE on very easy terms, eight new hand-made light delivery wagons; the best made; small cash payment down; balance monthly if desired. J. M. Wilbur, 501 W. Huerfano.

SELL cheap or will trade for good narrow tire farm wagon, 3¼ Mitchell wide tire, Mt. gear in first-class shape, with or without flat bed, brake and seat. 1326 N. Royer.

FOR SALE—Several good driving and work horses. Alamo Livery, 19 E. Cucharas. Phone 98.

FOR SALE—Cheap, surrey and heavy wagon. 1316 N. Corona.

PERSONAL

FREE reading by a dead trance medium; tells past, present, future, all about your troubles; send birthdate, dime. Prof. Eagle, Dept. 12, Saginaw, Mich.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES
At the Paris; also cleaning and pressing. 10 E. Bijou. Main 1386.

PRIVATE detective, years of experience; best of city references. Address Box 937.

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING machines for rent and repaired; machines, $6 and up; 100 to select from; all makes. The Hext Music Co., 19 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1279.

For Sale or Exchange

CANADAY'S EXCHANGES

Well-located 8-room house and 3-room cottage, ½ block from car line, want small improved mountain ranch close to station, in part for these properties, and carry balance on properties.

Well-located business property in Garber, Garfield Co., Okla.; want small, well-located residence here; will put in some cash.

110-acre farm in central Okla., 6 mi. town, and 60 acres ½ mi. town; want Colo. Spgs. residence properties.

Several tracts in the oil and gas belt of Okla. for property here.

57-acre, highly improved farm, adjoining good town in east Kan.; want Colo. Spgs. residence properties.

180-acre, highly improved creek bottom farm in E. Kan.; want Colo. Spgs. or Manitou properties or irrigated ranch here or in Ark. valley.

100-acre, highly improved dairy, truck farming and fruit ranch in Butte Co., Cal. (55 mi. north Sacramento); want property or land here.

These offerings are nearly all our own, and most of them clear, so if you have anything to offer in exchange for the above, please call at our office at once and "WE" will do our best to deal with you.

J. R. CANADAY & SON
26 Independence Bldg., City.

For Sale or Trade

Drug store, good location and doing a good business.

Confectionery store.

A cigar store.

Restaurant.

Stock of merchandise.

Large rooming house.

Livery barn.

Florist business, with good stock and doing a good business.

S. T. JOHNSON
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
22 S. Tejon St.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

$5,000 to loan on farm lands.

2½-acre chicken ranch with fine improvements, chickens and pigeons, etc.; owner leaving, and will sell at a bargain.

1,400-acre dairy ranch, equipped for the dairy business; 35 head of cows, horses and implements of all kinds; will consider part trade for city income.

$36,000 stock of merchandise to trade for city income property.

GWILLIM & JACKSON
24 INDEPENDENCE BLDG.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

One of the best improved tracts within walking distance of business district; near street cars; has city water, irrigation, electric light and telephone; this place, by location, has advantage of country and city life combined; 2½ acres; $5,500. What have you to exchange in or near this city?

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

NEAR FRUITA, COLO.

15 acres, east of Fruita, with 6-room house, good barn, cement cellar; about 10 acres in orchard just coming into bearing, all clear, to trade for good property in Colorado Springs, that can be used as a rooming house. Want something good and clear or nearly so.

INTERSTATE INV. & REALTY CO
ROOMS 21-22-23, MIDLAND BLK.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE

for 20 acres, well improved, with water right, 5½ miles of Colo. Springs?

YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
SUITE 16, EL PASO BLDG.

WE WILL TAKE

160 acres of dry land in Colo. or Kansas in exchange on 7-room, fully modern home. This is new and splendidly located, and worth $4,500.00 cash. If you haven't the land, we will consider one or two good lots and $500.00 as first payment, balance to suit you. Phone 1692.

AT a bargain, one 1911 Excelsior motorcycle in excellent condition, or will trade for runabout. Address 514 W. Yampa.

WHAT HAVE YOU

to exchange for an 8-room, strictly modern house in Oklahoma City?

YATES & M'CLAIN REALTY CO.
SUITE 16, EL PASO BLDG.

FOR SALE—Fine Avon guitar, cheap; or will trade for used typewriter. 533 N. Wahsatch.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE CHALMERS 30-H.P. TORPEDO ROADSTER, RUN LESS THAN A YEAR, FULLY EQUIPPED, ELECTRIC SIDE AND TAIL LAMPS, EXTRA HORN, TOP GLASS FRONT, WARNER SPEEDOMETER, DEMOUNTABLE RIMS, 2 EXTRA DEMOUNTABLE AND TUBES, ALSO EXTRA NEW CASING. CAR IS A DANDY FOR THE PRICE. CALL MAIN 2823, OR WRITE P. O. BOX 1017.

ON account of leaving city, will sell cheap an almost new electric coupe. Address R-98, Gazette.

NINETEEN-ELEVEN Hupmobile for sale; a snap; owner going away. Call Main 2580.

Painting and Papering

CALL up phone 866 for competent painters and paperhangers; plenty of good mechanics. Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 20 S. Tejon St.

SPECIAL sale on wall paper from 2½ roll up, at the Ideal Wall Paper Co. 1014 Colorado avenue

VACUUM CLEANERS

LATEST improved vacuum housecleaners—most powerful electric machines, for rent by day or week, with or without operator. Hibbard & Co., Carpet Dept.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

WINONA MILLS SEAMLESS HOSIERY—We furnish full lines of men's, women's and children's FINE SEAMLESS HOSIERY in cotton, lisle, merino, cashmere and worsted at POPULAR PRICES, DIRECT FROM WINONA MILLS TO THE WEARER. Winona underwear BEST BY TEST. A postal brings samples to door. I. A. Chivington, salesman, 711 Eleventh St., Colorado Springs.

FORCED SALE OF DOGS AND PUPPIES

Owing to conditions in lease, am forced to sell my thoroughbred Scotch collies.

Two females, 9 mos. and 16 mos.
Three male puppies, 4 mos.
Phone Main 125. E. A. Stetson.

25 VOLS. Enc. Brit., $20; 20 vols. French Classics, $10; 25 vols. Balzac, $12; 3 vols. Teachers Encyclopedia, $6; Ridpath's History, $10; 9 vols. Charles Reade, $3; 9 vols. Bulwer Lytton, $3.50; 7 vols. Waverley, $3; cook books, dictionaries, 10,000 curious books, cheap, at McCauley's, 128 E. Cucharas St.

DO YOU want to make a fortune quick? If so, buy my Florida Everglades land contract; if sold quick will take $240 cash; you are sure of ten (10) acres and town lot and perhaps 640 acres; garden spot of the world. Address Postoffice box 56, City.

BIG sale on baseball goods, including balls, gloves and mitts. Special prices on automobile pumps, foot pumps, motorcycle pumps. Join our bicycle club; $5, $10 and $15 down and $1 a week payment. Lucas, 119 N. Tejon.

500 loads slab wood, $2.50 per load.
500 loads block wood, $2.50 per load.
500 sacks kindling wood, 22c a sack; 7 sacks, $1.50.
Phone 1060. BURNAM COAL CO.

EXCELSIOR RIDERS NOTICE
Just received shipment of 1912 free engine pulleys for Excelsior singles and twins.
STRATTON MOTOR CO.,
110 E. Huerfano.

FOR SALE or trade one $400 Columbia piano player, boudoir size; never used and now in storage; will sell cheap for cash or trade. Address K-2, Gazette.

R-E-A-D T-H-I-S: After Feb. 20th, you cannot buy a new $100 typewriter from me for $65 with 20 months to pay. You can today. Moral: Buy it now. Johnson, 731 N. Weber.

FOR SALE—One 30-H. P. and one 8-H. P. stationary steam engine; good condition and running at present time; reason for selling, wish to increase capacity. Address H-100, care Gazette.

LET us quote you our prices on new or second-hand furniture. See our line of beds, springs and mattresses. Davis & Sigler, 413 S. Tejon. Phone Main 2353.

CAMERA, long focus, folding, 4x5; fine lens and shutter, five holders, carrying case, etc.; $6.00. One 6½x8½ camera, fine lens, tripod, holders, etc., $10.00. Address S-28, Gazette.

FINE combination horse; can go; very stylish, perfect, gentle; also splendid buggy and harness. 1520 S. Cascade Ave.

ONE young black mare, weight about 1,400; also 6 fresh milk cows. Phone 2167. 1513 S. Nevada.

SMALL mirrors, iron bed, walnut table, sundries. 108 Monument, before 10, mornings.

FURNITURE and Iver Johnson wheel for sale, cheap. Call at 527 S. Cedar street.

LAWN manure, $1.50 per load; soil $1.50 per load; gravel $1.50 per load. Phone Main 722. 603 W. Huerfano.

THE MISSION STORE is doing business at the old stand, 27 W. Huerfano.

STAMP photos, 10c per dozen, two poses, guaranteed. 21 N. Tejon, upstairs.

STEAMSHIP HEADQUARTERS.
Rio Grande office, 123 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Rates and sailing lists all lines.

NATIONAL Cash Register, good as new; will accept payments. P-73 Gazette.

LAWN and garden manure, 75c and $1 per load. 905 N. Cedar. Phone Black 603.

YOUNG sound mare, yearling colt, buggy very cheap. 557 E. Platte. Phone Black 415.

OFFICE chair, hot blast, three iron beds, dresser, other household goods. Call 305 Main St., Nob Hill.

1911 E. M. F. 5-pass. auto, fully equipped, like new, cheap. Phone Chestnut 2.

ONE Frazier stock saddle, $25; one double-barrel Remington shogun. Call 330 E. Cache la Poudre.

HIGH-GRADE piano, used, fine tone and action, $115; small monthly payments. 224 N. Tejon St., afternoons.

11-ROOM house to be moved. See Swisher House Moving Co., 509 S. Weber. Phone 2985.

DIAMOND ring, two one-carat stones; ruby center; imperfect; $65.00. S-24, Gazette.

5 SACKS of kindling for $1.00, at South End Wood Yard, 913 S. Conejos. Phone 2793.

FOR SALE—Show and wall cases and two fine, large safes, at a bargain. C. W. Dolph, 305 Colorado Bldg.

FOR SALE—Gent's bicycle. 819 E. Boulder.

FRENCH silken toy poodle puppies for sale, cheap, beauties. S-25, Gaz.

GOOD milch cow for sale. 801 W. Del Norte.

VIAVI COMPANY.
PHONE MAIN 2750. 318 N. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Now 32-20 S. & W. revolver. Phone Main 447.

ONE Barred Rock cockerel and one White Rock cockerel. 720 E. Kiowa.

200-EGG size "Old Trusty" incubator, cheap; guaranteed. 1532 N. Chestnut.

FUR coat and hat, cheap, or trade for chickens. Address S-6 Gazette.

COMPLETE outfit candy tools; will sell all or part. S-9 Gazette.

A WANT AD IN THE GAZETTE BRINGS RESULTS.

FOR RENT RANCHES

BEST ALFALFA RANCH, full water, snug buildings, every acre in fine stand except one, that in garden and fruit; will trade or sell.

THE STATE REALTY CO.
First National Bank—Second Floor.

PATENTS

PATENTS obtained by Lawyer Mullaney, Rooms 7 and 8, 110 East Pikes Peak Ave.

CLEANING & PRESSING

A NEW suit each week for $1.00 per month. Pantatorium Pressing club, 17 E. Bijou. Phone 523.

CARPET CLEANING

ATTENTION, HOUSECLEANERS!
Have your carpets cleaned at Cleaver's Compressed Air Carpet Cleaning Works. Makes old carpets look like new. Experienced men. All carpets disinfected, free. Call phone West 23.

COMPRESSED Air Carpet Renovating Co. Work called for and delivered promptly and guaranteed. Phone W. 61. Office, 1528 Rosita, Cozart Bros.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

REMEMBER the name Smith when you have fine furniture to move or prepare for shipping; every business excels in some particular line; this is the work; we are prepared to please the most exacting. Phone 100. SMITH'S STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.

FOR RENT RANCHES

ONE and a half acre garden tract, 5-room house, large barn, room for 300 chickens. Phone M. 1821.

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SPECIAL rates; watches cleaned, 50c; main springs, 50c. All work guaranteed. Highest price paid for old gold and silver. S. Klein, 16 E. Huerfano.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING OF THE GUANAJUATO REDUCTION AND MINES COMPANY.

Columbus, Ohio, January 2nd, 1912.

Notice is hereby given to all stockholders of the Guanajuato Reduction and Mines Company having a right to vote, of the Annual Stockholders meeting of said Company, to be held at twelve o'clock, noon, at the principal office of the Company, in the Hagerman Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1912, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Under the By-Laws of the Company, stock cannot be voted which has been transferred on the books of the Company within five days next preceding the date of the meeting.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES J. KURTZ,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MIDWEST OIL COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Midwest Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A., at two (2) o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the seventh day of March, 1912, at which meeting will be elected a Board of Directors of said Company, and all business necessary or proper to be transacted at an annual meeting will be considered.

O. H. SHOUP, President,
J. L. WARREN, Secretary.
Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 29, 1912.

THE MARY McKINNEY MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mary McKinney Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Exchange National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1912, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 5th day of February, 1912, and shall remain closed until the opening of business on the day after final adjournment of the meeting.

FRANK F. CASTELLO,
President.
Colorado Springs, Colo., January 13, 1912.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Mary McKinney Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Exchange National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the renewal of the corporation, and having its term of incorporation extended for the period of twenty years from the date of its expiration, to-wit, the 31st day of March, 1912, according to the statute of the state of Colorado in such case made and provided, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 11 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 5th day of February, 1912, and will remain closed until the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.

FRANK F. CASTELLO,
P. J. RYAN,
W. S. NICHOLS,
Owners of over ten per cent of the capital stock of the company.
Colorado Springs, Colo., January 12, 1912.

Applications for Grazing Permits.

Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses, and sheep within the Pike National Forest during the season of 1912, must be filed in my office at Denver, Colo., on or before April 1, 1912. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making applications will be furnished upon request. W. Fitzgerald, Supervisor.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MINING NEWS OF THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 3.—Cheyenne, Wyo., rather than Cripple Creek or the exchange floor at Colorado Springs, will hold the interest of mining men on Monday next, when the annual meetings of the Isabella Mines and the Portland Gold Mining companies are called to order.

Except for the customary protest of James F. Burns, nothing is likely to interfere with the regular procedure of business at the Portland meeting, and the present board of directors it is expected will be reelected.

At the Isabella stockholders meeting, James F. Burns will attempt to wrest control from the present management. The Isabella fight has been characterized by the charges made by Burns of incompetency on the part of every official of the Isabella company, by circular letters to stockholders and the retorts thereto of the Isabella company's present trustees.

Modoc G. M. Co.

The Modoc Gold Mining company is making ready to upraise from the sixteenth or 1,100-foot level of its incline shaft on the Ocean View claim to connect with the new vertical shaft sunk to a depth of about 350 feet on the north end of the claim. New and more powerful machinery is to be installed at the vertical shaft by the company.

Last month the Modoc company produced the highest average grade of ore in the district. Not to exceed 200 tons were mined and shipped from the new ore shoot under development at the 400-foot level. Yet the lowest grade settled for was $60 to the ton. The most profitable carload treated at the smelter at Pueblo was nine ounces gold or $180 to the ton.

Ironclad Hill Mines.

Four mines on Ironclad hill were loading out ore at the Cameron loading station this morning. The properties shipping were the W. P. H. and Damon mines of the United Gold Mines company, the Jerry Johnson and Forest Queen. The initial shipment from the recent strike on the Pride of Cripple Creek will be loaded out about the middle of the coming week.

Granite Co. January Output.

The Granite Gold Mining company owning and operating the Granite Monument, Dillon and Gold Coin mines on Battle mountain, made production of 78 cars of ore or approximately 2,000 tons in January. The average grade of the ore shipped at low conservative estimate is $20 to the ton. This production will be materially increased together with value this year. The 1,000-foot level long submerged has been pumped out, and the company has undertaken the development of the unexploited territory at this depth. A long crosscut is being carried to the extreme northern boundary of the Dillon claim, the most northern claim of the Granite group. Already four ore veins new to the property have been encountered, and while Superintendent Dan McCarty has not yet attempted development, the samples taken at the intersection have shown pay values. The drift is carried at the rate of four feet per shift by use of the Leyner water drill. The tonnage mined and shipped from the several shafts of the Granite company was as follows:

Upper Granite	25 cars
Gold Coin shaft	30 cars
Monument shaft	10 cars
Dillon shaft	10 cars
Total	75 cars

Ramona Smelting Ore.

A car of high-grade smelting ore was loaded out from the Ramona mine on Bull hill this morning by the lessees, Hemby and Anderson. The ore mined from the deep workings through the Wild Horse shaft is rich in sylvanite and will return values of close to five ounces gold to the ton.

Pharmacist G. M. Co.

Mathey and associates leasing on the Pharmacist made production of about 250 tons during the month passed. The ore shipped gave returns of about $18 for the coarse rock and better than two ounces gold or $40 to the ton for screenings.

Treasurer's Deed.

A treasurer's deed has issued for the Franklin lode mining claim on this district to Richard H. Maloe. The consideration, taxes due the county, was $236.40 including interest and costs.

Quit Claim Deed.

By deed under the foregoing caption Ernest L. Burrel has conveyed to Joseph Schroeder the Johnson lode mining claims Nos. 1 and 2 in this district. The consideration named was a nominal one.

An important discovery for the Ironclad hill section is reported made on the Pride of Cripple Creek mine, operated under lease by Fred Johnson and Cripple Creek associates.

At the 600-foot level, north of the shaft, the extension of the Forest Queen schist dike has been encountered, and as proved by raise for a distance of about 20 feet, the dike carries phenomenal values. Assays on the quartz carrying sylvanite have shown a gold content of from two to 40 ounces gold to the ton, and as broken the ore will make smelting grade. The vein lies at an angle of about 45 degrees, and is from three to six feet thick. The lessees are now busy removing the waste broken in crosscutting over to the vein, and will commence shipping during the present week.

The Pride of Cripple Creek was formerly operated by the leasing company of the same name, in which Colorado Springs parties were heavily interested without return.

Forest Queen Mine.

Due to the large amount of dead work, crosscutting and upraising to the shoot from the 600-foot level of the Forest Queen shaft, the January output from this Ironclad hill mine will be light and will not exceed 15 cars or about 450 tons. The average grade of the ore shipped, however, will hold at about two ounces gold or $40 to the ton. Lessee John Connors has opened ore by raise at a point about 40 feet above the 600-foot level, the deepest point that ore has been found to date. This lease was the most profitable in the entire district last year, and Lessee Connors has ore in sight and blocked out to maintain steady production for the next 12 months.

Lady Campbell G. M. Co.

Lessee Timmons, Bay, Daily and others operating the Emma Abbott claim on Tenderfoot hill, owned by the Lady Campbell Gold Mining company, have encountered rich ore by short crosscut from the 100-foot station recently cut out after sinking the shaft. The ore is found in a basalt dike, and six inches of the ore has shown values by assay test as high as 26 ounces gold or $520 to the ton.

Lessees Hemby and Anderson, operating both the Wild Horse, Silver Tip and Ramona claims on Bull hill, the two last named by crosscut from the 500-foot level of the Wild Horse shaft, are shipping ore from the Silver Tip at the rate of about three cars a month that is returning values of from $75 to $100 to the ton.

At the 600-foot level of the Ramona, corresponding to the 500-foot level of the Wild Horse, the lessees are mining ore of two ounces—$40, grade and are shipping from two to three cars a month. The Ramona shaft is 300 feet deep, and sinking will shortly be resumed so that the ore under development may be hoisted through the Ramona shaft.

Sheriff G. M. Co.

Lessees Thomas and associates resumed operations on the Sheriff mine on Raven hill this morning. With a freezing of the air line from the Logan plant, it was found necessary to temporarily close down.

The best run on record at the Wild Horse mill—on the mine of that name on Bull hill—is now in progress, the ore mined from between the 300 and 400-foot levels of the Wild Horse carrying value of $5 to the ton. This ore is highly oxidized and the saving made by A. N. Finn, superintendent in charge of the plant, will be near to 96 per cent of the assay value of the ore. The cyanide process is used. The mill, which is owned by the United Gold Mines company, is under lease to Hemby & Anderson, who also are lessees of the mine.

Albert Gold Mining Co.

Giblin & Altman associates, leasing on the Kalamazoo mine on Bull hill, adjoining the Wild Horse, have opened up ore of shipping grade and will shortly commence production. A steam plant has been installed. The property is owned by the Alert Gold Mining company.

The Henry Adney Gold Mining company, operating and controlling the Maid of Orleans mine on Beacon hill, have sunk the shaft 110 feet this month, and in addition have timbered the shaft 125 feet with square sets. The shaft is now 780 feet deep and will be sunk to the 1,000-foot mark before lateral work is attempted.

Measurements will be taken Wednesday by Engineer T. R. Countryman at the Roosevelt Deep Drainage tunnel. Supt. Charles H. Fuller, in charge of the tunnel work, reports the water in the station at the intermediate shaft to be between three and four inches higher on the walls than at any previous time. The station at the tunnel level at this point is fully 15 feet wide, and the flow is estimated at beyond 11,000 gallons a minute.

Granite Gold Mining Co.

Operations on company account have been commenced on the Dillon mine on Battle mountain. A drift is being carried into the Dillon from the deeper workings of the Granite mine, in search of an ore shoot.

Price & Howbert, operating the Monument mine of the Granite company, are mining and shipping from three to five cars a week of better than average grade ore, and lessees at the Coin shaft, Dillon and Upper Granite are also producing a good average grade of ore.

By mining deed Mary McGuiness has conveyed to the Sisters of St. Francis an undivided one-eighth interest in the Holmdell lode mining claim in this district. The consideration named was a nominal one.

The first dividend for February was paid Thursday by the Golden Cycle Mining company. The amount was $30,000 on the basis of two cents per share. The company last year paid stockholders 12 regular monthly and one special dividend, a total of $1,410,000.

Cresson Consolidated.

The January output made by the Cresson Consolidated Mining company is reported at 1,700 tons of ore with an average value of $25 to the ton. Water has disappeared from the bottom or 1,200-foot level and ore is being mined at this depth. The shaft will be sunk an additional 100-foot lift as soon as the water level has lowered sufficiently to permit.

The Roosevelt Deep Drainage tunnel was advanced 200 feet last month, despite the heavy handicap to the miners working in rubber coats and boots. Every round of shots is adding to the flow. The measuring flume at the portal of the tunnel has been washed away and no measurement could be taken yesterday of the flow, estimated at between 10,000 and 11,000 gallons a minute. The formation is granite heavily mineralized with iron.

Elkton Consolidated.

Preparatory to the annual stockholders meeting to be held on Monday, February 12, the stock transfer books of the Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company will close at noon tomorrow.

The January output from the mines of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining company, totaled 72 cars or in excess of 2,000 tons. The main ore No. 1 shaft, operated on company account, produced 60 cars with an average value of $35 to the ton, and lessees on other workings of the company, 12 cars of about one ounce grade.

The water in the main shaft has been lowered by the pumps at the Golden Cycle mine to within about 14 feet of the station at the 1,400-foot level, and the level will shortly be recovered.

By warranty mining deed Frank A. Whittlesey has conveyed to L. C. Carder for a nominal consideration one-half interest in the Scottish Chief, Anna E., Lucky Wind and Americus lode mining claims in this district.

E. D. Phillips has conveyed to Charles C. Richardson in consideration of $75 one-eighth interest in the Pine Ridge lode.

Affidavit of Labor.

An affidavit of labor performed on the Lancaster lode claim in this district by James Mustaugh at the expense of D. A. Ferguson, has been filed for record.

Sinking has been resumed at the Maggie mine, on Raven hill, and the shaft, now 300 feet deep, will be sunk an additional 100-foot lift by the lessee, Carl Johnson. From above the 300-foot level, Johnson has developed a mine and has produced ore of the gross bullion value of $275,000, and three veins opened up have, and are still, producing. With greater depth it is expected that the shoots will not only prove continuous, but higher values will obtain. Johnson has recently installed a more powerful mining plant, and erected a more commodious shaft house. The mine is owned by the Maggie Gold Mining company.

Trilby Mines Company.

The production made by lessees of the Trilby Mines company during January totaled 22 cars, or about 1,000 tons of milling-grade ore. The company is now engaged in sinking the shaft.

Lessees on the South Burns claim of the Acacia Gold Mining company made light production during January, the tonnage consigned to the valley mills totaling about 100 tons of milling-grade ore. Shipments were also made from the main Burns shaft and the Fitz shaft, on the north end of the Burns claim.

Frank Caley, lessee of the Jerry Johnson mine, on Ironclad hill, reports the shipment of 40 cars of ore in January to the valley mills. The average value held at $18 to the ton. The gross production of the mine for the past year will approximate $150,000.

A call has issued for the annual stockholders' meeting of the Ironclad Mining and Milling company, to be held in Denver, March 5. The stock transfer books will close February 9. The stockholders, in addition to the election of officers, will consider and act upon some plan to pay off the indebtedness of the company.

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JANUARY ORE OUTPUT, CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

Following are the figures of output from the mills and smelters of the Cripple Creek district for the month of January:

	Tons.	Average Value.	Gross.
Smelters	3,800	$65.00	$247,000
Golden Cycle	33,700	20.00	674,000
Portland	10,000	22.00	220,000
Portland (at mine)	13,000	2.97	38,610
Stratton Independence	5,220	3.06	15,991
Ajax (Colburn mill)	3,000	3.50	10,500
Wild Horse	1,000	5.00	5,000
Jo Dandy	1,200	2.60	3,120
Totals	70,926	$17.11	$1,214,221

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $46,015,000 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $317,000 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows:

Daily Average.

Loans, $1,998,407,000; increase, $20,460,000.

Specie, $391,593,000; increase, $6,867,000.

Legal tenders, $88,936,000; increase, $2,463,000.

Net deposits, $1,901,894,000; increase, $17,384,000.

Circulation, $50,841,000; decrease, $131,000.

Banks cash reserve in vault, $416,632,000; trust companies cash reserve in vault, $63,697,000; aggregate cash reserve, $450,329,000; excess lawful reserve, $46,015,000; increase, $317,000.

Trust companies reserve with clearing house members carrying 25 per cent reserve, $77,298,000.

Actual Condition.

Loans, $2,007,738,000; increase, $24,145,000.

Species, $389,694,000; increase $496,000.

Legal tenders, $87,136,000; decrease, $3,618,000.

Net deposits, $1,906,423,000; increase, $17,550,000.

Circulation, $50,749,000; decrease, $117,000.

Banks cash reserve in vault, $414,670,000; trust companies cash reserve in vault, $62,440,000; aggregate cash reserve, $476,830,000; excess lawful reserve, $40,775,850; decrease $7,987,200.

Trust companies reserve with clearing house members carrying 25 per cent reserve, $76,273,000.

Nonreporting Banks.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in greater New York not reporting to the New York clearing house:

Loans, $588,518,100; decrease, $3,752,100.

Specie, $62,787,500; decrease, $1,337,000.

Legal tenders, $10,985,000; decrease, $43,700.

Total deposits, $701,344,200; increase, $2,570,200.

MANY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS

The success of the United States geological survey in reaching the public with the results of its scientific work is directly measured by the distribution of its publications. In spite of the organization of the bureau of mines and the consequent removal of the deservedly popular technologic bulletins from the survey's publications, the total number of reports and maps distributed by the geological survey in 1911 was 1,208,797, an increase of 6 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1910. The total distribution of topographic maps, which includes congressional distribution, exchanges, and issue for departmental use, as well as the half million maps sold, showed an increase of 15 per cent. The total distribution to the public of books and maps is equivalent to more than 99 per cent of the number of copies received during the year from the government printing office and the survey's engraving and printing division.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCKS

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	05⅝	05¾
C. C. Con.	02¼	02½
C. K. & N.	16	17
Dante	04½	04⅞
Dr. Jack Pot	05⅝	06¼
Elkton	62½	62⅞
El Paso	67⅝	68½
Fanny R.	03	06
Findley	05	06
Gold Dollar Con.	16½	16⅞
Gold Sov.	02½	03
Isabella	14	15
Jack Pot	05½	06½
Lexington	01	02
Mary Cashen	01½	..
Mary McKinney	54½	65
Moon Anchor	01¼	02
Old Gold	03¼	03¾
Pharmacist	02	02½
Portland	91	93
Vindicator	68	70
Work	02½	04

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Jennie Sample	06	07½
Jerry J.	07	08
U. G. M.	05½	06

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	02¾	03
Gould	..	01½
Home	..	02½
Little Puck	005	01
Mary Nevins	02½	04
Mtn. Beauty	01	02
Pilgrim	..	01⅜
Raven & B. H.	06	06⅛
Republic	007	01
Requa Savage	03⅜	03⅞
Rose M.	01¾	02
Rose N.	01	02

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Black Jack	011¼	02
Colo. G. Camp	002	..
Flower West	0045	..
Nellie V.	001	..
O. K.	..	005
Olive B.	..	006
Pointer	..	0045
Tenderfoot H.	0025	..

SEPARATE SALES.

Acacia, 1,000 at 5½; Elkton, 8,000 at 62, 100 at 62½; El Paso, 500 at 68; Mary McKinney, 500 at 54, 500 at 54⅞, 1,000 at 55; C. K. & N., 1,500 at 16; Portland, 100 at 92½; Raven & B. H., 1,000 at 6; Favorite, 5,000 at 002.

BOND LIST

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	Bid.	Ask.
Atchison general 4s	99	99½
do convertible 5s	108	108¾
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98⅝	99
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97½	97⅞
do Illinois 4s	100	100⅛
do general 4s	96½	..
Central Pacific first 4s	96¾	96¾
C., R. I. & P. refund. 4s	90	90⅛
do coll. trust 4s	72½	73
Colo. Southern first 4s	96½	96¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89⅝	90⅛
Missouri Pacific 4s	73¾	74
So. Pac. first refund. 4s	95	95¼
do collateral 4s	91¾	92¼
Southern Railway 4s	78¾	78¾
Union Pacific first 4s	100⅝	100⅝
do convertible 4s	101½	102
do refunding 4s	97¼	97¾
U. S. S. cor. sink. fund 5s	103¼	103½
U. S. 2s registered	100	100½
U. S. 2s coupons	100	100¾
U. S. 3s registered	101½	102¼
U. S. 3s coupons	101½	..
U. S. 4s registered	113	113¾
U. S. 4s coupons	113	113¼
Wabash first 4s	55½	56
Western Union 4½s	89	90½
Armour 4½s	92⅛	93¼
Chino 6s	120	121
Ray 6s	109	111

EASTERN LIVE STOCK

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—Receipts 200 including 100 southerns. Market strong; native steers, $5.00@8.50; southern steers, $5.00@6.50; southern cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; native cows and heifers, $2.30@6.50; stockers and feeders $4.00@6.60; bulls, $3.75@5.50; calves, $4.00@7.25; western steers, $5.00@7.25; western cows, $3.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts 8,500. Market strong; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.30; heavy, $6.25@6.35; packers and butchers, $6.05@6.35; lights, $5.70@6.20; pigs, $4.50@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts none. Market strong; mutton, $3.25@4.60; lambs, $5.25@6.65; fed wethers and yearlings, $3.50@5.50; fed ewes, $2.75@4.00.

METALS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The metal markets were quiet and practically nominal in the absence of exchanges. Lake copper, 14¼@14⅜c; electrolytic, 14¼@14½c; casting, 13⅞@14¼c.

Tin, $42.75@48.25.

Lead, $4.20@4.30.

Spelter, $6.25@6.35.

Antimony, Cookson's, $7.25.

Iron unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Trading in the stock market today was altogether of a superficial and unimportant character. The volume of business was light and more than ordinarily restricted to the operations of the professional element. Net changes, except in the case of coalers, which were subjected to some pressure, were light. For the first time since the introduction of Lehigh Valley shares in this market that stock, a 10 per cent dividend payer, sold under Reading, which pays only 6 per cent. There was no known development to account for this condition, but board room gossip had it that Lehigh Valley is selling "exmystery," while Reading has yet to make its much discussed dividend distribution.

Union Pacific and United States Steel were moderately active, but frequently reflected selling of a character which has marked these particular issues for the past fortnight. St. Paul showed some strength as a result of its rather favorable earnings for December, the net showing an increase of about $460,000. The Puget Sound division of that system reported a gross increase of $145,000, which was reversed into a net decrease of $52,000 by reason of a heavy increase in operation expenses.

The Burlington system reports a heavy gross loss for December, which was pulled down to a very trifling net loss because of economies in operation.

The bank statement was notable chiefly because of the slight difference shown in the "average" and "actual" tables. There was an actual cash loss of over $3,000,000 instead of an estimated gain of $10,000,000, while loans increased over $24,000,000. Excess cash reserves fell about $8,00,000 to $40,750,00. Today's statement was the first of the year to show an actual cash loss.

Bonds were steady with no special feature. Total sales, par value, $2,029,000.

Government bonds were unchanged on call throughout the week.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes. Close.
Atchison	104¼	103⅞	104	104⅛
B. & O.	102⅝	101⅞	102	102
Can. Pacific	230	229½	230	228⅞
C. & O.	69⅞	69½	69½	69½
C. & N. W.	..	..	..	141
Colo. South.	..	..	..	45
Erie	30½	30⅜	30⅜	30½
do 1st pfd.	..	..	..	50½
Gt. North.	128¼	127¾	127¾	128¾
G. N. Ore	..	..	37½	37⅜
Ill. Central	..	..	..	135⅝
L. & N.	150⅞	150½	150⅞	..
Mo. Pacific	..	..	..	39⅝
N. Y. Central	110¾	110½	110½	110½
N. & W.	108⅛	107⅞	108	108
No. Pacific	116½	116⅛	116¼	116⅜
O. & W.	36⅛	36¾	36¾	37⅛
Penn.	..	..	124⅛	124⅛
Pacific Mail	33¼	33	33	32⅝
Reading	158¾	157¾	158¾	157⅝
Rock Island	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23⅝
do pfd.	..	..	49⅝	49½
So. Pacific	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	107
So. Railway	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	26¾
St. Paul	106½	106¼	106⅜	106⅛
Union Pacific	162¼	161¾	161⅞	162
Wabash pfd.	..	..	..	17¼
Lehigh	158⅞	156½	156½	158½
Third Ave.	46¼	46	46⅛	45¾
Am. Cotton Oil	..	..	..	49⅛
Am. Beet Sugar	..	..	..	55⅛
Amal. Copper	61⅝	60¾	60¾	61⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	..	..	77⅛	78
Car Fndry.	..	..	50¾	49⅝
Con. Gas	..	..	139¼	139½
C. F. & I.	..	..	..	26
Distillers	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
Gen. Elec.	..	..	..	157½
Lead	..	..	53½	53⅝
Peoples Gas	..	..	106½	107
P. S. Car	..	..	..	30
R. J. & S.	..	..	22⅞	23
do pfd.	..	..	79¼	79
Smelter	69¾	69	69⅛	69¼
do pfd.	..	..	103½	..
U. S. Steel	60⅞	60¼	60¼	60⅝
do pfd.	..	..	110⅝	109⅞
Sugar	118¾	118⅜	118⅜	119
Tenn. Copper	..	..	..	34¾
Utah Copper	55	54¾	54¾	55⅛
U. S. Rubber	..	..	46	..
V.-C. Chem.	..	..	..	38¼
West. Union	..	..	82½	..
Anaconda	..	..	34¼	34¼
A. T. & T.	..	..	139½	139¼
Chino	26	25⅞	26	26
G. F. Cons.	..	..	4⅜	4⅜
Harvester	..	..	105⅝	..
Miami	23⅞	23½	23¾	23¾
Nevada	..	..	18⅝	18½
Pac. Tel.	..	..	..	47⅝
Ray Cons.	..	..	..	16⅝
Westinghouse	..	..	..	70⅛

COTTON MARKET

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Mar.	9.80	9.80	9.73	9.78
May	9.96	9.97	9.87	9.94
July	10.09	10.09	10.00	10.07
Aug.	10.13	10.13	10.05	10.09
Sep.	10.14	10.16	10.09	10.12
Oct.	10.18	10.19	10.11	10.18
Dec.	10.25	10.26	10.19	10.24

K. C. GRAIN MARKET

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—Close: Wheat—May, $1.03¼; July, 95½c. Corn—May, 69¼c; July, 68c.

Cash wheat unchanged to ½c higher; No. 2 hard, $1.04@1.10¼; No. 3, $1.02½@1.09¼; No. 2 red, $1.00½@1.01; No. 3, 97½@99½c.

Corn unchanged to ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 68@69c; No. 3, 66½c; No. 2 white, 68½@69½c; No. 3, 66½@67¼c.

Oats unchanged; No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 2 mixed, 51@52c.

Rye, 95c.

Hay steady; choice timothy, $21.00@22.00; prairie, $14.00@14.50.

Parcels wheat, 64 cars.

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Poise rather than action distinguished today the market for wheat. Nevertheless, the price level was raised just enough to surpass any previous figures touched during the present bulge, and the latest trading left quotations steady, unchanged to ¼c im. Corn finished at ⅛c to ½c advance, oats unchanged to ½c higher, and hog products unchanged to 10c.

When wheat almost at the outset touched as high as $1.04¾, profit taking became the order of the day. Despite the general selling the market today, however, suffered no important setback, being sustained by assertions that foreign consumers were now feeling the full effects of the Russian shortage and that Canada, with her surplus largely under snow and the remainder delayed by inadequate storage and railroad facilities, would not be able to offer much relief for at least 60 to 90 days. Moreover, it was believed that the severe cold in the northwest would check rises at Minneapolis and Duluth and that Argentina would not be able to meet demand for prompt shipments to Europe. Export flour sales at St. Louis aided in giving a steady tone to the market at the windup. May fluctuated from $1.03⅞ to $1.04¾, with last sale a sixteenth higher at $1.04¼.

Corn scored the highest close on this year's crop up to date. May ranged between 68½@69c and 69¼@⅞c, closing firm at 69¼c, a gain of ¼c net. Cash grades were in moderate demand. No. 2 yellow was quoted at 66½@67c for carload lots. The fact that long unloaded right and left in the oats crowd did not prevent the market from finishing at the top figures of the session. Outside limits for May were 52⅝@½c and 52⅞c, with the close ⅛c up at 52⅞c. Absence of selling pressure allowed hog products to begin to climb. In the end pork was 7½c to 10c dearer, but the rest of the list not to exceed 5c.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	104	104¾	103⅞	104¼
July	97⅛	97¾	97¼	97½
Sep.	95	95⅛	94⅝	95¼
Corn—				
May	69	69¼	68½	69¼
July	68⅝	68½	68	68¼
Sep.	68⅝	68¾	68¼	68⅝
Oats—				
May	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞
July	48⅜	48¾	48⅛	48¾
Sep.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
Pork—				
May	16.35	16.35	16.27	16.35
July	16.52	16.55	16.45	16.55

COPPER QUOTATIONS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	Bid.	Ask.
Adventure	5½	6½
Allouez	38½	39
Arizona Commercial	3	3¼
Butte Coalition	21⅞	22
Cal. & Ariz.	58¾	58⅞
Cal. & Hecla	407	410
Centennial	18½	19
Copper Range	50¼	50½
Dome Ext.	33	34
Greene Cananea	8	8¼
Keystone	2⅛	2⅜
La Salle	4⅞	5⅛
Live Oak	40½	41½
Michigan	2½	3
Mohawk	51¾	52
North Butte	25¾	26
Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞
Nevada Hills	2½	2¾
Bay State Gas	24	25
Baltic	4	4½
Davis Daly	62½	63
East Butte	12¼	12½
Old Dominion	44½	45
Osceola	106	107
Parrett	13¼	13½
Quincy	74	76
Shannon	9	9½
Superior Copper	24¼	25
Sioux Cons.	10	13
Tamarack	26	30
Trinity	5½	5¾
United Verde Ext.	045	050
Wolverine	88	89
United Fruit	179½	180½
C. O. D.	11	14
Pearl	20	22
Elv Central	01	03
Giroux Cons.	4⅜	4½
Inspiration Cons.	18¾	19
Indiana	14¼	14½
Ray Central	1⅞	2

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Money on call nominal. Time loans steady; 60 days, 2¾@2¾ per cent; 90 days, 2¾@3 per cent; six months, 3@3¼ per cent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Close: Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 484.50 for 60-day bills and at 487.45 for demand.

Commercial bills, 483¾.

Bar silver, 58¼c.

Mexican dollars, 47c.

Government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady.

WOOL

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Wool steady; territory and western mediums, 16@18c; fine mediums, 15@17c; fine, 10@15c.

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GOOD NEWS
S.S.S. CURES OLD SORES

To every person suffering with an old sore or chronic ulcer, the very best news in this paper is contained in the present article. It is good news because it is true; it tells of a way to get rid of these plague spots which so often sap the strength and vitality, and best of all, this permanent cure is in reach of every one.

It is an absolutely true statement to say that every old sore or chronic ulcer exists solely because of bad blood. Outside contaminations or influences may increase the local inflammation, but such things have nothing to do with keeping the place open. It is the infected blood discharging its impurities through a weak spot on the flesh that does this, and the sore will continue, gradually growing worse, until the blood is purified of the exciting cause.

See how nature points to the cause through the symptoms. The inflammation, discharge, discolored flesh, and the fact that external applications never have any curative effect on the sore, show that deep down in the circulation there is a morbid cause which prevents the place from healing. But more convincing proof that bad blood is responsible for old sores, is furnished by the fact that even removing every visible trace of the ulcer by surgical operation does not cure; the sore always returns.

S. S. S. heals old sores because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers; it goes into the circulation and removes the cause from the blood. When the blood has been purified there is no longer any inflammatory or infectious matter to irritate the place and nature causes a natural and certain healing of the ulcer. When S. S. S. has cleansed the circulation and the place is well, it is not a surface cure, not simply a smoothing over of the outward evidence, but it is a perfect and permanent cure, because every vestige of the old cause has been driven out. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, cleansing and invigorating in their nature, and of great tonic value. It is a medicine adapted to persons of any age, and is just as effective with the old as with the young or middle aged. Under the purifying and tonic effects of S. S. S. the system is greatly strengthened and benefited. To hear of S. S. S. has been good news to thousands, it is good news for you.

If you wish any special advice about an old sore or ulcer write for our free book, and ask our medical department to give any instructions you may feel the need of. No charge for the book or advice. S. S. S. is sold at drug stores.

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Gazette Want-Ads Pay

Photograph of a group of firemen and policemen of Lawrence, Mass., who have adopted heroic means to curb the thousands of striking mill workers, men and women, who have rushed mills and have been met with bayonets, the firemen drenching the onrushing mobs with streams of water.

BOY SCOUT DEPARTMENT

GATHERING THIS WEEK OF PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE BOY SCOUTS

More Than 6,000 Persons, Including Boy Scouts, Scout Masters, Scout Commissioners and Scout Leaders Will Assemble in New York on Friday and Saturday to Greet Baden-Powell and Witness Exhibition on Scoutcraft.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—More than 6,000 persons who are interested in some way in the boy scout movement will gather together in this city on Friday and Saturday next. More than 1,000 persons are expected to attend the reception and dinner in honor of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, in the Hotel Astor, on Friday evening, February 9. On Saturday afternoon, 3,000 boy scouts will gather in the Seventy-first Regiment armory, and will give an exhibition of scoutcraft before Lieutenant General Baden-Powell. It is expected that several thousand persons will be present. In connection with these two important events, the second annual meeting of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America will be held, and meetings for scoutmasters and scout commissioners also will take place.

The gathering will include boy scouts, scoutmasters, scout commissioners, members of the national council, parents and others who are interested in the development of the scout movement. The conference will have two important features. First, the visit of Baden-Powell will be of interest not only to the boys themselves but also to grown-ups. Baden-Powell is recognized as the leader of the scout movement, and is the originator of the scouting activities in the way that they have spread to 25 or 26 different countries. He is on a visit to this country to see the boy scouts and to further the amalgamation of the scout movement in this country with that of other countries of the globe into one big union. Baden-Powell and James E. West, chief scout executive, will tour the country together.

Secondly, the gathering will emphasize the tremendous growth of the boy scout movement since the first annual meeting was held under the auspices of President Taft, in Washington, a year ago. At that time there were about 1,500 scoutmasters. There are more than 6,000 now. It is estimated that there are twice as many boy scouts today in this country as there were a year ago. Interesting facts concerning the growth of the movement will be shown by Colin H. Livingstone, president; George D. Pratt, treasurer; James E. West, chief scout executive.

On Friday morning there will be a meeting of the national council, including 200 prominent persons. At this meeting many important questions will be discussed pertaining to the scope of the movement, and officers will be elected for the ensuing year. On Friday morning and Friday afternoon there will be conferences in the Hotel Astor for scoutmasters. In the morning, the discussion will be confined to the relation of the boy scout movement to other organizations designed to train the boys. There will be a discussion by Charles S. McFarland, secretary of the social service committee of the federated churches; Lee F. Hanmer of the Russell Sage foundation; Arthur N. Cotton of Buffalo, and scout commissioner for Buffalo; Frank S. Mason, secretary of the Federated Boys clubs, and George D. Porter, director of public safety, Philadelphia, and also scout commissioner. In the afternoon, at the continued meeting of the scoutmasters, there will be discussions by Ormond E. Loomis, who is scout commissioner for Boston, Mass.; Prof. Irving E. Vining of Columbia university, and H. H. Simmons of Chicago, Ill.

The reception and dinner in honor of Baden-Powell will be attended by many prominent persons. The important features will be the discussion of scout craft, by the British chief scout. Greetings will be extended to the famous British visitor by Ernest Thompson Seton, chief scout, and Daniel Carter Beard, national scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America. On the following day there will be a conference of scout commissioners in the morning, and in the afternoon, boy scouts, 3,000 strong, will gather for their exhibition in the Seventy-first Regiment armory.

SCOUT MOVEMENT RELIGIOUS, SAYS BADEN-POWELL

Lieutenant General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, who is now touring the country has made this reply to people who have a tendency to criticise the religious aspect of the boy scout movement: "Very closely allied with education comes the important matter of religion. Though we hold no brief for any one form of belief or another, we see a way to helping all by carrying the same principle into practice as is now being employed in other branches of education; namely, to put the boys in touch with their objective, which, in this case, is to do their duty to God through doing their duty to their neighbor. In helping others, in doing daily good turns, and in rescuing those in danger, which duties are now practiced as a regular part of their work as scouts, pluck, self-discipline, unselfishness, chivalry become acquired, and quickly form part of their character. These attributes of character, coupled with the right study of nature, must of necessity help to bring the young soul in closer touch spiritually with God."

He also calls attention to the following statements from a book entitled "Conscience and Common Sense" as follows: "The astonishingly successful boy scout movement, which the Moral Education league recognizes and approves, seems to me a wonderful example of the amplification of common sense and conscience in simple and practical moral education. It is not wise to prophesy and I am against exaggeration in any form, but I must say that I believe that in a few years' time this boy scout movement, in its world-wide effects, may prove itself to be the finest movement ever started in this or any other country. This movement is imbued with real religion."

RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR

Dr. M. J. Shields who has charge of the American Red Cross First Aid Car No. 2 has cooperated with boy scouts in his trip through various parts of the country. He has sent a copy of his itinerary to the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America and announces that he will be in various places in New York and Pennsylvania during February and March, and will be glad to give boy scouts instructions if they come to the car.

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SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of counterfeits
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LOCAL ACTIVITIES

A large number of the boy scouts of this city participated in a most enjoyable outing to the usually unfrequented portion of the Garden of the Gods. They were accompanied by a Chamber of Commerce photographer and in spite of the inclemency of the weather a number of fine pictures, some of the almost unknown beauty spots of the Garden with the scouts grouped about were secured. These photographs will be used later on by the Chamber of Commerce in the form of post cards to help advertise the Pikes Peak region.

Yesterday the scouts went to Williams canon accompanied by the local representative of the Solax Moving picture company, Mr. Matthews, and several rolls of films were taken of the scouts at work in this beautiful section of the country. The activities in the canon consisted of the rescue and treatment of an injured scout by the First Aid corps accompanied by assistants of the Signal corps and will prove to be of great service for the scout movement of Colorado Springs, as well as for advertising the local scenery.

CHINESE ADMIRAL LIKES BOY SCOUTS

Rear Admiral P. K. Ching of the Chinese navy likes the boy scouts. He looks upon them as Peace Scouts. Speaking of the scout movement recently he said: "Democracy plays an important part in such an organization, in that youths who are from all walks of life and who would otherwise seldom, if ever, mingle together by virtue of their social barriers, are thus linked to a union which enables them to learn to be thorough, unselfish, and thoughtful of others. The Chinese proverb says, 'Render service to others as though you are rendering it to yourself.' I find this very equitably applies to the boy scoutcraft, for the young people are trained to help other people at all times. By making them physically strong and morally sound they will no doubt turn out to be useful, loyal, honest citizens. Every boy should feel proud of the fact that he belongs to the boy scouts, because it gives him a mental and physical preparedness which is of peculiar importance to his mother country. I hope the day is not far distant that the great movement will mature into a sort of international brotherhood, and that this useful work will soon be developed and popularized in my country."

WHAT THE BOY SCOUTS ARE DOING

In St. Louis, under the direction of scout commissioner Henry C. Thompson, Jr., boy scouts have been working valiantly in aid of the citizens' emergency relief committee. That committee in 10 days helped more than 20,000 persons with food and clothing. The committee recently adopted resolutions thanking the boy scouts for their "unselfish devotion to a noble cause." The resolution further says: "Our boy scouts prove they will grow up to be true citizens of whom we may be proud. These young fellows braved the cold and other difficulties to do worthy service to the suffering poor. We rejoice the Boy Scouts of America are soldiers in the cause of humanity and aim to practice daily the lesson taught in the Bible. May success attend their efforts."

At a fire in Homesdale, Pa., recently the boy scouts of Troop No. 1 were out the greater part of the night carrying coffee and food for the firemen.

The boy scouts in St. Paul, Minnesota, have been collecting clothing and food for the poor who have been subjected to severe suffering because of the cold.

THE PRIMITIVE RACES OF AUSTRALIA

From Harper's Weekly.

The tribes of Central Australia are among the last of the primitive races. They are nomads who stray through the huge and deserted tracts of this great continent, hunting with spears and boomerangs. They are with few exceptions cannibals. Living in huts made of the boughs of trees, they have no household utensils. They count on their fingers only, and only to the number of ten; but they decorate the rocks with rude attempts at drawing and make efforts to ornament their shields.

Frederick the Great, Who Founded an Empire

GREAT RULER IN TIME OF PEACE AS WELL AS IN WAR.

From the Kansas City Star.

Friedrich Wilhelm lay dying.

He called for a mirror. "Not so worn out as I thought," observed this [illegible] last.

"Feel my pulse, Pitsch," noting the surgeon of his giant grenadiers at the bedside. "Tell me how long this will last."

"Alas, not long," Pitsch answered.

"Say not alas, but how do you know?"

"The pulse is gone."

"Impossible!" the dying monarch spoke. "How could I move my fingers if the pulse were gone?" Pitsch looked mournfully steadfast.

Life flickered, and went. Frederick I, king of Prussia, 30 or 40 generations removed from the shaggy sons of Thor, was no more. But his son lived, and—

This son of the Prussian king was Frederick the Great. Frederick because his mother and father had so named him, but the other day, by which the world will ever know him, was acquired. Men dubbed him "the Great" even as centuries before Richard of England had been known as the "Lion Hearted." When Frederick the Great lived and ruled from 1740 until 46 years later there were no sovereigns in Europe who could go to bed at night and be sure that when they got up in the morning they would still have their kingdoms.

It was 200 years ago, January 24, that Frederick the Great was born. His rule did not begin until the death of his father, when he was 28 years old. But many of the incidents that were to mold his character took place before he became king.

Fritz, as he was known as a youth in Berlin, from the very first disagreed with his father. Frederick I, if he could have had three wishes molded into his son, would have had young Fritz a soldier, an economist, and a Christian. Father and son were an antithesis. Frederick the Great used to spend the hours playing the flute while his royal companions were engaged in hunting. An economist he was not. He always gave the money his mother showered on him to the poor in Berlin. And as for being a Christian, Frederick was never really that. He was not an atheist; nor yet was he an agnostic.

Found Guilty of Treason.

Perhaps the best idea of his Christian tendencies is gained from the experience of the young prince in his attempt to desert the Prussian army and flee to England. He was tried, found guilty of treason, and his father even intimated that he wanted the judges sitting in the court-martial to behead his son along with Lieutenant Katte, who was put to death. The court refused, declaring that the king must mete out the punishment to the crown prince as he saw fit. Young Fritz was threatened with death and made to stand in the window overlooking the courtyard and the scene of the execution of his friend, Lieutenant Katte.

As soon as Kate perceived the young prince standing in the window, he kissed his hand to him.

"My dear Katte," Fritz cried, "I humbly ask your pardon."

"I go to death peacefully; you are not to blame," the brave young lieutenant replied.

The Lord's prayer which Katte had begun to repeat was never finished, and as the executioner was covering the body with a black cloth he noted distraction in the window overlooking. Young Fritz fainted. The sight had been too much. All this had been carefully planned by the king, even to the number of officers who should hold Frederick at the window so that he must bear witness to the execution.

Following his plan, the king sent Pastor Muller to talk with Fritz immediately after the execution, choosing the time psychologically so that the young prince must, if ever, be seized with contrition.

"Must I not conclude from your visit that you wish to prepare me for death also?" the prince asked Pastor Muller.

The preacher denied this. But he implored the prince to ask God for mercy for his many sins, especially if he wished to get out of prison and back in the good graces of his father. Frederick declared that God would forgive him any time he was doubtful concerning his father.

"However, if you think praying will get me out," the young prince made bold to say, "I shall do it."

Returns to the Army.

A few months later he was put back in the army again and this time when he donned the uniform of Prussia it was never to be cast from him again. Even though historians generally agree that there was an open hatred between father and son, some dispute the fact that when Frederick Wilhelm died the son locked himself in a room and cried. Afterward, in the memoirs of Frederick the Great, he wrote most kindly of his father.

Two months after the death of his father, Frederick the Great, ruler of Prussia, was suffering from an ague fit at one of his castles. He meant to take the winter months easily. But a messenger, one that is to exert more influence upon Europe than any since, found his way to the king.

Frederick was agitated as he broke the seal. More so when he read the contents. The emperor of Austria had died. He forgot his ague; he got up from bed—and summoned Secretary Eichel. Dispatches were sent for Schwerin, his chief general and Podewils, his chief minister.

Why should the death of a neighboring ruler cause this excitement? Frederick had designs. By a previous edict it had been agreed among powers of Europe that if Austria's emperor died without leaving any masculine heirs his territories should fall to his feminine descendants, and when Maria Theresa, the daughter, became queen of Austria, from all sides there came claims to all parts of her territories. The particular parts which Frederick laid claim to was Silesia. His claim in reality was nil. The queen's only was legal. But once determined to seize this, the justification and legality meant little to Frederick. His grab was the signal of an explosion of European politics which ended in one of the most bloody wars of modern times, and Carlyle says of it:

"It was the little stone broken loose from the mountain, hitting others, big and little, which again hit others with their leaping and rolling, till the whole mountain side was in motion under the law of gravity."

At the first battle with the Austrians over the disputed Silesia, Frederick the Great, like a stage-struck actor, fled from the field believing that his troops would meet inevitable defeat. Schwerin, general of the Prussian forces, had bidden Frederick to flee for his life and was afterward blamed by the king for his unmanly advice.

To Schwerin belongs the credit for the victory at Mollwitz, the first battle of the war. Others followed, but never again did Frederick show the white feather. For the next 20 years there waged Silesian campaign after campaign. Frederick held Silesia. Queen Maria Teresa was never content to give up her claim.

Other nations became involved, lending money to finance campaigns, troops and provisions. Later came the Seven Years' war.

But through it all Frederick continued to win battles. Time after time the Prussian army encountered superior forces, and defeat and annihilation seemed only a question of time. Generals of Frederick deserted him; but withal, he stood unconquerable.

His greatness never showed to better advantage than in the battle of Leuthen December 26, 1757. He completed a force that outnumbered his army four to one. The Austrian leader, Prince Karl, was amazed when his camp was surprised by Frederick's army. He could not believe that the Prussian ruler would have the audacity to take the offensive. The very boldness of Frederick's plan, coupled with the ingenuity in maneuvering and the loyalty of the Prussian soldiers, enabled him to gain a decisive battle.

Napoleon said of this battle: "It is a masterpiece of movements, of maneuvers and of resolution; enough to immortalize Frederick and rank him among the greatest generals; manifests in the highest degree both his moral qualities and his military."

After 23 years of intermittent warfare peace was concluded and Frederick the Great ended his military career in 1763, having obtained Silesia, the country for which he had waged conflict. But it was at the cost of a million lives.

Saw That Justice Was Fairly Administered.

Frederick proved that he was a great ruler in time of peace as well as in war. He put the finances of Prussia on a sound basis. He saw that justice was administered fairly. Nobles, so far as the law was concerned, got no more consideration from Frederick than the peasant. On one occasion the excise authorities condemned a common soldier who had hidden some tobacco to a fine of 200 thalers. Frederick, upon reviewing the case for confirmation, wrote on the margin:

"Before confirming this sentence I should know where the soldier who gets eight groschens in five days will find the money for paying the fine."

Again he wrote to an administrator of the excise:

"A crown a head on the import of fat cattle, tax on the butcher's meat? No, that would fall on the poorer classes."

Once when a noble encroached upon the water rights of a miller and caused the miller to be tried in the courts and fined, Frederick's attention was called to it. The noble and the judges of the supreme court who had imposed the fine were sent to prison.

Frederick reclaimed thousands of acres of waste lands by building canals and establishing drainage. He did away with serfdom, liberated the press, granted freedom of speech and allowed his subjects to worship according to the dictates of their consciences.

Frederick the Great was the forerunner of the German nation. Germany did not exist in his day, except as separate kingdoms. And years later his dreams for the consolidation of the Teutonic principalities were realized in the birth of a new nation—Germany.

In the evening years of his life he took a great interest in the American Revolution, and he admired and appreciated the greatness of Washington, being one of the first sovereigns to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States. His statue, presented in 1904 by the kaiser, stands in Washington.

San Souci was the favored home of Frederick and there it was that he spent the greater part of his home life. His declining years were peaceful. When not conversing with notable men who came to see him, or writing some voluminous work laying down his views on government, or writing upon army organization, he would be playing the flute or directing the affairs of state. He was active until the day of his death, August 17, 1786. He had been failing in health for months. Finally the force was spent—Frederick the Great of Prussia died.

As the body was taken through the streets of Potsdam for burial men and women lined the streets, and many an old warrior who had been through the campaigns with Frederick was seen to wipe away the tears. All was silent save the sobs and murmurs.

"Ach der gute konig!"

AS TO THE USE OF WATERWAYS

Dr. W. J. McGee in Science.

In view of the interstate relations of our natural waters, action by the congress should be framed with special reference to that comity with and among the states best maintained by sharing, rather than by disputing as of old, common interests—a course in which useful experience has been gained in the Mississippi river commission and reclamation service, as also in the forest service and other leading bureaus of the department of agriculture; and the federal legislation should not merely form a model for states, but should authorize necessary administrative action directly and in conjunction with states. Since practical experience is a sine qua non for wise legislation, early state and federal enactments should be framed in general terms, intrusting the actual work to administrative agencies under broad restrictions and provisions for reporting progress to the legislative authority, much as in the statutory authority for state and federal departments. While the magnitude and importance of the issue involved in control and utilization of water would warrant the creation of a federal department to [illegible] such action at this juncture might be premature.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MINING NEWS OF THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

Special to The Gazette

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 3.—Cheyenne, Wyo., rather than Cripple Creek or the exchange floor at Colorado Springs, will hold the interest of mining men on Monday next, when the annual meetings of the Isabella Mines and the Portland Gold Mining companies are called to order.

Except for the customary protest of James F Burns, nothing is likely to interfere with the regular procedure of business at the Portland meeting, and the present board of directors it is expected will be reelected.

At the Isabella stockholders meeting, James F. Burns will attempt to wrest control from the present management. The Isabella fight has been characterized by the charges made by Burns of incompetency on the part of every official of the Isabella company, by circular letters to stockholders and the retorts thereto of the Isabella company's present trustees

Modoc G. M. Co.

The Modoc Gold Mining company is making ready to upraise from the sixteenth or 1100-foot level of its incline shaft on the Ocean View claim to connect with the new vertical shaft sunk to a depth of about 160 feet on the north end of the claim. New and more powerful machinery is to be installed at the vertical shaft by the company.

Last month the Modoc company produced the highest average grade of ore in the district. Not to exceed 200 tons were mined and shipped from the new ore shoot under development at the 400-foot level but the lowest grade settled for was $60 to the ton The most profitable carload treated at the smelter at Pueblo was nine ounces gold or $180 to the ton.

Ironclad Hill Mines.

Four mines on Ironclad hill were loading out ore at the Cameron loading station this morning. The properties shipping were the W. P. H. and Damon mines of the United Gold Mines company, the Jerry Johnson and Forest Queen. The initial shipment from the recent strike on the Pride of Cripple Creek will be loaded out about the middle of the coming week

Granite Co., January Output.

The Granite Gold Mining company owning and operating the Granite, Monument, Dillon and Gold Coin mines on Battle mountain, made production of 78 cars of ore or approximately 2,000 tons in January. The average grade of the ore shipped at low conservative estimate is $20 to the ton This production will be materially increased together with value this year. The 1,000-foot level long submerged has been recovered, and the company has undertaken the development of the unexploited territory at this depth. A long crosscut is being carried to the extreme northern boundary of the Dillon claim, the most northern claim of the Granite group. Already four ore veins new to the property have been encountered, and while Superintendent Dan McCarty has not yet attempted development, the samples taken at the intersection have shown pay values The drift is carried at the rate of four feet per shift by use of the Leyner water drill. The tonnage mined and shipped from the several shafts of the Granite company was as follows

Upper Granite	28 cars
Gold Coin shaft	30 cars
Monument shaft	10 cars
Dillon shaft	10 cars
Total	78 cars

Ramona Smelting Ore.

A car of high-grade smelting ore was loaded out from the Ramona mine on Bull hill this morning by the lessees, Hemby and Anderson. The ore mined from the deep workings through the Wild Horse shaft is rich in sylvanite, and will return values of close to five ounces gold to the ton.

Pharmacist G. M. Co.

Mathey and associates leasing on the Pharmacist made production of about 250 tons during the month passed. The ore shipped gave returns of about $18 for the coarse rock and better than two ounces gold or $40 to the ton for screenings

Treasurer's Deed.

A treasurer's deed has issued for the Franklin lode mining claim on this district to Richard H. Maloe. The consideration, taxes due the county, was $236.40 including interest and costs.

Quit Claim Deed.

By deed under the foregoing caption Ernest L Burrel has conveyed to Joseph Schroeder the Johnson lode mining claims Nos 1 and 2 in this district. The consideration named was a nominal one.

An important discovery for the Ironclad hill section is reported made on the Pride of Cripple Creek mine, operated under lease by Fred Johnson and Cripple Creek associates

At the 600-foot level north of the shaft, the extension of the Forest Queen schist dike has been encountered, and as proven by raise for a distance of about 20 feet, the dike carries phenomenal values. Assays on the quartz carrying sylvanite have shown a gold content of from two to 40 ounces gold to the ton, and as broken the ore will make smelting grade The vein lies at an angle of about 45 degrees, and is from three to six feet thick The lessees are now busy removing the waste broken in crosscutting over to the vein and will commence shipping during the present week.

The Pride of Cripple Creek was formerly operated by the leasing company of the same name in which Colorado Springs parties were heavily interested without return.

Forest Queen Mine.

Due to the large amount of dead work, crosscutting and upraising to the shoot from the 600-foot level of the Forest Queen shaft, the January output from this Ironclad hill mine will be light and will not exceed 15 cars or about 450 tons. The average grade of the ore shipped however, will hold at about two ounces gold or $40 to the ton Lessee John Connors has opened ore by raise at a point about 40 feet above the 600-foot level, the deepest point that ore has been found to date. This lease was the most profitable in the entire district last year and Lessee Connors has ore in sight and blocked out to maintain steady production for the next 12 months.

Lady Campbell G. M. Co.

Lessees Timmons, Bay Daily and others operating the Emma Abbott claim on Tenderfoot hill, owned by the Lady Campbell Gold Mining company, have encountered rich ore by short crosscut from the 100-foot station, recently cut out after sinking the shaft. The ore is found in a basalt dike, and six inches of the ore has shown values by assay test as high as 26 ounces gold or $520 to the ton.

Lessees Hemby and Anderson operating both the Wild Horse, Silver Tip and Ramona claims on Bull hill, the two last named by crosscut from the 500-foot level of the Wild Horse shaft, are shipping ore from the Silver Tip at the rate of about three cars a month that is returning values of from $75 to $100 to the ton.

At the 600-foot level of the Ramona, corresponding to the 500-foot level of the Wild Horse, the lessees are mining ore of two ounce, $40, grade and are shipping from two to three cars a month The Ramona shaft is 300 feet deep, and sinking will shortly be resumed so that the ore under development may be hoisted through the Ramona shaft

Sheriff G. M. Co.

Lessees Thomas and associates resumed operations on the Sheriff mine on Raven hill this morning. With the freezing of the air line from the Logan plant, it was found necessary to temporarily close down

The best run on record at the Wild Horse mill—on the mine of that name on Bull hill—is now in progress the ore mined from between the 300 and 400-foot levels of the Wild Horse carrying value of $5 to the ton. This ore is highly oxidized and the saving made by A. N. Finn, superintendent in charge of the plant, will be near to 96 per cent of the assay value of the ore The cyanide process is used The mill, which is owned by the United Gold Mines company, is under lease to Hemby & Anderson who also are lessees of the mine.

Albert Gold Mining Co.

Giblin & Altman associates, leasing on the Kalamazoo mine on Bull hill, adjoining the Wild Horse, have opened up ore of shipping grade and will shortly commence production. A steam plant has been installed. The property is owned by the Alert Gold Mining company.

The Henry Adney Gold Mining company, operating and controlling the Maid of Orleans mine on Beacon hill, have sunk the shaft 110 feet this month, and in addition have timbered the shaft 125 feet with square sets. The shaft is now 780 feet deep and will be sunk to the 1,000-foot mark before lateral work is attempted.

Measurements will be taken Wednesday by Engineer T. R. Countryman at the Roosevelt Deep Drainage tunnel. Supt Charles H Fuller, in charge of the tunnel work, reports the water in the station at the intermediate shaft to be between three and four inches higher on the walls than at any previous time. The station at the tunnel level at this point is full, 15 feet wide, and the flow is estimated at beyond 11,000 gallons a minute

Granite Gold Mining Co.

Operations on company account have been commenced on the Dillon mine on Battle mountain A drift is being carried into the Dillon from the deeper workings of the Granite mine, in search of an ore shoot

Price & Howbert, operating the Monument mine of the Granite company, are mining and shipping from three to five cars a week of better than average grade ore, and lessees at the Coin shaft Dillon and Upper Granite are also producing a good average grade of ore.

By mining deed, Mary McGuiness has conveyed to the Sisters of St. Francis an undivided one-eighth interest in the Holmdell lode mining claim in this district The consideration named was a nominal one.

The first dividend for February was paid Thursday by the Golden Cycle Mining company. The amount was $30,000 on the basis of two cents per share. The company last year paid stockholders 12 regular monthly and one special dividend, a total of $1,410,000

Cresson Consolidated.

The January output made by the Cresson Consolidated Mining company is reported at 1,700 tons of ore with an average value of $25 to the ton. Water has disappeared from the bottom or 1,200-foot level and ore is being mined at this depth The shaft will be sunk an additional 100-foot lift as soon as the water level has lowered sufficiently to permit.

The Roosevelt Deep Drainage tunnel was advanced 200 feet last month, despite the heavy handicap to the miners working in rubber coats and boots. Every round of shots is adding to the flow. The measuring flume at the portal of the tunnel has been washed away and no measurement could be taken yesterday of the flow, estimated at between 10,000 and 11,000 gallons a minute. The formation is granite heavily mineralized with iron.

Elkton Consolidated.

Preparatory to the annual stockholders meeting to be held on Monday, February 12, the stock transfer books of the Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company will close at noon tomorrow.

The January output from the mines of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining company, totaled 72 cars or in excess of 2,000 tons. The main or No. 1 shaft, operated on company account, produced 60 cars with an average value of $35 to the ton, and lessees on other workings of the company, 12 cars of about one ounce grade.

The water in the main shaft has been lowered by the pumps at the Golden Cycle mine to within about 14 feet of the station at the 1,400-foot level, and the level will shortly be recovered.

By warranty mining deed Frank A. Whittlesey has conveyed to L. C. Carder for a nominal consideration one-half interest in the Scottish Chief, Anna B. Lucky Wind and Americus lode mining claims in this district.

E. D. Phillips has conveyed to Charles C. Richardson in consideration of $75 one-eighth interest in the Pine Ridge lode.

Affidavit of Labor.

An affidavit of labor performed on the Lancaster lode claim in this district by James Mustaugh at the expense of D. A Ferguson, has been filed for record.

Sinking has been resumed at the Maggie mine, on Raven hill, and the shaft, now 300 feet deep, will be sunk an additional 100-foot lift by the lessee, Carl Johnson. From above the 300-foot level, Johnson has developed a mine and has produced ore of the gross bullion value of $235,000, and three veins opened up have, and are still, producing. With greater depth it is expected that the shoots will not only prove continuous, but higher values will obtain. Johnson has recently installed a more powerful mining plant, and erected a more commodious shaft house. The mine is owned by the Maggie Gold Mining company

Trilby Mines Company.

The production made by lessees of the Trilby Mines company during January totaled 32 cars, or about 1,000 tons of milling-grade ore. The company is now engaged in sinking the shaft

L[illegible] on the South Burns claim

For staple investment
MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE STOCK
We will sell at 108
We will buy at 107.
NEWBOLD, TAYLOR & GAUSS
Bonds, Investment Securities
505-A Mining Exchange Bldg. Telephone 154

JANUARY ORE OUTPUT, CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

Following are the figures of output from the mills and smelters of the Cripple Creek district for the month of January.

	Tons.	Average Value.	Gross.
Smelters	3,800	$65 00	$247,000
Golden Cycle	33,700	20.00	674,000
Portland	10,000	22.00	220,000
Portland (at mine)	13,000	2 97	38,610
Stratton Independence	5,226	3 06	15,991
Ajax (Colburn mill)	3,000	3 50	10,500
Wild Horse	1,000	5.00	5,000
Jo Dandy	1,200	2 60	3,120
Totals	70,926	$17.11	$1,214,221

of the Acacia Gold Mining company made light production during January, the tonnage consigned to the valley mills totaling about 400 tons of milling-grade ore. Shipments were also made from the main Burns shaft and the Fitz shaft, on the north end of the Burns claim

Frank Caley, lessee of the Jerry Johnson mine, on Ironclad hill, reports the shipment of 40 cars of ore in January to the valley mills The average value held at $18 to the ton. The gross production of the mine for the past year will approximate $150,000.

A call has issued for the annual stockholders' meeting of the Ironclad Mining and Milling company, to be held in Denver, March 5 The stock transfer books will close February 9. The stockholders, in addition to the election of officers, will consider and act upon some plan to pay off the indebtedness of the company.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $46,015,000 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $317,000 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows:

Daily Average.

Loans, $1,998,407,000; increase, $20,460,000.

Specie, $391,393,000; increase, $6,867,000.

Legal tenders, $88,936,000; increase, $2,463,000.

Net deposits, $1,901,894,000; increase, $17,384,000.

Circulation $50,641,000; decrease, $131,000.

Banks cash reserve in vault, $416,632,000; trust companies cash reserve in vault, $63,697,000; aggregate cash reserve, $450,329,000; excess lawful reserve, $46,015,000; increase, $317,000.

Trust companies reserve with clearing house members carrying 25 per cent reserve, $77,298,000.

Actual Condition.

Loans, $2,007,738,000; increase, $24,145,000.

Species, $389,694,000. increase $496,000.

Legal tenders, $87,136,000; decrease, $3,618,000

Net deposits, $1,906,423,000; increase, $17,550,000.

Circulation, $50,749,000; decrease, $177,000.

Banks cash reserve in vault, $414,670,000; trust companies cash reserve in vault, $62,160,000; aggregate cash reserve, $476,830,000; excess lawful reserve, $40,775,850; decrease $7,987,200.

Trust companies reserve with clearing house members carrying 25 per cent reserve, $76,273,000.

Nonreporting Banks.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in greater New York not reporting to the New York clearing house:

Loans, $558,918,100; decrease, $3,752,100.

Specie, $62,787,500; decrease, $1,337,000

Legal tenders, $10,985,000; decrease, $43,700.

Total deposits $701,344,200; increase, $2,570,200.

MANY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS

The success of the United States geological survey in reaching the public with the results of its scientific work is directly measured by the distribution of its publications. In spite of the organization of the bureau of mines and the consequent removal of the deservedly popular technologic bulletins from the survey's publications, the total number of reports and maps distributed by the geological survey in 1911 was 1,208,797, an increase of 6 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1910. The total distribution of topographic maps, which includes congressional distribution, exchanges, and issue for departmental use, as well as the half million maps sold, showed an increase of 15 per cent. The total distribution to the public of books and maps is equivalent to more than 99 per cent of the number of copies received during the year from the government printing office and the survey's engraving and printing division.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCKS

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	05⅝	05½
C. C. Con	02¼	02½
C. K. & N.	16	17
Dante	04½	04⅞
Dr. Jack Pot	05⅝	06¼
Elkton	62½	62⅞
El Paso	67⅝	68½
Fanny R	03	06
Findley	05	06
Gold Dollar Con.	16½	16⅞
Gold Sov.	02½	03
Isabella	14	15
Jack Pot	06½	06½
Lexington	01	02
Mary Cashen	01½	..
Mary McKinney	54½	55
Moon Anchor	01½	02
Old Gold	03¼	03⅜
Pharmacist	02	02½
Portland	91	93
Vindicator	68	70
Work	02½	04

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Jennie Sample	06	07½
Jerry J	07	08
U. G. M.	05½	06

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	02¼	03
Gould		01½
Home		02½
Little Puck	005	01
Mary Nevins	02½	04
Mtn. Beauty	01	02
Pilgrim		01⅜
Raven & B. H	06	06⅛
Republic	007	01
Requa Savage	03⅜	03⅞
Rose M.	01⅜	02
Rose N.	01	02

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Black Jack	01¼	02
Colo. G. Camp	002	..
Flower West	0045	..
Nellie V.	001	
O. K.	..	005
Olive B.		006
Pointer	..	0045
Tenderfoot H.	0025	..

SEPARATE SALES.

Acacia, 1,000 at 5½; Elkton, 8,000 at 62, 100 at 62½; El Paso, 500 at 68; Mary McKinney, 500 at 54, 500 at 54⅞, 1,000 at 55; C. K. & N., 1,500 at 16; Portland, 100 at 92½; Raven & B. H., 1,000 at 6, Favorite, 5,000 at 002.

BOND LIST

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	Bid.	Ask.
Atchison general 4s	99	99½
do convertible 5s	108	108⅜
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98⅝	99
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97½	97⅛
do Illinois 4s	100	100⅛
do general 4s	96½	..
Central Pacific first 4s	96¼	96⅜
C., R. I. & P. refund. 4s	90	90¼
do coll. trust 4s	72½	73
Colo. Southern first 4s	96½	96¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89⅝	90⅛
Missouri Pacific 4s.	73¼	74
So. Pac. first refund. 4s	95	95¼
do collateral 4s	91⅜	92¼
Southern Railway 4s	78⅜	78¾
Union Pacific first 4s	100⅜	100⅝
do convertible 4s	101½	102
do refunding 4s	97¼	97¾
U. S. S. cor. sink. fund 5s	103¼	103½
U. S 2s registered	100	100½
U. S. 2s coupons	100	100⅜
U. S. 3s registered	101½	102½
U. S. 3s coupons	101½	..
U. S. 4s registered	113	113⅜
U. S 4s coupons	113	113¾
Wabash first 4s	55½	56
Western Union 4½s	89	90½
Armour 4½s	92½	92¾
Chino 6s	120	121
Ray 6s	109	111

EASTERN LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, Feb 3.—Receipts 200 including 100 southerns. Market strong. native steers, $5.50@8 25; southern steers, $5.00@6.50; southern cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00, native cows and heifers, $2.90@6 50; stockers and feeders $4.00@6 50; bulls, $3.75@5.50, calves, $4.00@7.25; western steers, $5 00@7.25; western cows, $3.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts 3,500. Market strong; bulk of sales, $5.90@6 30; heavy, $6.25@6.35; packers and butchers, $6 05@6.35; lights, $5.70@6 20; pigs, $4.50@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts none. Market strong; muttons, $3.25@4 60; lambs, $5.25@6.65; fed wethers and yearlings, $3.50@5 50; fed ewes, $2.75@4 00.

METALS

NEW YORK, Feb 3.—The metal markets were quiet and practically nominal in the absence of exchanges. Lake copper, 14½@14⅝c; electrolytic, 14¼@14⅜c, casting, 13⅞@14¼c

Tin, $42 75@43.25.

Lead, $4 20@4 30.

Spelter $6.35@6 55

Antimony, Cookson's, $7 25

Iron [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Trading in the stock market today was altogether of a superficial and unimportant character. The volume of business was light and more than ordinarily restricted to the operations of the professional element. Net changes, except in the case of coalers, which were subjected to some pressure, were light. For the first time since the introduction of Lehigh Valley shares in this market that stock, a 10 per cent dividend payer, sold under Reading, which pays only 6 per cent. There was no known development to account for this condition, but board room gossip had it that Lehigh Valley is selling "ex-mystery," while Reading has yet to make its much discussed dividend distribution.

Union Pacific and United States Steel were moderately active, but frequently reflected selling of a character which has marked these particular issues for the past fortnight. St. Paul showed some strength as a result of its rather favorable earnings for December, the net showing, an increase of about $460,000. The Puget Sound division of that system reported a gross increase of $145,000, which was reversed into a net decrease of $52,000 by reason of a heavy increase in operation expenses.

The Burlington system reports a heavy gross loss for December, which was pulled down to a very trifling net loss because of economies in operation

The bank statement was notable chiefly because of the slight difference shown in the "average" and "actual" tables. There was an actual cash loss of over $3,000,000 instead of an estimated gain of $10,000,000, while loans increased over $24,000,000. Excess cash reserves fell about $8,00,000 to $40,750,00. Today's statement was the first of the year to show an actual cash loss

Bonds were steady with no special feature Total sales, par value, $2,029,000

Government bonds were unchanged on call throughout the week.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes. Close.
Atchison	104¼	103⅞	104	104⅛
B. & O.	102⅝	101⅞	102	102
Can. Pacific	230	229½	230	228⅞
C. & O.	69⅞	69½	69½	69½
C. & N. W.	...	...	....	141
Colo. South.	...	...	....	45
Erie	30½	30⅜	30¾	30½
do 1st pfd.	...	...	....	50½
Gt. North	128¼	127¾	127¾	128⅜
G. N. Ore	...	...	37½	37⅜
Ill. Central	...	...	....	135⅝
L. & N.	150⅞	150½	150⅞	....
Mo. Pacific	...	...	....	39⅝
N. Y. Central	110¾	110¼	110½	110½
N. & W.	108⅛	107⅞	108	108
No. Pacific	116½	116⅛	116¼	116⅜
O. & W.	36⅞	36¾	36¾	37⅛
Penn.	...	...	124⅛	124⅛
Pacific Mail	33¼	33	33	32⅝
Reading	158¼	156¾	156¾	157⅝
Rock Island	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23⅝
do pfd.	...	...	49⅝	49½
So. Pacific	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	107
So Railway	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	26¾
St. Paul	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜	106⅝
Union Pacific	162¼	161¾	161⅞	162
Wabash pfd.	...	...	....	17¼
Lehigh	158⅞	156½	156½	158½
Third Ave	46¼	46	46⅛	45⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	...	...	....	49⅛
Am Beet Sugar	...	...	....	55⅛
Amal. Copper	61⅜	60¾	60¾	61⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	...	...	77⅞	78
Car Fndry.	...	...	50⅜	49⅝
Con. Gas	...	...	139¾	139½
C. F. & I.	...	...	....	26
Distillers	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
Gen Elec.	...	...	....	157½
Lead	...	...	53½	53⅝
Peoples Gas	...	...	106½	107
P. S. Car	...	...	....	30
R. I. & S	...	...	22⅞	23
do pfd	...	...	79¼	79
Smelter	69¼	69	69⅛	69¼
do pfd.	...	...	103½	....
U. S. Steel	60⅞	60¼	60¼	60⅝
do pfd.	...	...	110⅝	109⅞
Sugar	118¾	118⅜	118⅜	119
Tenn. Copper	...	...	....	34¾
Utah Copper	55	54¾	54¾	55⅛
U. S Rubber	...	...	46	....
V.-C. Chem.	...	...	....	53¼
West Union	...	...	82½	....
Anaconda	...	...	34¼	34¼
A. T. & T.	...	...	139¼	139¼
Chino	26	25⅞	26	26
G. F. Cons	...	...	4⅜	4⅜
Harvester	...	...	105⅝	....
Miami	23⅞	23½	23¾	23⅜
Nevada	...	...	18⅜	18½
Pac. Tel.	...	...	....	47⅝
Ray Cons.	...	...	....	16⅜
Westinghouse	...	...	....	70⅛

COTTON MARKET

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Mar.	9 80	9 80	9.73	9.78
May	9.96	9.97	9 87	9.94
July	10.09	10.09	10.00	10.07
Aug.	10.13	10.13	10.05	10.09
Sep.	10.14	10.16	10.09	10.12
Oct.	10.18	10.19	10.11	10.18
Dec.	10.25	10.26	10.19	10.24

K. C. GRAIN MARKET

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3—Close: Wheat—May, $1.03¼; July, 95½c. Corn—May, 69⅝c, July, 68c.

Cash wheat unchanged to ½c higher; No. 2 hard, $1 04@1.10½; No. 3, $1.02½@1 09½; No. 2 red, $1.00½@1.01; No. 3, 97½@99½c.

Corn unchanged to ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 68@69c; No. 3, 66½c, No. 2 white, 68½@69½c; No 2, 66½@67½c.

Oats unchanged; No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 2 mixed, 51@52c

Rye 95c

Hay steady choice timothy, $21.00@22.00; prairie, $14 00@14.50

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Poise rather than action distinguished today the market for wheat. Nevertheless, the price level was raised just enough to surpass any previous figures touched during the present bulge, and the latest trading left quotations steady unchanged to ⅛c up. Corn finished at ⅛c to ½c advance, oats unchanged to ½c higher, and hog products up 10c.

When wheat almost at the outset touched as high as $1 04⅜, profit taking became the order of the day. Despite the general selling the market today; however, suffered no important setback, being sustained by assertions that foreign consumers were now feeling the full effects of the Russian shortage and that Canada, with her surplus largely under snow and the remainder delayed by inadequate storage and railroad facilities, would not be able to offer much relief for at least 60 to 90 days. Moreover, it was believed that the severe cold in the northwest would check rises at Minneapolis and Duluth and that Argentina would not be able to meet demand for prompt shipments to Europe Export flour sales at St Louis aided in giving a steady tone to the market at the windup May fluctuated from $1.03⅞ to $1 04⅜, with last sale a sixteenth higher at $1.04¼.

Corn scored the highest close on this year's crop up to date May ranged between 68½c@69c and 69¼@⅜c closing firm at 69⅜c, a gain of ¼c net Cash grades were in moderate demand No. 2 yellow was quoted at 66½@[illegible] for carload lots The fact that long unloaded right and left in the oats crowd did not prevent the market from finishing at the top figures of the session. Outside limits for May were 52⅜@½c and 52⅞c, with the close ⅛c up at 52⅞c. Absence of selling pressure allowed hog products to begin to climb. In the end pork was 7½c to 10c dearer, but the rest of the list not to exceed 5c.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.104	104⅜	103⅞	104⅛
July	97½	97¾	97⅛	97⅜
Sep.	95	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
Corn—				
May	69	69¼	68½	69¼
July	68⅜	68½	68	68¼
Sep	68⅜	68¾	68⅛	68¾
Oats—				
May	52⅝	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞
July	48⅜	48¾	48¼	48¾
Sep	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
Pork—				
May	16.35	16.35	16.27	16.35
July	16.52	16.55	16 45	16.55

COPPER QUOTATIONS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Hough.

	Bid	Ask
Adventure	5½	6½
Allouez	38½	39
Arizona Commercial	3	3½
Butte Coalition	21⅞	22
Cal. & Ariz.	58¾	58⅞
Cal & Hecla	407	410
Centennial	18½	19
Copper Range	50¼	50½
Dome Ext.	33	31
Greene Cananea	8	8¼
Keystone	2⅛	2¾
La Salle	4⅞	5¼
Live Oak	40½	41½
Michigan	2½	3
Mohawk	51¾	52
North Butte	25¾	26
Nipissing	7⅞	7¾
Nevada Hills	2⅛	2⅞
Bay State Gas	24	25
Baltic	4	4½
Davis Daly	62½	75
East Butte	12¼	12½
Old Dominion	44½	45
Osceola	106	107
Parrett	13¼	13½
Quincy	74	76
Shannon	9	9¼
Superior Copper	24½	25
Sioux Cons.	10	13
Tamarack	26	30
Trinity	5½	5¾
United Verde Ext.	045	050
Wolverine	98	99
United Fruit	179½	180½
C. O. D.	11	14
Pearl	20	22
Ely Central	01	03
Giroux Cons	4⅜	4½
Inspiration Cons.	18⅝	19
Indiana	14¼	14½
Ray Central	1⅞	2

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Money on call nominal. Time loans steady; 60 days 2½@2¾ per cent, 90 days, 2¾@3 per cent; six months, 3@3¼ per cent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Close: Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 484.50 for 60-day bills and at 487.45 for demand.

Commercial bills, 483⅝.

Bar silver, 58¾c.

Mexican dollars, 47c.

Government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady.

WOOL

ST. LOUIS. Feb. 3.—Wool steady; territory and western mediums, 16@18c; fine mediums, 15@17c; fine, 10@15c

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

Bought, sold and exchanged. If you want to buy or have something to sell or exchange, let us hear from you.

NATIONAL BROKERAGE COMPANY
6th Ohio Street
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GOOD NEWS

S.S.S. CURES OLD SORES

To every person suffering with an old sore or chronic ulcer, the very best news in this paper is contained in the present article. It is good news because it is true; it tells of a way to get rid of these plague spots which so often sap the strength and vitality, and best of all, this permanent cure is in reach of every one.

It is an absolutely true statement to say that every old sore or chronic ulcer exists solely because of bad blood. Outside contaminations or influences may increase the local inflammation, but such things have nothing to do with keeping the place open. It is the infected blood discharging its impurities through a weak spot on the flesh that does this, and the sore will continue, gradually growing worse, until the blood is purified of the exciting cause.

See how nature points to the cause through the symptoms. The inflammation, discharge, discolored flesh, and the fact that external applications never have any curative effect on the sore, show that deep down in the circulation there is a morbid cause which prevents the place from healing. But more convincing proof that bad blood is responsible for old sores, is furnished by the fact that even removing every visible trace of the ulcer by surgical operation does not cure; the sore always returns.

S. S. S. heals old sores because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers; it goes into the circulation and removes the cause from the blood. When the blood has been purified there is no longer any inflammatory or infectious matter to irritate the place and nature causes a natural and certain healing of the ulcer. When S. S. S. has cleansed the circulation and the place is well, it is not a surface cure, not simply a smoothing over of the outward evidence, but it is a perfect and permanent cure, because every vestige of the old cause has been driven out. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, cleansing and invigorating in their nature, and of great tonic value. It is a medicine adapted to persons of any age, and is just as effective with the old as with the young or middle aged. Under the purifying and tonic effects of S. S. S. the system is greatly strengthened and benefited. To hear of S. S. S. has been good news to thousands, it is good news for you.

If you wish any special advice about an old sore or ulcer write for our free book, and ask our medical department to give any instructions you may feel the need of. No charge for the book or advice. S. S. S. is sold at drug stores.

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United States Depository.

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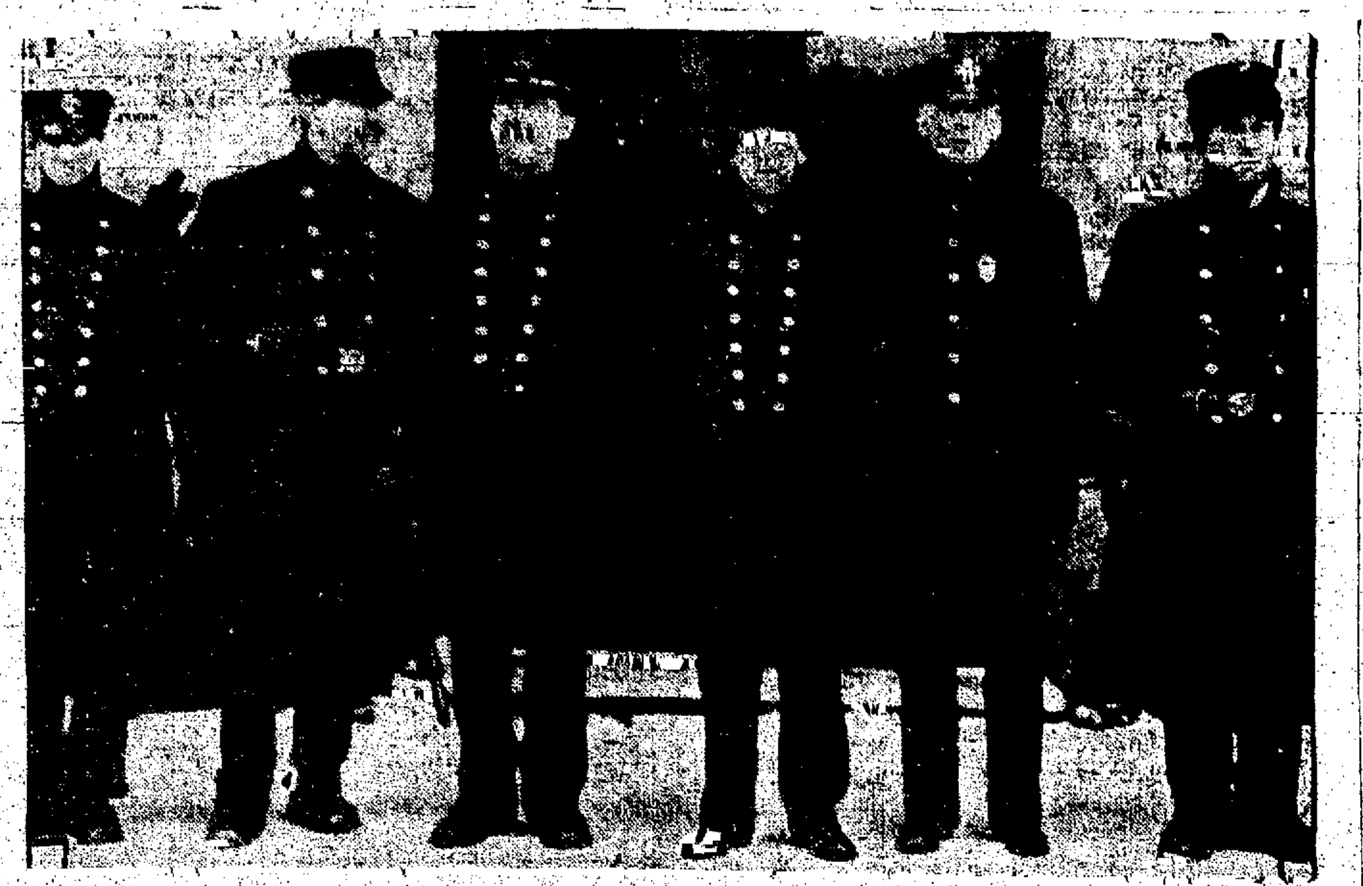

Photograph of a group of firemen and policemen of Lawrence, Mass., who have adopted heroic means to curb the thousands of striking mill workers, men and women, who have rushed mills and have been met with bayonets, the firemen drenching the onrushing mobs with streams of water.

BOY SCOUT DEPARTMENT

GATHERING THIS WEEK OF PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE BOY SCOUTS

More Than 6,000 Persons, Including Boy Scouts, Scout Masters, Scout Commissioners and Scout Leaders Will Assemble in New York on Friday and Saturday to Greet Baden-Powell and Witness Exhibition on Scoutcraft.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—More than 6,000 persons who are interested in some way in the boy scout movement will gather together in this city on Friday and Saturday next. More than 1,000 persons are expected to attend the reception and dinner in honor of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, in the Hotel Astor, on Friday evening, February 9. On Saturday afternoon, 3,000 boy scouts will gather in the Seventy-first Regiment armory, and will give an exhibition of scoutcraft before Lieutenant General Baden-Powell. It is expected that several thousand persons will be present. In connection with these two important events, the second annual meeting of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America will be held, and meetings for scoutmasters and scout commissioners also will take place.

The gathering will include boy scouts, scoutmasters, scout commissioners, members of the national council, parents and others who are interested in the development of the scout movement. The conference will have two important features. First, the visit of Baden-Powell will be of interest not only to the boys themselves, but also to grown-ups. Baden-Powell is recognized as the leader of the scout movement, and is the originator of the scouting activities in the way that they have spread to 25 or 26 different countries. He is on a visit to this country to see the boy scouts and to further the amalgamation of the scout movement in this country with that of other countries of the globe into one big union. Baden-Powell and James E. West, chief scout executive, will tour the country together.

Secondly, the gathering will emphasize the tremendous growth of the boy scout movement since the first annual meeting was held under the auspices of President Taft, in Washington, a year ago. At that time there were about 1,500 scoutmasters. There are more than 6,000 now. It is estimated that there are twice as many boy scouts today in this country as there were a year ago. Interesting facts concerning the growth of the movement will be shown by Colin H. Livingstone, president; George D. Pratt, treasurer; James E. West, chief scout executive.

On Friday morning there will be a meeting of the national council, including 200 prominent persons. At this meeting many important questions will be discussed pertaining to the scope of the movement, and officers will be elected for the ensuing year. On Friday morning and Friday afternoon there will be conferences in the Hotel Astor for scoutmasters. In the morning, the discussion will be confined to the relation of the boy scout movement to other organizations designed to train the boys. There will be a discussion by Charles S. McFarland, secretary of the social service committee of the federated churches; Lee F. Hanmer of the Russell Sage foundation; Arthur N. Cotton of Buffalo, and scout commissioner for Buffalo; Frank S. Mason, secretary of the Federated Boys clubs, and George D. Porter, director of public safety, Philadelphia, and also scout commissioner. In the afternoon, at the continued meeting of the scoutmasters, there will be discussions by Ormond E. Loomis, who is scout commissioner for Boston, Mass.; Prof. Irving E. Vining of Columbia university, and H. H. Simmons of Chicago, Ill.

The reception and dinner in honor of Baden-Powell will be attended by many prominent persons. The important features will be the discussion of scout craft, by the British chief scout. Greetings will be extended to the famous British visitor by Ernest Thompson Seton, chief scout, and Daniel Carter Beard, national scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America. On the following day there will be a conference of scout commissioners in the morning, and in the afternoon, boy scouts, 3,000 strong, will gather for their exhibition in the Seventy-first Regiment armory.

SCOUT MOVEMENT RELIGIOUS, SAYS BADEN-POWELL

Lieutenant General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, who is now touring the country has made this reply to people who have a tendency to criticise the religious aspect of the boy scout movement: "Very closely allied with education comes the important matter of religion. Though we hold no brief for any one form of belief or another, we see a way to helping all by carrying the same principle into practice as is now being employed in other branches of education, namely, to put the boys in touch with their objective, which, in this case, is to do their duty to God through doing their duty to their neighbor. In helping others, in doing daily good turns, and in rescuing those in danger, which duties are now practiced as a regular part of their work as scouts, pluck, self-discipline, unselfishness, chivalry become acquired, and quickly form part of their character. These attributes of character, coupled with the right study of nature, must of necessity help to bring the young soul in closer touch spiritually with God."

He also calls attention to the following statements from a book entitled "Conscience and Common Sense" as follows: "The astonishingly successful boy scout movement which the Moral Education league recognizes and approves, seems to me a wonderful example of the amplification of common sense and conscience in simple and practical moral education. It is not wise to prophesy and I am against exaggeration in any form, but I must say that I believe that in a few years' time this boy scout movement, in its world-wide effects, may prove itself to be the finest movement ever started in this or any other country. This movement is imbued with real religion."

RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR

Dr. M. J. Shields who has charge of the American Red Cross First Aid Car No. 2 has cooperated with boy scouts in his trip through various parts of the country. He has sent a copy of his itinerary to the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America and announces that he will be in various places in New York and Pennsylvania during February and March, and will be glad to give boy scouts instructions if they come to the car.

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Experienced physicians will tell you Big G is the accepted standard remedy for diseases of mucous membranes, discharges from the nose, throat and urinary organs. Avoid substitutes. To experiment is dangerous. Big G, used everywhere since 1880, has proved safe and reliable. Non-poisonous, sure and tonic in its properties, containing no silver nitrate, zinc sulphate, alcohol, cocaine, or any narcotic. It may be used full strength without fear. Why not cure yourself? Sold by druggists, or we ship express prepaid, upon receipt of $1. Full particulars enclosed with each bottle or mailed sealed in plain envelope on request.

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URINARY DISCHARGES RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of counterfeits
ALL DRUGGISTS

LOCAL ACTIVITIES

A large number of the boy scouts of this city participated in a most enjoyable outing to the usually unfrequented portion of the Garden of the Gods. They were accompanied by a Chamber of Commerce photographer and in spite of the inclemency of the weather a number of fine pictures, some of the almost unknown beauty spots of the Garden with the scouts grouped about were secured. These photographs will be used later on by the Chamber of Commerce in the form of post cards to help advertise the Pikes Peak region.

Yesterday the scouts went to Williams canon accompanied by the local representative of the Solax Moving picture company, Mr. Matthews, and several rolls of films were taken of the scouts at work in this beautiful section of the country. The activities in the canon consisted of the rescue and treatment of an injured scout by the First Aid corps accompanied by assistants of the Signal corps and will prove to be of great service for the scout movement of Colorado Springs, as well as for advertising the local scenery.

CHINESE ADMIRAL LIKES BOY SCOUTS

Rear Admiral P. K. Chung of the Chinese navy likes the boy scouts. He looks upon them as Peace Scouts. Speaking of the scout movement recently he said: "Democracy plays an important part in such an organization, in that youths who are from all walks of life and who would otherwise seldom, if ever, mingle together by virtue of their social barriers, are thus linked to a union which enables them to learn to be thorough, unselfish, and thoughtful of others. The Chinese proverb says, 'Render service to others as though you are rendering it to yourself.' I find this very equitably applies to the boy scoutcraft, for the young people are trained to help other people at all times. By making them physically strong and morally sound they will no doubt turn out to be useful, loyal, honest citizens. Every boy should feel proud of the fact that he belongs to the boy scouts, because it gives him a mental and physical preparedness which is of peculiar importance to his mother country. I hope the day is not far distant that the great movement will mature into a sort of international brotherhood, and that this useful work will soon be developed and popularized in my country."

WHAT THE BOY SCOUTS ARE DOING

In St. Louis, under the direction of scout commissioner Henry C. Thompson, Jr., boy scouts have been working valiantly in aid of the citizens' emergency relief committee. That committee in 10 days helped more than 20,000 persons with food and clothing. The committee recently adopted resolutions thanking the boy scouts for their "unselfish devotion to a noble cause." The resolution further says: "Our boy scouts prove they will grow up to be true citizens of whom we may be proud. These young fellows braved the cold and other difficulties to do worthy service to the suffering poor. We rejoice the Boy Scouts of America are soldiers in the cause of humanity and aim to practice daily the lesson taught in the Bible. May success attend their efforts."

At a fire in Homesdale, Pa., recently the boy scouts of Troop No. 1 were out the greater part of the night carrying coffee and food for the firemen.

The boy scouts in St. Paul, Minnesota, have been collecting clothing and food for the poor who have been subjected to severe suffering because of the cold.

THE PRIMITIVE RACES OF AUSTRALIA

From Harper's Weekly.

The tribes of Central Australia are among the last of the primitive races. They are nomads who stray through the huge and deserted tracts of this great continent, hunting with spears and boomerangs. They are with few exceptions cannibals. Living in huts made of the boughs of trees, they have no household utensils. They count on their fingers only, and only to the number of ten; but they decorate the rocks with rude attempts at drawing and make efforts to ornament their shields.

Frederick the Great, Who Founded an Empire

GREAT RULER IN TIME OF PEACE AS WELL AS IN WAR.

From the Kansas City Star.

Friedrich Wilhelm lay dying.

He called for a mirror. "Not so worn out as I thought," observed this rugged wild man, son of nature to the last.

"Feel my pulse, Pitsch," noticing the surgeon of his giant grenadiers at the bedside. "Tell me how long this will last."

"Alas, not long," Pitsch answered.

"Say, not alas; but how do you know?"

"The pulse is gone."

"Impossible!" the dying monarch spoke. "How could I move my fingers if the pulse were gone?" Pitsch looked mournfully, steadfast.

Life flickered, and went. Frederick I, king of Prussia, 30 or 40 generations removed from the shaggy sons of Thor, was no more. But his son lived, and—

This son of the Prussian king was Frederick, the Great. Frederick because his mother and father had so named him, but the other day, by which the world will ever know him, was acquired. Men dubbed him "the Great" even as centuries before Richard of England had been known as the "Lion Hearted." When Frederick the Great lived and ruled from 1740 until 46 years later there were no sovereigns in Europe who could go to bed at night and be sure that when they got up in the morning they would still have their Kingdoms.

It was 200 years ago, January 24, that Frederick the Great was born. His rule did not begin until the death of his father, when he was 28 years old. But many of the incidents that were to mold his character took place before he became king.

Fritz, as he was known as a youth in Berlin, from the very first disagreed with his father. Frederick I, if he could have had three wishes molded into his son, would have had young Fritz, a soldier, an economist, and a Christian. Father and son were antithesis. Frederick the Great used to spend the hours playing the flute while his royal companions were engaged in hunting. An economist he was not. He always gave the money his mother showered on him to the poor in Berlin. And as for being a Christian, Frederick was never really that. He was not an atheist; nor yet was he an agnostic.

Found Guilty of Treason.

Perhaps the best idea of his Christian tendencies is gained from the experience of the young prince in his attempt to desert the Prussian army and flee to England. He was tried, found guilty of treason, and his father even intimated that he wanted the judges sitting in the court-martial to behead his son along with Lieutenant Katte, who was put to death. The court refused, declaring that the king must mete out the punishment to the crown prince as he saw fit. Young Fritz was threatened with death and made to stand in the window overlooking the courtyard and the scene of the execution of his friend, Lieutenant Katte.

As soon as Kate perceived the young prince standing in the window, he kissed his hand to him.

"My dear Katte," Fritz cried, "I humbly ask your pardon."

"I go to death peacefully; you are not to blame," the brave young lieutenant replied.

The Lord's prayer which Katte had begun to repeat was never finished, and as the executioner was covering the body with a black cloth he noted distraction in the window overlooking. Young Fritz fainted. The sight had been too much. All this had been carefully planned by the king, even to the number of officers who should hold Frederick at the window so that he must bear witness to the execution.

Following his plan, the king sent Pastor Muller to talk with Fritz immediately after the execution, choosing the time psychologically so that the young prince must, if ever, be seized with contrition.

"Must I not conclude from your visit that you wish to prepare me for death also?" the prince asked Pastor Muller.

The preacher denied this. But he implored the prince to ask God for mercy for his many sins, especially if he wished to get out of prison and back in the good graces of his father. Frederick declared that God would forgive him any time he was doubtful concerning his father.

"However, if you think praying will get me out," the young prince made bold to say, "I shall do it."

Returns to the Army.

A few months later he was put back in the army again and this time when he donned the uniform of Prussia it was never to be cast from him again. Even though historians generally agree that there was an open hatred between father and son, none disputes the fact that when Frederick Wilhelm died the son locked himself in a room and cried. Afterward, in the memoirs of Frederick the Great, he wrote most kindly of his father.

Two months after the death of his father, Frederick the Great, ruler of Prussia, was suffering from an ague fit at one of his castles. He meant to take the winter months easily. But a messenger, one that is to exert more influence upon Europe than any since, found his way to the king.

Frederick was agitated as he broke the seal. More so when he read the contents. The emperor of Austria had died. He forgot his ague; he got up from bed and summoned Secretary Eichel. Dispatches were sent for Schwerin, his chief general and Podewils, his chief minister.

Why should the death of a neighboring ruler cause this excitement? Frederick had designs. By a previous edict it had been agreed among powers of Europe that if Austria's emperor died without leaving any masculine heirs his territories should fall to his feminine descendants, and when Maria Theresa, the daughter, became queen of Austria, from all sides there came claims to all parts of her territories. The particular part which Frederick laid claim to was Silesia. His claim in reality was nil. The queen's only was legal. But once determined to seize this, the justification and legality meant little to Frederick. His grab was the signal of an explosion of European politics which ended in one of the most bloody war of modern times, and Carlyle says of it:

"It was the little stone broken loose from the mountain, hitting others, big and little, which again hit others with their leaping and rolling, till the whole mountain side was in motion under the law of gravity."

At the first battle with the Austrians over the disputed Silesia, Frederick the Great, like a stage-struck actor, fled from the field, believing that his troops would meet inevitable defeat. Schwerin, general of the Prussian forces, had bidden Frederick to flee for his life and was afterward blamed by the king for his unwise advice.

To Schwerin belongs the credit for the victory at Mollwitz, the first battle of the war. Others followed, but never again did Frederick show the white feather. For the next 20 years there waged Silesian campaign after campaign. Frederick held Silesia. Queen Maria Teresa was never content to give up her claim.

Other nations became involved, lending money to finance campaigns, troops and provisions. Later came the Seven Years' war.

But through it all Frederick continued to win battles. Time after time the Prussian army encountered superior forces, and defeat and annihilation seemed only a questions of time. Generals of Frederick deserted him; but withal, he stood unconquerable.

His greatness never showed to better advantage than in the battle of Leuthen December 26, 1757. He combated a force that outnumbered his army four to one. The Austrian leader, Prince Karl, was amazed when his camp was surprised by Frederick's army. He could not believe that the Prussian ruler would have the audacity to take the offensive. The very boldness of Frederick's plan, coupled with the ingenuity in maneuvering and the loyalty of the Prussian soldiers, enabled him to gain a decisive battle. Napoleon said of this battle: "It is a masterpiece of movements, of maneuvers and of resolution; enough to immortalize Frederick and rank him among the greatest generals; manifests in the highest degree both his moral qualities and his military."

After 23 years of intermittent warfare peace was concluded and Frederick, the Great ended his military career in 1763, having obtained Silesia, the country for which he had waged conflict. But it was at the cost of a million lives.

Saw That Justice Was Fairly Administered.

Frederick proved that he was a great ruler in time of peace as well as in war. He put the finances of Prussia on a sound basis. He saw that justice was administered fairly. Nobles, so far as the law was concerned, got no more consideration from Frederick than the peasant. On one occasion the excise authorities condemned a common soldier who had hidden some tobacco to a fine of 200 thalers. Frederick, upon reviewing the case for confirmation, wrote on the margin:

"Before confirming this sentence I should know where the soldier who gets eight groschens in five days will find the money for paying the fine."

Again he wrote to an administrator of the excise:

"A crown a head on the import of fat cattle, tax on the butcher's meat? No, that would fall on the poorer classes."

Once when a noble encroached upon the water rights of a miller and caused the miller to be tried in the courts and fined, Frederick's attention was called to it. The noble and the judges of the supreme court who had imposed the fine were sent to prison.

Frederick reclaimed thousands of acres of waste lands by building canals and establishing drainage. He did away with serfdom, liberated the press, granted freedom of speech and allowed his subjects to worship according to the dictates of their consciences.

Frederick the Great was the forerunner of the German nation. Germany did not exist in his day, except as separate kingdoms. And years later his dreams for the consolidation of the Teutonic principalities were realized in the birth of a new nation—Germany.

In the evening years of his life he took a great interest in the American Revolution, and he admired and appreciated the greatness of Washington, being one of the first sovereigns to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States. His statue, presented in 1904 by the kaiser, stands in Washington.

San Souci was the favored home of Frederick and there it was that he spent the greater part of his home life. His declining years were peaceful. When not conversing with notable men who came to see him, or writing some voluminous work laying down his views on government, or writing upon army organization, he would be playing the flute or directing the affairs of state. He was active until the day of his death, August 17, 1786. He had been failing in health for months. Finally the force was spent—Frederick the Great of Prussia died.

As the body was taken through the streets of Potsdam for burial men and women lined the streets, and many an old warrior who had been through the campaigns with Frederick was seen to wipe away the tears. All was silent save the sobs and murmurs:

"Ach der gute konig!"

AS TO THE USE OF WATERWAYS

Dr. W. J. McGee in Science.

In view of the interstate relations of our natural waters action by the congress should be framed with special reference to that comity with and among the states best maintained by sharing, rather than by disputing us of old, common interests—a course in which useful experience has been gained in the Mississippi river commission and reclamation service, as also in the forest service and other leading bureaus of the department of agriculture; and the federal legislation should not merely form a model for states, but should authorize necessary administrative action directly and in conjunction with states. Since practical experience is a sine qua non for wise legislation, early state and federal enactments should be framed in general terms, intrusting the actual work to administrative agencies under proper restrictions and provisions for reporting progress to the legislative authority, much as in the statutory authority for state and federal departments. While the magnitude and importance of the issue involved in control and utilization of water would warrant the creation of a federal department to meet it, such action at this juncture might be premature.

News of the Week From Across the Water

By Special Cable From the International News Service

Men who were rebuked in the German elections to the reichstag by large gains of the Socialists and Liberal parties. On the left is the kaiser, who recognized the importance of the elections by taking part in the campaign himself—the first time in the history of modern Germany that the emperor has not preserved a neutral attitude. On the right are Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg (above) and Secretary of Foreign Affairs von Kiderlen-Waechter, who put into execution the policy of the kaiser for high tariffs and taxes that called forth the nationwide protests of the masses of Germany's population.

Writes in Cynical Vein About Plans for Welcoming Royalty

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Readers of the London papers during the last week or so must get the impression that the homecoming of King George and Queen Mary from India is the most important event in modern history and that nothing could possibly happen anywhere which could lay claim to an equal amount of space in the press. It is, of course, quite natural that a country should greet the return of its highest representative from a long journey in a suitable manner, but the welcome should be devoid of all snobbishness, and the snobbery and toadying of the English press these last days really surpasses all limits of decency. Thousands of dollars will be spent in sending out squadrons of warships to greet the royal couple and fortunes will be wasted in saluting them with the thundering voices of hundreds of guns. The papers are deploring that Monday has not been solemnly declared a national holiday, but hope that, in spite of this, sufficiently large crowds will line the streets and shout themselves hoarse at the sight of the two people, whom they know little or nothing about, except that part of the taxes they are paying go to provide the large salary necessary to the happiness of a king.

Even the church, which some months ago did considerable grumbling because a minister had not been appointed to accompany their majesties in the quality of chaplain-in-waiting, has now buried the hatchet of war and feels happy at the thought on Tuesday the king and the queen will proceed to the cathedral of St. Paul and graciously permit a high clergyman to offer up a thanksgiving service for "journeying mercies."

Special Arrangements Necessary.

There is every reason to believe that, according to the ideas of the English clergy, Heaven is laid out very much like an English "public house," with its seven different compartments for the various castes of the public in search of refreshment. The king and queen, of course, cannot offer their thanks to the Lord privately and in person, or at least that is not enough, it must be done by the canon-in-residence of St. Paul's for February, who has supposedly made arrangements to have his words of thanks and prayers received by a special archangel over a private wire, where they will not run the risk of being mixed up with the prayers of "foreigners" or even with those of low caste Englishmen.

The chapter of the cathedral and the city police authorities have made all the necessary arrangements to keep the streets leading to the cathedral clear and prevent any uninvited person from entering the church. The king and queen and Queen Alexandra, who now that her beloved daughter-in-law has returned will soon leave London, will drive through Strand and Fleet street in open carriages. At Temple Bar, permission will formally be asked of the lord mayor, who has stretched a rope across the street, for the king to enter the city, whereupon the royal cortege will drive on to the west door of St. Paul's, where they will be received by the clergy and civic dignitaries, who will conduct them to reserved seats under the dome immediately in front of the steps leading to the choir. The service will be short and will include a special setting of the "Te Deum." After the service the royalties will return to Buckingham palace by a different route so as to give the largest possible number of the common people an opportunity to exercise their lungs, and after that business in the city will graciously be permitted to go on.

NOW PAINT KAISER IN KINDLY COLORS

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—On the supposition that King George will pay a visit to the kaiser in Berlin some time this year, the papers here are now busy changing the features of German's ruler from the usual fierce expression of hatred against England into beaming love. I take the following quotations from a prominent London paper:

"The announcement that King George may visit the kaiser this year has caused the liveliest satisfaction among all who desire to see better relations established between England and Germany. It is stated on good authority that the kaiser is now doing all he can to make his subjects appreciate all things English more than they do at present. His majesty's own fondness for England is well known, but it is not generally known that he considers English women to be the most beautiful women in the world. His majesty is keenly interested in art, and he has expressed the opinion that Englishwomen are far ahead of all others in artistic grace and charm. Some time ago an exhibition of paintings by English masters was given in Berlin, and many of these were portraits of women. They obtained almost universal admiration, but the kaiser praised them more warmly than anyone else.

"The kaiser's liking for England has made him take an especial interest in English literature, and there are probably few Englishmen who know the English classics as well as he does. Shakespeare is his favorite, and he knows many of that great dramatist's plays almost by heart. His majesty's reverence for Shakespeare once induced him to administer a smart rebuke to a certain stage manager in Berlin. One of Shakespeare's plays was being rehearsed, and the kaiser attended the rehearsal. He noticed that at one part of the play the actual words of Shakespeare had been altered. Calling the stage manager to him he asked why this has been done. The reply was that the alteration seemer more effective.

"'Ah,' said the kaiser, 'that may seem so to you; but I would inform you that Shakespeare is far too great to be taken liberties with by anyone in this theater. You should know by this time that he must never be tampered with.' After that the original lines were spoken."

WIRELESS SAVES SAILORS

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Wireless telegraphy played an important part in the rescue of the crew of seven of the German brigantine Falke, which stranded during a fog on the Cross Sands near Yarmouth.

The Cross Sands lightship sent an aerial message to Caister, which brought out the Caister lifeboat. She anchored 15 yards from the wreck, and one hand had been dragged through the sea into the lifeboat when a big sea broke the anchor cables, and drove the lifeboat alongside the wreck. Six other hands then jumped on board.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE TO TABOO BUTTER

French People Have Plan to Force Reduction in Price on Article

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A singular sort of strike has been decreed. It has been dictated by the increased cost of living. There is a league of consumers in Paris, and its members are seriously considering the advisability of boycotting butter, just as a certain brand of tobacco, the cost of which was increased, was recently left alone.

A strike against using butter—that is what the Consumers league proposes. The secretary of the league points out that the price of butter has increased during the last 15 years. This winter the price has risen from 30 to 40 per cent. It is claimed that the increase is not due to consumption, but to speculation. It is asserted that the producers export large quantities of butter, and as a result the price is increased in France and lowered in England. The importation of foreign butters does not lower the market. Foreign butters are not imported in large quantities. Besides, they are declared to be inferior to French butters. Doctors are quoted as having stated that oils and vegetable fats are superior to butter, for they do not ferment, they keep longer, and cost only half as much.

A campaign against butter has been started in the provinces. Numerous meetings have been held, and housewives are urged to use, for a month at least, oils and vegetable fats in the kitchen, and only use a small quantity of butter for the table. Meetings are to be organized in Paris, and as a result of the campaign it is hoped that the price of butter will be appreciably lowered.

KING TO GIVE BANQUET

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—One of the earliest evenings after the return of the court to London will be allotted to a grand banquet, to which the chief members of the government and some of the diplomatic personages will be bidden. The day to be chosen for this purpose will probably be Friday, and this day will be reserved by the king for royal functions at the palace for several weeks to come.

COLOMBIAN COUNTERFEITERS UNDER ARREST IN FRANCE

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—During the last three months Colombia has been inundated with spurious bank notes of 100 pesetas each. The notes were perfectly imitated, but the authorities could not find out who were manufacturing them or how they came to be circulated. The French government was informed of what was taking place in Colombia, and M. Bourdeaux, the examining magistrate, was ordered to make an inquiry. Detectives went to work in a quarter where a number of Colombians reside. A surveillance was kept, and yesterday two Frenchmen and two Colombians were arrested.

The Colombians sent the bank notes to their country. They were manufactured at the house of one of the Frenchmen, a photographer. A search of the house led to the discovery of 1,000 notes in process of manufacture, and all the necessary appliances for the operation. It is conjectured that the notes manufactured amount to several million francs.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West, who is the chief sponsor for the great Shakespeare exhibition to be held in London during the coming summer. She is busily engaged at present raising funds and obtaining support for the project, which will commemorate the quadricentenary of the great playwright's birth.

Miss Gabrielle Ray, "the most beautiful woman in England," and one of the foremost dancers on the English and French stage, is engaged to marry Eric Loder, multimillionaire and son of an English nobleman. Miss Ray is the most famous picture postcard beauty in the world. One London firm alone has sold over 8,000,000 postcards bearing her portrait.

ORGANIZE INSTITUTE TO GUARD INVENTORS

Association in London Will Petition Crown for a Royal Charter

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—English inventors are from now on to have a permanent home in London. At a recent meeting of investors, patent attorneys and manufacturers, it was decided to found the Inventors Institute.

The Earl of Minto has consented to become its first president; among the proposed vice presidents are Lord Halsbury, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, the Chevalier Marconi, Sir Hiram Maxim and Colonel T. E. Vickers.

The objects of this institute are:

"The protection of the rights and liberties of inventors and patentees.

"The furtherance of their interests by procuring the passing of suitable acts of parliament removing existing hardships and anomalies;

"The provision of lectures and discussions on matters or controversies of interest;

"The assistance of members who are in difficulties;

"The provision of funds for prosecuting or defending actions by or against members;

"The granting of legal aid or advice and such other subjects as shall benefit the work of its members."

Every class of brainworker except the inventor has some "home" or haven of advice and help in London, and the new institute is to meet this long-felt want, and to bring inventors more closely in touch with the patent office, the board of trade and the government.

A petition is being drawn up asking the crown to grant the institute a royal charter.

ARE REVIVING PING-PONG

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Ping-pong has returned, and one firm alone is selling 100 bats and 1,200 balls a day.

In despair of finding any cheap indoor game sufficiently good and interesting, people of all ages and all stations in life have gone back to playing the table tennis game which had such a wonderful vogue for three winters at the beginning of the present century.

"Never since ping-pong languished and went out of favor in 1903 has anyone invented a game to approach it in general popularity," said an expert today.

"There is no doubt that the first factor in a game's success is a ball; all the best games are 'ball' games. Ping-pong has now emphatically returned to favor."

Inquiries made at several large game shops bore this out. "There is at present a very big revival in the game," said the head of an indoor game department.

"The boom first showed itself in November, and at Christmas and the New Year it was obvious that the game had gained a very strong hold on the public once more.

"So marked is the revival, indeed, that I should say that we have sold more ping-pong things since November than we did altogether in the previous nine years or so. Bats and balls are in the greatest demand. On an average at present we are selling 100 bats and 1,200 balls a day."

SHAKESPEARE CLUB IDEA IS FAVORED

Prominent English Folk Anxious to Assist in Building National Theater

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Mrs. George Cornwallis West is the head and moving spirit of the Shakespeare exhibition to be held in London this summer to raise funds for the building of a National Shakespeare theater.

The Shakespeare exhibition will occupy the whole of the buildings in Earl's court.

In the Empress hall will be built an exact replica of the "Globe playhouse," in which Shakespeare produced his own plays in the sixteenth century.

The site of the old playhouse was the south side of Park street, formerly Maid (or Maiden) Lane.

The village of Stratford-on-Avon will also be reproduced, with its streets, houses and River Avon.

The different halls will communicate with one another by means of streets lined with Shakespeare booths, making a continuous Shakespeare town.

There will, of course, be a reproduction of Shakespeare's house and of Anna Hathaway's cottage.

The whole exhibition will so arranged that its buildings and streets will have the atmosphere of Shakespeare. Printing and other industries as they existed in Shakespeare's day will be shown under Chakespearean conditions.

The Western gardens will be converted into a beautiful Shakespeare garden, the only modern feature of which will be a crack military band and an up-to-date social club.

Mrs. Cornwallis West will convert the old Welcome club into a Shakespeare club for society people.

The subscription to this club, which will be open to ladies will be 10 guineas, and the membership will be very select. All names of intending members will go before a committee. Here society people will be able to gather on a summer evening and listen to a band.

Already a large number of peers, society folk and politicians have intimated their intention of becoming members of the Shakespeare club. Among the earliest names are those of Lord Furness and Mr. Winston Churchill. The gardens will be beautifully illuminated, and thousands of seats will be provided for visitors to sit and listen to the band.

Russia Will Celebrate Hundredth Anniversary of the French Invasion

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Russia contemplates celebrating this year the one hundredth anniversary of the French invasion and the retreat from Moscow. The government of the czar has asked the French government to cooperate to the extent of lending to Russia for the occasion some of the more celebrated relics of the Emperor Napoleon.

The French foreign office, after consulting the minister of war, has consented, and as a preliminary it has offered the loan of Ingres' celebrated painting of Napoleon, which, executed in 1806, now hangs on a wall of the apartment of General Noix, commander of the Invalides. The picture represents the emperor seated on his throne clad in imperial robes. On his head is a laurel crown and his right hand grasps a scepter which is surmounted by the imperial eagle.

M. Leon Bourgeois, the new labor minister of France, who is considered the strongest unit in the new cabinet formed by M. Raymond Poincare. M. Bourgeois has already brought about peaceful agreements between employers and employes where formerly there had been nothing but friction.

Mlle. Bernstein, daughter of the prime minister of Denmark, and only 17 years old, has given up idleness of society life to become a cabinet worker. At 6 o'clock each morning she is at the workshop of her employer, where she is serving her apprenticeship. The young woman is determined to master all the intricacies of the work, and in time hopes to assume the managership of the shop where she works.

Gains of German Socialists Have Made Government Wary

By FREDERICK WERNER

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Since the secondary elections to the reichstag of last week have definitely settled the question of the relative strength of the various parties in the reichstag and the number of Socialist members is greater than even the most ardent leaders of that party had dared hope, one may with some degree of certainty prophesy what the politics of the new reichstag will be. In view of the fact that during the last five years the number of Socialist votes has increased by 33 per cent from 3,000,000 to considerably over 4,000,000, the government will undoubtedly be very careful not to follow the political paths which are sure to help the further growth of the Red party.

As far as possible, the government will avoid incurring new heavy expenses which will add to the burden of the taxpayers, and military and naval expenses will be kept down. This does not mean that they may not increase somewhat, but the kaiser will undoubtedly give up his costly plans of adding whole army corps to the German army or whole squadrons of dreadnoughts and cruisers of the "Von der Tann" class to the navy. The chancellor of the empire is certainly smart enough to interpret the writing on the wall and will not forget that the strongest argument of the Socialists during the recent campaign was that "armaments devour social reform," and a spirited appeal to the voters to draw their own conclusions from the fact that the government if it found itself strong enough proposed to spend 1,700 million marks for army and navy expenses during 1913 while the whole Imperial contribution to labor insurance was budgeted at a paltry 57 million marks.

Plans for Coming Session.

During the coming session of the reichstag the Social Democrats will advocate a policy of understanding with western European powers, and good trade relation. Hence, they will fight for dismantling the protective tariff wall, which disturbs that trade and imposes insupportable high prices upon the people. Unshaken they will oppose the burdens of militarism and marinism.

In this spirit the Social Democrats have fought the election and achieved their tremendous success. If the quarrel with official England and the anti-English agitation have gained supporters, it was not among Social Democrats, who opposed the whole thing strongly; but amongst half-hearted Radicals who did not know which way to turn. It is quite remarkable how little the infection has touched the broader, hard-working masses of the nation.

Indeed, as far as the mass of the working population of the German empire is concerned, January 12, 1912, was the day of a giant demonstration for international peace. It has been shown that in the centers of the brain, the nerves and the arteries of the nation, the thirst for freedom, enlightening, and social justice is incomparably greater than the lust for foreign acquisitions and outward splendor.

The representatives of the more than 4,000,000 adults who voted thus will not command a majority in the reichstag, but they will speak with the authority of a force in the land that less than ever can be ignored by those at the helm.

Internal Dissension in Turkey Threatens to Disrupt Country

By FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—There are still no trustworthy signs that point to the early conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey. Still, there is no doubt that the governments of both countries are heartily sick of the war and would welcome the cessation of hostilities, but they are afraid to make the first move because of domestic policies. The people of Italy would arise in fury against a government that accepted any terms short of Italian sovereignty in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and the Turks would not hesitate a moment to murder the ministers who dared cede these provinces of the dwindling empire of Islam.

Italy is poor and the war costs an enormous amount of money every week, but she can afford to wait, for her people are united and ready to bring all kinds of sacrifices rather than compromise, but in Turkey affairs are different, for the internal confusion of the country is so great that unless peace negotiations are soon begun the prestige of Turkey, or the little that is left of it, must soon suffer. The Turkish government itself realizes this and the grand vizier has repeatedly warned the chamber that, unless they give up the suicidal party strife, the Ottoman empire is in danger of sharing the fate of the old kingdom of Poland. One may not think the Turks a very sympathetic people as a whole, but at the same time one cannot help seeing the tragedy of the brave sons of Turkey fighting with the courage of lions in the burning sands of the desert against enormous odds while in Constantinople party is fighting against party, undismayed by the fact that harmony at home is the one condition necessary for Turkey to be able to conclude an honorable peace.

School Pupils Strike Rather Than to Study Latest History Manual

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The trouble concerning the school history books has not yet been disposed of. In several districts the scholars, acting on their parents' instructions, will not use the history manual. In some cases the disobedient pupils have been dismissed from the school.

The scholars in the secular school at Lafage have gone on strike. They will not use the book in question. The parents ordered the schoolmistress not to use the book. She refused, and sent one of the pupils home. The rest left the school, and will not return until the objectionable history book has been suppressed.

Magazine Section

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Theatrical News

SECTION THREE. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1912 PAGES 1 TO 12

Concerning Square Pegs and Round Holes.

By HERBERT KAUFMAN.

Ambition is not a *creeper* it *rises* on its *own stem* it *clings* to no *support.*

It *asks* no *quarter* and *demands* no *charity.*

It is a *fine* thing, *bred* of *independence* and *indomitable will.*

It does not *cringe* before *Want* it does not *smirk* before *Power.* It *recognizes* no *intermediate goal.*

It is *deaf* to *discouragement.*

It can't hear *disbelief.*

It is a song of itself and has no *ears* for the *discordant croaks* of *envy* and *enmity.*

It *cannot* be *battered* it *will not* be *flattered.* It is *genuine.* It knows its *purpose* and measures its *flight* not by *desire* but by *capability.*

Every *sincere* man is *aware* of the *circumstances* with which he *engages,* and his *fitness* to *grapple* with the *problems* to which he *set* himself.

But there is a *cheap* and *tawdry* sentimentality a febrile *self-adulation* with which *weaklings* cozen their *puny souls* in which they find *excuses* for *violation* of *obligation* for *dereliction* of *duty,* and for *surrender* to *difficulty.*

With merely the *wish* to *achieve* and without the *temperament* or *disposition* or *education* or *experience* to *equip* them for *unusual endeavor,* they *cry* to the *world* for *recognition* of *talents* with which *nature* has not *endowed* them.

Every man has his *place.* There is a work *suited* to *each* human.

The world will *always* give you the *living* that it *owes* you, but it will *not* pay *debts* that it has not *contracted* it will not *grant* you what you have not *earned.*

In the great tapestry of Life there must be threads of *every color. Destiny,* the *Master Weaver,* is an *artist* and maintains *proportion.*

Those whose *true merit* places them in the *foreground,* she *patterns* into *giants,* and she *subordinates* the *colorless* and *formless* the *inconsequential* figures to their fit position.

You *can't* lift yourself *above* your *proper* place. If you are *blessed* with the *divine fire,* your *deeds* will *proclaim* you. You can't be *thwarted* society will *accurately* weigh your *product.*

A *true note* will *ring* throughout the *universe* no matter *where* it is *struck.*

Test yourself. You *know* the *strength* of your *backbone* you *know* the *amount* of your *grit* you *know* the *degree* of your *self-respect.*

Are you *first* and *foremost* a *man?* Have you *whimpered?* Do you *indict* the *community* of a vast *conspiracy* of *jealousy?* Do you permit *others* to *provide* you with *food* and a *roof* while you *sit* in *self-adoration* and *caress* your *bump* of *ego?*

You're a *mere sponge* a *flabby invertebrate* you haven't *won* your *fight* because you aren't *built* for the *job.*

Learn to work. Pay your way before you ask us to make way for you.

Half Hour 'Portrait' of Dickens' Greatest Character

1912 Feb. 7 1912

XI. Mrs. Nickleby; Dickens' Most Ludicrous Character.

By J. W. MULLER.

Dickens and Thackeray both have recorded the entertainment that they gained when people who were almost perfect originals of their characters asked them gravely if really they ever had met such creatures as they put into their books. Dickens, especially, never failed to delight in incidents of this nature.

The character of Mrs. Nickleby is one of the most striking cases in point. No Mrs. Nickleby ever recognizes herself as being even remotely like the Mrs. Nickleby of "Nicholas Nickleby." Yet it has been said that there is a Mrs. Nickleby in nearly every family. The very nature of the Mrs. Nickleby's forbids that they ever should recognize their picture. Their characteristic is thoughtless babble. As they can hardly remember from one day to the other, or one hour to the other, what they have said, it is quite impossible that they should recognize their own type of conversation when they see it.

If there is a Mrs. Nickleby in nearly every family, there also is a little of Mrs. Nickleby in every one of us. Let us catch ourselves at times when conversation has become trivial, and we shall have to admit that some of our discussions are quite as pretty as Mrs. Nickleby's reminiscences of her dear papa's salt cellars.

No doubt Mrs. Nickleby spoke as simply and to the point in her general conversation as most ordinary persons do. Charles Dickens' description of her apparently exaggerates her (but only apparently) because he isolates her characteristic and ludicrous remarks. The Mrs. Nickleby's whom we know in real life are not known to us merely or mostly by their grandeurs of logic. We know them not only as being magnificently absurd, but as living through long intervals of commonplace and very dull sanity.

Mrs. Nickleby's greatest regret after her husband died, ruined, was that he never would take her advice, and that, in fact, his thoughts invariably wandered whenever she spoke to him.

"I think I see him now!" Mrs. Nickleby used to say, wiping her eyes. "Looking at me while I was talking to him of his affairs, as if his ideas were in a state of perfect conglomeration! Anybody might have supposed that I was confusing and distracting him, instead of making things plainer! Upon my word, they would! Poor, poor dear! He never knew, till it was too late, what I would have had him do!"

This was very true. Indeed, the deceased gentleman had not arrived at the knowledge when he died. Mrs. Nickleby remained to him, to his end, what she was to all her friends, a lady of amazing powers for giving advice that nobody could comprehend.

Only in one unfortunate case did Mr. Nickleby understand her advice and act on it. It was when she counseled him to speculate a little, because so many people got wealthy in speculation, or, at any rate, if they failed, it was clear how easily they might have become rich.

When Mr. Nickleby's speculations failed and ruined him, Mrs. Nickleby pointed sorrowfully, but inexorably, to the failure as the best possible proof that he hadn't taken her advice about it, for her advice certainly had not been to lose money, but to gain it. Mrs. Nickleby's remorseless logic gave Mr. Nickleby a headache, from which (judging by the way he held his head whenever Mrs. Nickleby spoke to him, even to the hour of his death) he never recovered.

After Mr. Nickleby gave life and Mrs. Nickleby up together, the good lady gathered the trifling sum that remained to her after the creditors got through, and traveled to London with her 19-year-old son, Nicholas, and his sister, Kate, to throw herself into the loving arms of her husband's rich brother, Mr. Ralph Nickleby.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Nickleby never had laid eyes on Mr. Ralph Nickleby in her life, and inasmuch as that gentleman never had indulged in any communication with his brother since boyhood, Mrs. Nickleby's intuition was her only warrant for assuming that Mr. Ralph Nickleby had such an expensive possession as a pair of loving arms.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Ralph Nickleby's arms were loving only when they were extended to gather in money. As to his heart, there is every reason to believe (with only the theories of anatomy to deny it) that it was a cash box of extra solid iron.

The cash box throbbed with stormy rage when his beloved kindred tumbled in on him. His first emotion was to bundle them back again. His second was to give Mrs. Nickleby a residence in a genteel almshouse where he had influence. Prudence restrained him. Mr. Nickleby was a money lender, dealing with aristocratic clients, and he decided, with unwilling wrath, that it would be wiser to provide for his relatives, as promptly and economically as possible.

He used his influence (Mr. Nickleby had a great deal of secret influence with curious people) to obtain for Nicholas a position as tutor with Mr. Wackford Squeers, proprietor and principal of Dotheboys hall, a seminary of refined learning, together with elevated home influences in Yorkshire. Mr. Squeers contracted to pay his new assistant five pounds salary a year, besides endowing him with board and lodging and the society of his family.

The Nicklebys were a little inclined to cavil at the amount of the salary; but Mr. Nickleby appealed to Mrs. Nickleby as a woman of the world, a politic measure which set Mrs. Nickleby at once to reviewing all the affairs in her life and the life of her friends and remote acquaintances that had gone wrong because her advice was not taken. Having concluded this retrospect, she pronounced herself, as being of Mr. Ralph Nickleby's opinion that the situation presented a magnificent opening, whose possibilities hardly could be estimated.

Her worldly shrewdness survived even her sight of Mr. Squers. Mr. Squeers had only one eye, but it made up for its lack of numbers by being a little more villainous than the full complement of most eyes could be. It was an appropriate eye, for it gleamed fishlike out a face that was even more villainous than the eye.

Mrs. Nickleby succeeded so well in swallowing Mr. Squeers that before he and Nicholas were well on their way to Yorkshire, she pictured her son as returning to accept a position as head master of Westminster school.

As soon as Nicholas was out of the way, kindly old uncle Ralph used his influence with Mrs. Mantalini, a fashionable dressmaker, to get Kate a position as milliner's assistant. Kate had hoped to find a position as teacher and Mrs. Nickleby had shared the hope so far that she had, already, pictured the school's proprietor as entering the estate of widowhood and making Kate his second wife. Mrs. Nickleby's first idea of a milliner conjured up persons whom she had seen on the streets carrying wicker baskets lined with black oilskin. A timely reference by Ralph to her mental acumen as a woman of the world dispelled this image in favor of a large house at the west end, a neat private carriage and a bank book.

Before Ralph had quite finished speaking, she saw herself living with her daughter, of "Mantalini and Nickleby," in a mansion on the same street with the house of her son, the head master of Westminster.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Mantalini failed; and Mrs. Nickelby told Kate that, as she had said again and again, a dressmaking business was the last to which she should have attached herself. She was too generous to make it a reproach to her daughter, but she did feel constrained to say that if Kate had consulted her mother, things would have been different.

Mrs. Nickleby considered the affair in all its minutest bearings till a new opening gave her a new subject. Kate found a position as companion to a Mrs. Wititterly, who was very nearly in society. It was the very thing that she always had advised, cried Mrs. Nickleby.

"Don't you remember hearing your papa speak," asked she, "of the young lady who was daughter to the old lady who boarded in the same house that he boarded in once when he was a bachelor—what was her name again: I know it began with a B, and ended with a g, but whether it was Waters or—no it couldn't have been that either; but whatever her name was, that young lady went as companion to a married lady who died soon afterward, and she married the husband and had one of the finest little boys ever seen, and all within 18 months."

Mrs. Wititterly was graciously pleased to engage Miss Nickleby after she and Mr. Wititterly had explained that Mrs. Wititterly was suffering from too much soul and needed immense consideration. On the way home, Mrs. Nickleby expressed her fear that the lady was wearing herself out, and before they entered their own door she was trying to decide whether she would have the two pair back of Mr. Wititterly's house for her bedroom or the three-pair front. She adjusted the matter at last by deciding to leave it to her son-in-law.

Poor Mr. Wititterly, however, soon was cast aside as Mrs. Nickleby's son-in-law, and she wondered that he could have dared to aspire to such a position, even in her thoughts. Sir Mulberry Hawk and Lord Verisopht, two of Ralph's clients whom he was ruining with great profit to himself, pursued Kate; and as she would have nothing to do with them, they laid siege to her mother.

Mrs. Nickleby nodded to herself with deep understanding of Kate's coyness, and considered it a very good sign indeed. She was much impressed with Sir Mulberry. Both Sir Mulberry and Lord Verisopht had superlative clothes, superlative whiskers and superlative airs of the world, but Sir Mulberry (who was plucking Lord Verisopht very patiently and thoroughly) had been on the town longer and was correspondingly skillful in paying court to Mrs. Nickleby.

Mrs. Nickleby dispatched the ceremony of marriage promptly in her mind, to the very wedding notice: "On Tuesday last, at St. George's, Hanover-Square, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Mulberry Hawk of Mulberry Castle, North Wales to Catherine, only daughter of the late Nicholas Nickelby, Esquire of Devonshire." With the same facility of original discovery with which she had invented the Castle, she pictured the long train of honors and distinctions which would accompany Kate and herself in their brilliant sphere. On the anniversary of her birth, which was at ten minutes past 3 o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth of July, Sir Mulberry would give a great feast to his tenants and return them all three and one half per cent on the amount of their rent, as would be described fully in the fashionable intelligence. Kate's picture would appear in at least half a dozen Ladies' Annals, and on the opposite page would appear in delicate type, "Lines on contemplating the Portrait of Lady Mulberry Hawk. By Sir Dingleby Dabber." Some Annual of comprehensive design would probably contain also a portrait of the mother of Lady Mulberry Hawk, with lines by the father of Sir Dingleby Dabber. Less interesting portraits had appeared, reflected Mrs. Nickleby.

With her native foresight, she planned every detail of her noble son-in-law's household. Her penetration saw readily through her daughter Kate's expressions of loathing and contempt for the noble rook, and reminded her only of her own maiden shyness when a young gentleman made such love to her in church that he had to be carried out, screaming and struggling, by his heartless adult relatives.

While she was still arranging the minor items in Mulberry Castle, her son Nicholas arrived in London after having given a most tremedous thrashing to that worthy one-eyed pedagogue, Mr. Wackford Squeers. He reached London just in time to learn of Sir Mulberry, and he destroyed his mother's practical and excellent plans for the future by giving a still more tremendous licking to that virtuous and eligible nobleman.

Then he took Kate away from Mrs. Wititterly and hurtled with her to his mother's house to tell her that they must cast off forever the usurer-Ralph, who had thus exposed his helpless niece to insult for his own mercenary purposes.

"Dear, dear!" sobbed Mrs. Nickleby. "To think that Sir Mulberry Hawk should be such an abandoned wretch, when I was thinking every day how easily he could get you a good government place as his brother-in-law! There are such very good places to be got about the court. There was that friend of ours (Miss Cropley at Exeter, my dear Kate,) he had one, and

(Continued on Next Page.)

"His worldly shrewdness survived even his sight of Mr. Squeers."

News of the Week From Across the Water

By Special Cable From the International News Service

Men who were rebuked in the German elections to the reichstag by large gains of the Socialists and Liberal parties. On the left is the Kaiser, who recognized the importance of the elections by taking part in the campaign himself—the first time in the history of modern Germany that the emperor has not preserved a neutral attitude. On the right are Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg (above) and Secretary of Foreign Affairs von Kiderlen-Waechter, who put into execution the policy of the Kaiser for high tariffs and taxes that called forth the nationwide protests of the masses of Germany's population.

Writes in Cynical Vein About Plans for Welcoming Royalty

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Readers of the London papers during the last week or so must get the impression that the homecoming of King George and Queen Mary from India is the most important event in modern history and that nothing could possibly happen anywhere which could lay claim to an equal amount of space in the press. It is, of course, quite natural that a country should greet the return of its highest representative from a long journey in a suitable manner, but the welcome should be devoid of all snobbishness and the snobbery and toadying of the English press these last days really surpasses all limits of decency. Thousands of dollars will be spent in sending out squadrons of warships to greet the royal couple and fortunes will be wasted in saluting them with the thundering voices of hundreds of guns. The papers are deploring that Monday has not been solemnly declared a national holiday, but hope that, in spite of this, sufficiently large crowds will line the streets and shout themselves hoarse at the sight of the two people, whom they know little or nothing about, except that part of the taxes they are paying go to provide the large salary necessary to the happiness of a king.

Even the church, which some months ago did considerable grumbling because a minister had not been appointed to accompany their majesties in the quality of chaplain-in-waiting, has now buried the hatchet of war and feels happy at the thought on Tuesday, the king and the queen will proceed to the cathedral of St. Paul and graciously permit a high clergyman to offer up a thanksgiving service for "journeying mercies."

Special Arrangements Necessary.

There is every reason to believe that, according to the ideas of the English clergy, Heaven is laid out very much like an English "public house," with its seven different compartments for the various castes of the public in search of refreshment. The king and queen, of course, cannot offer their thanks to the Lord privately and in person, or at least that is not enough; it must be done by the canon-in-residence of St. Paul's for February, who has supposedly made arrangements to have his words of thanks and prayers received by a special archangel over a private wire, where they will not run the risk of being mixed up with the prayers of "foreigners" or even with those of low caste Englishmen.

The chapter of the cathedral and the city police authorities have made all the necessary arrangements to keep the streets leading to the cathedral clear and prevent any uninvited person from entering the church. The king and queen and Queen Alexandra, who now that her beloved daughter-in-law has returned will soon leave London, will drive through Strand and Fleet street in open carriages. At Temple Bar, permission will formally be asked of the lord mayor, who has stretched a rope across the street, for the king to enter the city, whereupon the royal cortege will drive on to the west door of St. Pauls, where they will be received by the clergy and civic dignitaries, who will conduct them to reserved seats under the dome immediately in front of the steps leading to the choir. The service will be short and will include a special setting of the "Te Deum." After the service the royalties will return to Buckingham palace by a different route so as to give the largest possible number of the common people an opportunity to exercise their lungs, and after that business in the city will graciously be permitted to go on."

NOW PAINT KAISER IN KINDLY COLORS

By PHILLIP EVERETT

LONDON, Feb. 3.—On the supposition that King George will pay a visit to the kaiser in Berlin some time this year, the papers here are now busy changing the features of German's ruler from the usual fierce expression of hatred against England into beaming love. I take the following quotations from a prominent London paper:

"The announcement that King George may visit the kaiser this year has caused the liveliest satisfaction among all who desire to see better relations established between England and Germany. It is stated on good authority that the kaiser is now doing all he can to make his subjects appreciate all things English more than they do at present. His majesty's own fondness for England is well known, but it is not generally known that he considers English women to be the most beautiful women in the world. His majesty is keenly interested in art, and he has expressed the opinion that Englishwomen are far ahead of all others in artistic grace and charm. Some time ago an exhibition of paintings by English masters was given in Berlin, and many of these were portraits of women. They obtained almost universal admiration, but the kaiser praised them more warmly than anyone else.

"The kaiser's liking for England has made him take an especial interest in English literature, and there are probably few Englishmen who know the English classics as well as he does. Shakespeare is his favorite, and he knows many of that great dramatist's plays almost by heart. His majesty's reverence for Shakespeare once induced him to administer a smart rebuke to a certain stage manager in Berlin. One of Shakespeare's plays was being rehearsed, and the kaiser attended the rehearsal. He noticed that at one part of the play the actual words of Shakespeare had been altered. Calling the stage manager to him he asked why this has been done. The reply was that the alteration seemed more effective.

"'Ah,' said the kaiser, 'that may seem so to you; but I would inform you that Shakespeare is far too great to be taken liberties with by anyone in this theater. You should know by this time that he must never be tampered with.' After that the original lines were spoken."

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE TO TABOO BUTTER

French People Have Plan to Force Reduction in Price on Article

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A singular sort of strike has been decreed. It has been dictated by the increased cost of living. There is a league of consumers in Paris, and its members are seriously considering the advisability of boycotting butter, just as a certain brand of tobacco, the cost of which was increased, was recently left alone.

"A strike against using butter—that is what the Consumers league proposes. The secretary of the league points out that the price of butter has increased during the last 15 years. This winter the price has risen from 30 to 40 per cent. It is claimed that the increase is not due to consumption, but to speculation. It is asserted that the producers export large quantities of butter, and as a result the price is increased in France and lowered in England. The importation of foreign butters does not lower the market. Foreign butters are not imported in large quantities. Besides, they are declared to be inferior to French butters. Doctors are quoted as having stated that oils and vegetable fats are superior to butter, for they do not ferment, they keep longer, and cost only half as much.

A campaign against butter has been started in the provinces. Numerous meetings have been held, and housewives are urged to use, for a month at least, oils and vegetable fats in the kitchen, and only use a small quantity of butter for the table. Meetings are to be organized in Paris, and as a result of the campaign it is hoped that the price of butter will be appreciably lowered.

KING TO GIVE BANQUET

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—One of the earliest evenings after the return of the court to London will be allotted to a grand banquet, to which the chief members of the government and some of the diplomatic personages will be bidden. The day to be chosen for this purpose will probably be Friday, and this day will be reserved by the king for royal functions at the palace for several weeks to come.

COLOMBIAN COUNTERFEITERS UNDER ARREST IN FRANCE

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—During the last three months Colombia has been inundated with spurious bank notes of 100 pesetas each. The notes were perfectly imitated, but the authorities could not find out who were manufacturing them or how they came to be circulated. The French government was informed of what was taking place in Colombia, and M. Bourdeaux, the examining magistrate, was ordered to make an inquiry. Detectives went to work in a quarter where a number of Colombians reside. A surveillance was kept and yesterday two Frenchmen and two Colombians were arrested.

The Colombians sent the bank notes to their country. They were manufactured at the house of one of the Frenchmen, a photographer. A search of the house led to the discovery of 1,000 notes in process of manufacture, and all the necessary appliances for the operation. It is conjectured that the notes manufactured amount to several million francs.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West, who is the chief sponsor for the great Shakespeare exhibition to be held in London during the coming summer. She is busily engaged at present raising funds and obtaining support for the project, which will commemorate the duo-centenary of the great playwright's birth.

Miss Gabrielle Ray, "the most beautiful woman in England," and one of the foremost dancers on the English and French stage, is engaged to marry Eric Loder, multimillionaire and son of an English nobleman. Miss Ray is the most famous picture postcard beauty in the world. One London firm alone has sold over 8,000,000 postcards bearing her portrait.

ORGANIZE INSTITUTE TO GUARD INVENTORS

Association in London Will Petition Crown for a Royal Charter

By PHILLIPP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—English inventors are from now on to have a permanent home in London. At a recent meeting of investors, patent attorneys and manufacturers it was decided to found the Inventors Institute.

The Earl of Minto has consented to become its first president; among the proposed vice presidents are Lord Halsbury, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, the Chevalier Marconi, Sir Hiram Maxim and Colonel T. E. Vickers.

The objects of this institute are:

"The protection of the rights and liberties of inventors and patentees.

"The furtherance of their interests by procuring the passing of suitable acts of parliament removing existing hardships and anomalies.

"The provision of lectures and discussions on matters or controversies of interest.

"The assistance of members who are in difficulties.

"The provision of funds for prosecuting or defending actions by or against members.

"The granting of legal aid or advice and such other subjects as shall benefit the work of its members."

Every class of brainworker, except the inventor has some "home" or haven of advice and help in London, and the new institute is to meet this long-felt want, and to bring inventors more closely in touch with the patent office, the board of trade and the government.

A petition is being drawn up asking the crown to grant the institute a royal charter.

ARE REVIVING PING-PONG

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Ping-pong has returned, and one firm alone is selling 100 bats and 1,200 balls a day.

In despair of finding any cheap indoor game sufficiently good and interesting, people of all ages and all stations in life have gone back to playing the table tennis game which had such a wonderful vogue for three winters at the beginning of the present century.

"Never since ping-pong languished and went out of favor in 1903 has anyone invented a game to approach it in general popularity," said an expert today.

"There is no doubt that the first factor in a game's success is a ball; all the best games are 'ball' games. Ping-pong has now emphatically returned to favor."

Inquiries made at several large game shops bore this out. "There is at present a very big revival in the game," said the head of an indoor game department.

"The boom first showed itself in November, and at Christmas and the New Year it was obvious that the game had gained a very strong hold on the public once more.

"So marked is the revival, indeed, that I should say that we have sold more ping-pong things since November than we did altogether in the previous nine years or so. Bats and balls are in the greatest demand. On an average at present were are 100 bats and 1,200 balls a day."

SHAKESPEARE CLUB IDEA IS FAVORED

Prominent English Folk Anxious to Assist in Building National Theater

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Mrs. George Cornwallis West is the head and moving spirit of the Shakespeare exhibition to be held in London this summer to raise funds for the building of a National Shakespeare theater.

The Shakespeare exhibition will occupy the whole of the buildings at Earl's court.

In the Empress hall will be built an exact replica of the "Globe playhouse," in which Shakespeare produced his own plays in the sixteenth century.

The site of the old playhouse was the south side of Park street, formerly Maid (or Maiden) Lane.

The village of Stratford-on-Avon will also be reproduced, with its streets, houses and River Avon.

The different halls will communicate with one another by means of streets lined with Shakespeare booths, making a continuous Shakespeare town.

There will, of course, be a reproduction of Shakespeare's house and of Anna Hathaway's cottage.

The whole exhibition will so arranged that its buildings and streets will have the atmosphere of Shakespeare. Printing and other industries as they existed in Shakespeare's day will be shown under Chakespearean conditions.

The Western gardens will be converted into a beautiful Shakespeare garden, the only modern feature of which will be a crack military band and an up-to-date social club.

Mrs. Cornwallis West will convert the old Welcome club into a Shakespeare club for society people.

The subscription to this club, which will be open to ladies will be 10 guineas, and the membership will be very select. All names of intending members will go before a committee. Here society people will be able to gather on a summer evening and listen to a band.

Already a large number of peers, society folk and politicians have intimated their intention of becoming members of the Shakespeare club. Among the earliest names are those of Lord Furness and Mr. Winston Churchill. The gardens will be beautifully illuminated, and thousands of seats will be provided for visitors to sit and listen to the band.

Russia Will Celebrate Hundredth Anniversary of the French Invasion

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Russia contemplates celebrating this year the one hundredth anniversary of the French invasion and the retreat from Moscow. The government of the czar has asked the French government to cooperate to the extent of lending to Russia for the occasion some of the more celebrated relics of the Emperor Napoleon.

The French foreign office, after consulting the minister of war, has consented, and as a preliminary it has offered the loan of Ingres' celebrated painting of Napoleon, which, executed in 1806, now hangs on a wall of the apartment of General Noix, commander of the Invalides. The picture represents the emperor seated on his throne clad in imperial robes. On his head is a laurel crown and his right hand grasps a scepter which is surmounted by the imperial eagle.

M. Leon Bourgeois, the new labor minister of France, who is considered the strongest unit in the new cabinet formed by M. Raymond Poincare. M. Bourgeois has already brought about peaceful agreements between employers and employes where formerly there had been nothing but friction.

Mlle. Bernstein, daughter of the prime minister of Denmark, and only 17 years old, has given up idleness of society life to become a cabinet worker. At 6 o'clock each morning she is at the workshop of her employer, where she is serving her apprenticeship. The young woman is determined to master all the intricacies of the work, and in time hopes to assume the managership of the shop where she works.

Gains of German Socialists Have Made Government Wary

By FREDERICK WERNER

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Since the secondary elections to the reichstag of last week have definitely settled the question of the relative strength of the various parties in the reichstag and the number of Socialist members is greater than even the most ardent leaders of that party had dared hope, one may with some degree of certality prophesy what the politics of the new reichstag will be. In view of the fact that during the last five years the number of Socialist votes has increased by 33 per cent from 3,000,000 to considerably over 4,000,000, the government will undoubtedly be very careful not to follow the political paths which are sure to help the further growth of the Red party.

As far as possible, the government will avoid incurring new heavy expenses which will add to the burden of the taxpayers, and military and naval expenses will be kept down. This does not mean that they may not increase somewhat, but the kaiser will undoubtedly give up his costly plans of adding whole army corps to the German army or whole squadrons of dreadnoughts and cruisers of the "Von der Tann" class to the navy. The chancellor of the empire is certainly smart enough to interpret the writing on the wall and will not forget that the strongest argument of the Socialists during the recent campaign was that "armaments devour social reform," and a spirited appeal to the voters to draw their own conclusions from the fact that the government, if it found itself strong enough proposed to spend 1,700 million marks for army and navy expenses during 1913 while the whole Imperial contribution to labor insurance was budgeted at a paltry 57 million marks.

Plans for Coming Session.

During the coming session of the reichstag the Social Democrats will advocate a policy of understanding with western European powers, and good trade relation. Hence, they will fight for dismantling the protective tariff wall, which disturbs that trade and imposes insupportable high prices upon the people. Unshaken they will oppose the burdens of militarism and marinism.

In this spirit the Social Democrats have fought the election and achieved their tremendous success. If the quarrel with official England and the anti-English agitation have gained supporters, it was not among Social Democrats, who opposed the whole thing strongly, but amongst half-hearted Radicals who did not know which way to turn. It is quite remarkable how little the infection has touched the broader, hard-working masses of the nation.

Indeed, as far as the mass of the working population of the German empire is concerned, January 12, 1912, was the day of a giant demonstration for international peace. It has been shown that in the centers of the brain, the nerves and the arteries of the nation, the thirst for freedom, enlightening, and social justice is incomparably greater than the lust for foreign acquisitions and outward splendor.

The representatives of the more than 4,000,000 adults who voted thus will not command a majority in the reichstag, but they will speak with the authority of a force in the land that less than ever can be ignored by those at the helm.

Internal Dissension in Turkey Threatens to Disrupt Country

By FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—There are still no trustworthy signs that point to the early conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey. Still there is no doubt that the governments of both countries are heartily sick of the war and would welcome the cessation of hostilities, but they are afraid to make the first move because of domestic policies. The people of Italy would arise in fury against a government that accepted any terms short of Italian sovereignty in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and the Turks would not hesitate a moment to murder the ministers who dared cede those provinces of the dwindling empire of Islam.

Italy is poor and the war costs an enormous amount of money every week, but she can afford to wait, for her people are united and ready to bring all kinds of sacrifices rather than compromise, but in Turkey affairs are different, for the internal confusion of the country is so great that unless peace negotiations are soon begun the prestige of Turkey, or the little that is left of it, must soon suffer. The Turkish government itself realizes this and the grand vizier has repeatedly warned the chamber that, unless they give up the suicidal party strife, the Ottoman empire is in danger of sharing the fate of the old kingdom of Poland. One may not think the Turks a very sympathetic people as a whole, but at the same time one cannot help seeing the tragedy of the brave sons of Turkey fighting with the courage of lions in the burning sands of the desert against enormous odds while in Constantinople party is fighting against party, undismayed by the fact that harmony at home is the one condition necessary for Turkey to be able to conclude an honorable peace.

School Pupils Strike Rather Than to Study Latest History Manual

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The trouble concerning the school history books has not yet been disposed of. In several districts the scholars, acting on their parents' instructions, will not use the history manual. In some cases the disobedient pupils have been dismissed from the school.

The scholars in the secular school at Lafage have gone on strike. They will not use the book in question. The parents ordered the schoolmistress not to use the book. She refused, and sent one of the pupils home. The rest left the school, and will not return until the objectionable history book has been suppressed.

ORIGINAL IN POOR CONDITION

Magazine Section

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Theatrical News

SECTION THREE — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1912 — PAGES 1 TO 12

Concerning Square Pegs and Round Holes.

By HERBERT KAUFMAN.

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Ambition is not a *creeper* it *rises* on its *own stem* it *clings* to no *support.*

It *asks* no *quarter* and *demands* no *charity.*

It is a *fine* thing, *bred* of *independence* and *indomitable will.*

It does not *cringe* before *Want* it does not *smirk* before *Power.* It *recognizes* no *intermediate goal.*

It is *deaf* to *discouragement.*

It can't hear *disbelief.*

It is a song of itself and has no *ears* for the *discordant croaks* of *envy* and *enmity.*

It *cannot* be *battered* it *will not* be *flattered.* It is *genuine.* It knows its *purpose* and measures its *flight* not by *desire* but by *capability.*

Every *sincere* man is *aware* of the *circumstances* with which he *engages,* and his *fitness* to *grapple* with the *problems* to which he *set* himself.

But there is a *cheap* and *tawdry* sentimentality a febrile *self-adulation* with which *weaklings* cozen their *puny souls* in which they find *excuses* for *violation* of *obligation* for *dereliction* of *duty,* and for *surrender* to *difficulty.*

With merely the *wish* to *achieve* and without the *temperament* or *disposition* or *education* or *experience* to *equip* them for *unusual endeavor,* they *cry* to the *world* for *recognition* of *talents* with which *nature* has not *endowed* them.

Every man has his *place.* There is a work *suited* to *each* human.

The world will *always* give you the *living* that it *owes* you, but it will *not* pay *debts* that it has not *contracted* it will not *grant* you what you have not *earned.*

In the great tapestry of Life there must be threads of *every color. Destiny,* the *Master Weaver,* is an *artist* and maintains *proportion.*

Those whose *true merit* places them in the *foreground,* she *patterns* into *giants,* and she *subordinates* the *colorless* and *formless* the *inconsequential* figures to their fit position.

You *can't* lift yourself *above* your *proper* place. If you are *blessed* with the *divine fire,* your *deeds* will *proclaim* you. You can't be *thwarted* society will *accurately* weigh your *product.*

A *true note* will *ring* throughout the *universe* no matter *where* it is *struck.*

Test yourself. You *know* the *strength* of your *backbone* you *know* the *amount* of your *grit* you *know* the *degree* of your *self-respect.*

Are you *first* and *foremost* a *man?* Have you *whimpered?* Do you *indict* the *community* of a vast *conspiracy* of *jealousy?* Do you permit *others* to *provide* you with *food* and a *roof* while you *sit* in *self-adoration* and *caress* your *bump* of *ego?*

You're a *mere sponge* a *flabby invertebrate* you haven't *won* your *fight* because you aren't *built* for the *job.*

Learn to work. Pay your way before you ask us to make way for you.

Half Hour Portrait of Dickens' Creat'r Character

1812 Feb. 7 1912

XI. Mrs. Nickleby; Dickens' Most Ludicrous Character.

By J. W. MULLER.

Dickens and Thackeray both have recorded the entertainment that they gained when people who were almost perfect originals of their characters asked them gravely if really they ever had met such creatures as they put into their books. Dickens, especially, never failed to delight in incidents of this nature.

The character of Mrs Nickleby is one of the most striking cases in point No Mrs Nickleby ever recognizes herself as being even remotely like the Mrs. Nickleby of "Nicholas Nickleby." Yet it has been said that there is a Mrs Nickleby in nearly every family. The very nature of the Mrs Nickleby's forbids that they ever should recognize their picture. Their characteristic is thoughtless babble As they can hardly remember from one day to the other, or one hour to the other, what they have said, it is quite impossible that they should recognize their own type of conversation when they see it.

If there is a Mrs Nickleby in nearly every family, there also is a little of Mrs. Nickleby in every one of us. Let us catch ourselves at times when conversation has become trivial, and we shall have to admit that some of our discussions are quite as pretty as Mrs. Nickleby's reminiscences of her dear papa's salt cellars

No doubt Mrs Nickleby spoke as simply and to the point in her general conversation as most ordinary persons do. Charles Dickens' description of her apparently exaggerates her (but only apparently) because he isolates her characteristic and ludicrous remarks The Mrs. Nickleby's whom we know in real life are not known to us merely or mostly by their grandeurs of logic. We know them not only as being magnificently absurd, but as living through long intervals of commonplace and very dull sanity.

Mrs Nickleby's greatest regret after her husband died mained was that he never would take her advice, and that, in fact, his thoughts invariably wandered whenever she spoke to him.

"I think I see him now!" Mrs Nickleby used to say wiping her eyes. "Looking at me while I was talking to him of his affairs, as if his ideas were in a state of perfect conglomeration! Anybody might have supposed that I was confusing and distracting him, instead of making things plainer! Upon my word they would! Poor, poor dear! He never knew, till it was too late, what I could have had him do!"

This was very true Indeed the deceased gentleman had not arrived at the knowledge he died Mrs Nickleby remained to him to his end, what she was to her friends a lady of amazing powers for giving advice that nobody could comprehend

Only in one unfortunate case did Mr. Nickleby understand her advice and act on it It was when she counseled him to speculate a little, because so many people got wealthy in speculation, or, at, any rate if they failed, it was clear how easily they might have become rich

When Mr Nickleby's speculations failed and ruined him Mrs. Nickleby pointed sorrowfully and inexorably, to the failure as the best possible proof that he hadn't taken her advice about it for her advice certainly had not been to lose money but to cash it Mrs. Nickleby's careless logic gave Mr. Nickleby a headache, from which (judging by the way he held his head whenever Mrs. Nickleby spoke to him, even to the hour of his death) he never recovered

After Mr. Nickleby gave life and Mrs Nickleby up together, the good lady gathered the trifling sum that remained to her after the creditors got through, and traveled to London with her 12-year-old son, Nicholas, and his sister, Kate, to throw herself into the loving arms of her husband's rich brother Mr Ralph Nickleby.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Nickleby never had laid eyes on Mr Ralph Nickleby in her life, and inasmuch as that gentleman never had indulged in any communication with his brother since boyhood, Mrs. Nickleby's intuition was her only warrant for assuming that Mr. Ralph Nickleby had such an expensive possession as a pair of loving arms

As a matter of fact, Mr. Ralph Nickleby's arms were loving only when they were extended to gather in money As to his heart, there is every reason to believe (with only the theories of anatomy to deny it) that it was a cash box of extra solid iron

The cash box throbbed with stormy rage when his beloved kindred tumbled in on him His first emotion was to bundle them back again His second was to give Mrs Nickleby a residence in a genteel almshouse where he had influence Prudence restrained him Mr Nickleby was a money lender dealing with aristocratic clients and he decided, with unwilling wrath, that it would be wiser to provide for his relatives, as promptly and economically as possible.

He used his influence (Mr. Nickleby had a great deal of secret influence with curious people) to obtain for Nicholas a position as tutor with Mr. Wackford Squeers, proprietor and principal of Dotheboys hall, a seminary of refined learning, together with elevated home influences in Yorkshire. Mr. Squeers contracted to pay his new assistant five pounds salary a year, besides endowing him with board and lodging and the society of his family.

The Nicklebys were a little inclined to cavil at the amount of the salary; but Mr. Nickleby appealed to Mrs. Nickleby as a woman of the world a politic measure which set Mrs. Nickleby at once to reviewing all the affairs in her life and the life of her friends and remote acquaintances that had gone wrong because her advice was not taken. Having concluded this retrospect, she pronounced herself as being of Mr Ralph Nickleby's opinion that the situation presented a magnificent opening, whose possibilities hardly could be estimated

Her worldly shrewdness survived even her sight of Mr. Squers. Mr. Squeers had only one eye, but it made up for its lack of numbers by being a little more villainous than the full complement of most eyes could be. It was an appropriate eye, for it gleamed fishlike out a face that was even more villainous than the eye.

Mrs. Nickleby succeeded so well in swallowing Mr. Squeers that before he and Nicholas were well on their way to Yorkshire, she pictured her son as returning to accept a position as head master of Westminster school

As soon as Nicholas was out of the way, kindly old uncle Ralph used his influence with Mrs Mantalini, a fashionable dressmaker, to get Kate a position as milliner's assistant Kate had hoped to find a position as teacher and Mrs. Nickleby had shared the hope so far that she had, already, pictured the school's proprietor as entering the estate of widowhood and making Kate his second wife Mrs. Nickleby's first idea of a milliner conjured up persons whom she had seen on the streets carrying wicker baskets lined with black oilskin A timely reference by Ralph to her mental acumen as a woman of the world dispelled this image in favor of a large house at the west end, a neat private carriage and a bank book

Before Ralph had quite finished speaking she saw herself living with her daughter of "Mantalini and Nickleby," in a mansion on the same street with the house of her son, the head master of Westminster

Unfortunately, Mrs Mantalini failed, and Mrs Nickelby told Kate that, as she had said again and again, a dressmaking business was the last to which she should have attached herself She was too generous to make it a reproach to her daughter, but she did feel constrained to say that if Kate had consulted her mother, things would have been different

Mrs Nickleby considered the affair in all its minutest bearings till a new opening gave her a new subject Kate found a position as companion to a Mrs Wititterly, who was very nearly in society. It was the very thing that she always had advised, cried Mrs. Nickleby

"Don't you remember hearing your papa speak," asked she, "of the young lady who was daughter to the old lady who boarded in the same house that he boarded in once when he was a bachelor—what was her name again' I know it began with a B, and ended with a g, but whether it was Waters or—no it couldn't have been that either, but whatever her name was, that young lady went as companion to a married lady who died soon afterward, and she married the husband and had one of the finest little boys ever seen, and all within 18 months"

Mrs Wititterly was graciously pleased to engage Miss Nickleby after she and Mr Wititterly had explained that Mrs Wititterly was suffering from too much soul and needed immense consideration On the way home, Mrs Nickleby expressed her fear that the lady was wearing herself out, and before they entered their own door she was trying to decide whether she would have the two pair back of Mr. Wititterly's house for her bedroom or the three-pair front. She adjusted the matter at last by deciding to leave it to her son-in-law

Poor Mr Wititterly however, soon was cast aside as Mrs Nickleby's son-in-law, and she wondered that he could have dared to aspire to such a position, even in her thoughts Sir Mulberry Hawk and Lord Verisopht, two of Ralph's clients whom he was ruining with great profit to himself, pursued Kate, and as she would have nothing to do with them they laid siege to her mother

Mrs. Nickleby nodded to herself with deep understanding of Kate's coyness, and considered it a very good sign indeed She was much impressed with Sir Mulberry Both Sir Mulberry and Lord Verisopht had superlative clothes superlative whiskers and superlative airs of the world but Sir Mulberry (who was plucking Lord Verisopht very patiently and thoroughly) had been on the town longer and was correspondingly skillful in paying court to Mrs Nickleby

Mrs. Nickleby dispatched the ceremony of marriage promptly in her mind, to the very wedding notice "On Tuesday last, at St. George's, Hanover-Square, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Mulberry Hawk of Mulberry Castle, North Wales to Catherine, only daughter of the late Nicholas Nickelby, Esquire of Devonshire" With the same facility of original discovery with which she had invented the Castle she pictured the long train of honors and distinctions which would accompany Kate and herself in their brilliant sphere. On the anniversary of her birth, which was at ten minutes past 3 o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth of July, Sir Mulberry would give a great feast to his tenants and return them all three and one half per cent on the amount of their rent, as would be described fully in the fashionable intelligence Kate's picture would appear in at least half a dozen Ladies' Annals, and on the opposite page would appear in delicate type, "Lines on contemplating the Portrait of Lady Mulberry Hawk. By Sir Dingleby Dabber" Some Annual of comprehensive design would probably contain also a portrait of the mother of Lady Mulberry Hawk, with lines by the father of Sir Dingleby Dabber. Less interesting portraits had appeared reflected Mrs Nickleby

With her native foresight, she planned every detail of her noble son-in-law's household Her penetration saw readily through her daughter Kate's expressions of loathing and contempt for the noble rook, and reminded her only of her own maiden shyness when a young gentleman made such love to her in church that he had to be carried out, screaming and struggling, by his heartless adult relatives

While she was still arranging the minor items in Mulberry Castle, her son Nicholas arrived in London after having given a most tremedous thrashing to that worthy one-eyed pedagogue, Mr Wackford Squeers He reached London just in time to learn of Sir Mulberry, and he destroyed his mother's practical and excellent plans for the future by giving a still more tremendous licking to that virtuous and eligible nobleman.

Then he took Kate away from Mrs. Wititterly and hurried with her to his mother's house to tell her that they must cast off forever the usurer Ralph, who had thus exposed his helpless niece to insult for his own mercenary purposes

"Dear dear!" sobbed Mrs. Nickleby "To think that Sir Mulberry Hawk should be such an abandoned wretch, when I was thinking every day how easily he could get you a good government place as his brother-in-law! There are such very good places to be got about the court. There was that friend of ours (Miss Cropley at Exeter, my dear Kate,) he had one, and

(Continued on Next Page.)

"Her worldly shrewdness survived even her sight of Mr. Squeers."

Half Hour Portraits of Dickens' Greatest Characters

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

I know that it was the chief part of his duty to wear silk stockings. Now was it Miss Cropley? No, it couldn't have been. But that doesn't alter the point. And now to think that it should come to this—oh dear, dear!" She wept piteously. Then her practical mind asserted itself again, and she showed her unpractical children a way to smooth it all over. "Why," said she triumphantly, "why don't you ask your uncle, Nicholas, what he means by it?"

She cried again when they declined to take her advice, and said it was enough to kill anyone. Fortunately, when they deposited her in a coach to take her to a house Nicholas had rented, she lost a shilling in the straw, and this occupied her attention and conversation until they reached their new home, where she became busy arranging the family possessions and reassuming her dignified place as the manager who had guided the family successfully through their troubles with the designing British nobility.

Her faith in her wisdom and sagacity was restored entirely when Nicholas obtained an excellent position soon afterward with the firm of Cheeryble Brothers. For a time, she had the weakness of falling into a faint when anyone happened to utter any word, however innocent, that sounded at all like "Hawk" or the names of his distinguished friends. She explained that fainting was a weakness of her family. Her mother, she said, used to faint away on the slightest provocation. Once, as she turned a corner, she ran against her hairdresser who was escaping from a bear, and the suddenness of the encounter actually made her faint on the spot. "Let me, be sure, though," said Mrs. Nickleby, considering conscientiously, after she had told the story: "Was it her hairdresser who had escaped from a bear that she ran into, or was it a bear who escaped from her hairdresser? I declare I can't remember just now, but the hairdresser was a very handsome man, I know, and quite a gentleman in his manners; so that it has nothing to do with the point of the story."

Soon the severed aristocratic connection took its place with the other prodigious store of experiences that her memory contained, and Sir Mulberry retired gracefully to join her recollections of the hackney coach (or a chariot) that had a long number beginning with a nought and ending with a nine that had a broken window that gave her a cold; and how she once cured a cold (not that cold, but another one) by immersing either her head or her feet (she could not remember which except that on second thoughts it must have been her feet) for 20 minutes every night in a gallon of hot water with a pound of salt and six pennyworth of bran in it. That was in eighteen hundred and seventeen she remembered, for she used it first the day after Christmas of that year, and by the middle of April following the cold was quite gone.

With prosperity smiling on them, there was every reason why Mrs. Nickleby should have been left to the serene and untroubled enjoyment of the successful point to which she had brought her family. But she was doomed to be confronted with the troubles of others. Scarcely had she settled down to the contemplation of her son's distinguished future as a great London merchant, leading possibly to herself being the mother of the lord mayor of London some day, when a gentleman living next door began to show her attentions. His first advances were delicate but unmistakable. He tossed cucumbers and vegetable marrows out of his back garden into hers. Modest confusion overcame Mrs. Nickleby and she felt that he was blamable for his presumption. Still, being the extremely reasonable woman that she was, she could not deny that there was something flattering in this simple, frank expression of his feelings. She had to consider, too, the necessity of rejecting the gentleman's advances courteously and without hurting his feelings too much, or driving him to despair. Mrs. Nickleby pictured him as doing something rash to himself, and she knew that she never could be happy again in such a dire case.

She felt moved to confide in Nicholas. Nicholas felt moved to exclaim impetuously against the gentleman's impudence, but he stopped when he beheld the expression of placid triumph that came into his mother's face.

"He must be a very weak and foolish person," said Mrs. Nickleby. "At least, I suppose other people would consider him so. Of course, I can't be expected to express any opinion on that point, especially after always defending your poor dear papa when other people blamed him for making proposals to me.

"There can be doubt," continued Mrs. Nickleby, "that he is a gentleman and has the manners of a gentleman, though he does wear smalls and gray worsted stockings. That may be eccentricity, or he may be proud of his legs. I don't see why he shouldn't be. The Prince Regent was proud of his legs, and so was Daniel Lambert, who was also a fat man; he was proud of his legs. So was Miss Biffin; she was—no," Mrs. Nickleby corrected herself, "I think she had only toes. But the principle is the same."

Having finished adjusting her nightcap, Mrs. Nickleby retired, after Nicholas had promised to see that the absurd old idiot stopped his foolishness. "I don't see that, at all," Mrs. Nickleby communed with herself. "It's hopeless on his part, certainly; but why he should be an absurd old idiot, I confess I don't see."

Soon afterward the old gentleman proved conclusively to Mrs. Nickleby that he was not an absurd old idiot. He appeared suddenly on the top of the garden wall, following a shower of small vegetables. With a languishing look, he kissed his finger tips and addressed her as the Queen of his Soul. Mrs. Nickleby whispered to Kate, who was with her in the garden, to be quiet, and said to the gentleman with a modest smile: "Pray, go away!"

"Are you a princess?" inquired the old gentleman with great anxiety. "Or niece to the Commissioners of Paving? Or daughter-in-law to the Lord Mayor and Court of Common Council?"

"Whoever has spread such reports, sir," said Mrs. Nickleby with dignity, "has taken a great liberty with my name, and one which, I am sure, my son Nicholas would not allow for an instant. The idea! Niece to the Commissioners of Paving!"

"Pray, mama, come away!" whispered Kate, frightened.

"That's just the way!" complained Mrs. Nickleby with proper indignation. "If they had said that I was niece to a piping bullfinch, what would you care?"

"Be mine! Be mine!" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Kate," said Mrs. Nickleby, "it is necessary for the happiness of all parties that this matter should be set at rest forever." Fixing her eyes modestly on the ground she thanked the gentleman for his flattering proposal, but told him that she had made up her mind to remain a widow. "You may not suppose that I am the mother of two children," said she. "Indeed, many people have doubted it. But it is the case, and they are both grown up. As to my being young enough to marry again, that perhaps may be so, or it may not be; but I said I never would, and I never will. It's a very painful thing to have to reject proposals and I would much rather none were made; at the same time this is the answer that I determined long ago to make, and this is the answer that I always shall give."

Mrs. Nickleby addressed these remarks partly to the old gentleman, partly to Kate and partly as soliloquy. During their course the suitor evinced a very irreverent degree of inattention, and suddenly, at their end, stood on one leg and bellowed most fearfully.

The next moment his ankles were grasped from behind and he was pulled down. His place was taken by his captor, who touched his hat, and apologized to the ladies, explaining that he was a lunatic. "And a good deal pleasanter out of his senses, he is, than he was in!" said the man. "He was the cruellest, wickedest, out-and-outerest old flint that ever drawed breath!" With which confession of faith the keeper withdrew.

Mrs. Nickleby had regarded the man with a severe and steady look. When he disappeared, she said: "Shameful! Shameful! It's some plot of these people to possess themselves of his property. He may be a little odd and flighty, perhaps; many of us are that; but mad! And express himself, as he does, respectfully, and in poetic language! And making offers with so much thought, and care, and prudence—not as if he ran into the streets, and went down on his knees to the first chit of a girl he met, as a madman would! No, no, Kate, my dear, there's a great deal too much method in HIS madness, depend on that, my dear!"

Mrs. Nickleby's children did not share her suspicion and anxiety with that filial sympathy which she had the right to expect. She was forced to bury in her bosom her fear that her refusal might, indeed, have driven the old gentleman to extremities.

This fear was justified soon in a dramatic and melancholy way. One evening, when they had guests, strange noises began to issue from the chimney. Gradually the noises resolved themselves into a highly melancholy chant, much muffled and otherwise affected by soot, but still rendering quite plainly the touching song: "Has she then failed in her truth, the beautiful maid I adore?"

Young Frank Cheeryble, one of the guests, reached up the chimney and pulled hard at a pair of legs dangling in it. With a clatter and roar the old gentleman from next door came floundering down.

"Stay!" said Mrs. Nickleby to her astonished guests before they could lay hands on him. She drew herself up and looked around with a kind of bashful stateliness. "This gentleman will understand me when I tell him that I repeat the answer I gave him the other day, though I believe him to be sincere when I find him placing himself in such dreadful situations on my account. I am obliged to him, very much obliged to him, but I cannot listen to his addresses for a moment."

The gentleman, whose nose and cheeks were embellished with large patches of soot, honored Mrs. Nickleby with a long stare, and asked her if she had finished. Laughing heartily, he gratified his hearers with a most melodious bellow.

Mrs. Nickleby shook her head at her guests, to intimate that there was nothing at all in this except a slight degree of eccentricity. But it happened that Miss La Creevy, one of the guests, and a lady fully as old as Mrs. Nickleby and not nearly so young in looks, as Mrs. Nickleby often had observed, got into the old gentleman's view when he was in the very act of bellowing. Instantly he began kissing his hand and cried: "I see her now, I see her now! My love, my life, my bride, my peerless beauty!"

Mrs. Nickleby was disconcerted for only a moment. Recovering her sane common sense immediately, she nodded to all around her, and frowned, and smiled gravely, giving them to understand that she saw where the mistake was.

"I am sure," she said, advancing to the old gentleman, "that it's a great relief, under such trying circumstances, to have anybody else mistaken for me—a very great relief; and it's a circumstance that never occurred before, though I have several times been mistaken for my daughter Kate. I have no doubt the people were very foolish, but still they did take me for her. However, in this instance, of course, I should do exceedingly wrong if I suffered anybody to be made uncomfortable on my account. Therefore, I think it my duty to tell the gentleman that I am the lady who, he was told by some impertinent person, was niece of the Council of Paving Stones, and I do beg and entreat of him to go quietly away, if it's only," here Mrs. Nickleby hesitated shyly, "for MY sake!"

To Mrs. Nickleby's horrified, shocked amazement, the old gentleman, instead of returning a suitable and courteous reply to this touchingly delicate appeal, stared at her with his rolling eyes and replied loudly: "Avaunt! Cat!"

"Sir!" cried Mrs. Nickleby, in a faint tone.

"Cat!" repeated the old gentleman obligingly. "Dog! Tabby! Brindle! Whoosh!"

Mrs. Nickleby wasted neither time nor words, but fainted away at once.

"I shall never forgive myself, never!" said she, when she returned to consciousness after the gentleman had been led away. "You saw what he was the other day. You see what he is now. I told your brother, Kate, that I hoped disappointment might not be too much for him. You see what a wreck he is. You have heard the dreadful nonsense he has been guilty of tonight, and the manner in which he has gone on with that unfortunate old maid. Well! If I am the unfortunate cause of this, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am not to blame. If the matter had only been properly taken up first, as I wished it to be! But you both are so like your poor papa!"

Gradually Mrs. Nickleby schooled herself to take comfort in the knowledge that it was another case in which her sound judgment and discreet counsel had been neglected recklessly. In time the little old gentleman took his place with those other innumerable important incidents of Mrs. Nickleby's career, such as the exact position and appearance of a certain pair of salt cellars in her father's house, and the exact number of steps that one had to take to get into the garden from the little store room in her own old house, and Mr. Watkins, who said that Kate was the finest child he ever saw (she remembered that incident particularly because Mr. Watkins borrowed 20 pounds from Mr. Nickleby that same day and never paid it back), and the extraordinary fact that once, on a visit to Stratford, she dreamed of Shakespeare.

She succeeded in forgiving her children for having plunged the old gentleman into maddening despair; and she would have forgiven even Miss La Creevy had that shameless spinster not become engaged, altogether to Mrs. Nickleby's astonishment, to a fine young boy of 60, who was one of the Cheeryble Brothers' establishment. This, said Mrs. Nickleby justly, was something that she could not overlook.

She would say nothing against the man, except that he was the weakest and most foolish man she ever knew. "But," declared Mrs. Nickleby, more grieved than angry, "that he should have gone and offered himself to a woman who must be—ah! half as old again as I am—and that she should have dared to accept him! It don't signify, Kate; but I'm disgusted with her!"

And ever after that Mrs. Nickleby conducted herself toward her friend in a stately and distant manner, designed to mark her sense of the impropriety of her conduct, and to signify her extreme and cutting disapprobation of the misdemeanor she had committed so flagrantly.

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Title of Next Sunday's Article—Sir John Chester: Dickens' Most Cruel Character.

"Suddenly stood on one leg and bellowed most fearfully."

The "Land of Has-Been"

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

The minute that doubt has reached your ear,
The moment you falter and halt and [illegible] to
The instant you question your str[illegible]
win,
My son, you are bound for the "[illegible]nd of
Has-Been";
You're off for the kingdom where cowa[illegible]rdice
rules,
The goal of the quitters and weaklings and
fools.
So long as the stars are beyond mortal reach,
So long as each day has a lesson to teach,
So long as Achievement walks upward and on,
Turn your back to the sunset and seek for
the dawn;
Fight the fight with the might of you,
Front, left and right of you,
Under you, over you Hope cries aloud.
All that man ever did,
Sometime, somewhere was hid;
Thought had to dig it out;
Zeal had to bring it 'bout;
Nothing is futile to wit, grit and skill;
Your lot depends on the strength of your will.

Copyright, 1912, By Herbert Kaufman.

Photograph of Aviator George W. Beattie, just before his record-breaking, passenger-carrying flight at Nassau boulevard, Long Island. Beattie carried three passengers besides himself to a height of more than 600 feet, staying in the air for 10 minutes. Reading from left to right, are: Herbert Pratt, Dr. A. G. Belden, Aviator Beattie and John Findlay.

TO FIGHT SLEEPING SICKNESS

From Youth's Companion.

England and Germany have agreed to cooperate in fighting the sleeping sickness, that mysterious scourge of the native African subjects of both nations. A thorough investigation is to be made into the prevalence of the sleeping sickness in the Gold Coast colony, the Ashanti and northern territory protectorates, and Togo. Each government will keep the other informed of the prevalence of the disease in its territory, and will treat native subjects of other powers without charge, but each may impose restrictions on traffic at its frontier, and may prevent suspected sufferers from crossing its borders. This arrangement between the two countries will continue at least for three years, and may be renewed at the end of that period.

A look was made for a Chicago medical firm as a holder for the original testimonials received by it from all over the world, weighs 1,200 pounds, and is said, says Popular Mechanics, to be the largest book in the world. It is one foot thick when closed, a when open its dimensions are 3½ feet one way and 7 feet the other. It rests on a specially constructed table.

"Woman's value is purely fictitious, if you can say th[illegible] have any value at all. I don't see that they have. Th[illegible] average married woman represents an acute case of arrest[illegible]d mental development. After marriage the man goes [illegible] developing. He has to if he is going to succeed. The wife remains where she was intellectually when he married he[illegible] Women of a certain class and type haven't sense enough to know that they are jeopardizing their source of incom[illegible] by their own lack of sense." Thus does Miss Marion Fairfax, author and playwright, sum up the modern marri[illegible] woman. Miss Fairfax adds that modern club life has a tendency to lure woman away from home. In speaking of th[illegible] clubwoman who has daughters, she said: "There is very little real companionship between the modern mother a[illegible] her daughter. The girls of 16 to 20, I am speaking of. These girls have their own friends, their own amusements, a[illegible] their chief aim in life is to ape the women of from 25 to 30. They dress like them, and many of them powder and pa[illegible] and imitate them in every way they can. The parents in their ardent desire to give their children something bett[illegible] than they had, are working direct injury to the children."

ORIGINAL IN POOR CONDITION

Aaron Burr's Tank May Go

New Court House Plans in New York Involve Site of Old Water Works, Which Still Fulfil Charter Requirements of a Great Bank. Hamilton Overlooked Joker in the Bill of 1799.

From the New York Evening Post.

In making New York over to fit, as it outgrows itself decade by decade, ancient landmarks find themselves at a very serious disadvantage. Most of them in lower Manhattan have been submerged under skyscrapers, and if the truth were told, few enough of them deserved to survive. Yet some few of these landmarks linger, and one, in particular, with an extraordinary, if not altogether creditable, history, exists today sedulously boxed up and concealed in what seems a perfectly ordinary four-story tenement at the corner of Reade and Centre streets. Attention is attracted to this mean, old house and the skeleton in its closet just now because the new plan for a county court house site involves the demolition of the structure along with a considerable number of other houses, equally mean looking, but less interesting to the historian. That new plan, as adopted by the board of estimate and apportionment on Thursday, proposes to transform into a public building and suitable dignified surroundings in the way of park and approaches the four blocks bounded on the east by Park and Baxter streets, on the north by Leonard street, on the west by Lafayette street, and on the south by the open space at the intersection of Park and Lafayette streets.

Thursday's formal action covers only these four blocks. However, it is proposed that the completed court square shall take in the open space just mentioned and two triangular blocks and other property, just north of the hall of records, and separated from it only by Reade street. Thus the new square will be practically continuous with City Hall park and its northern extensions toward the new municipal building. The old house in question stands upon a part of this intervening land.

Go and look at it if you will. A newspaper office for the receipt of advertising is tucked into a corner of the ground floor, bulletin boards blanket the second story windows for the most part. The windows of the two remaining stories have a blind and vacant look, why you will understand, after you get inside and climb a wooden stairway, which leads up from the newspaper office.

One story up and a turn to the right, and you run plump into a something that might be the rusty side of an ancient ironclad. Skirting along the iron wall, you discover that it is built of heavy plates bolted together. It is the skin of a huge circular tank which almost fills the building, leaving outside of it only one irregular corner—that which accommodates the newspaper office—and room enough on the other sides to get around between the tank and the outer house walls. The house was, in fact, built to contain—and perhaps also to conceal—the tank and any other uses of it are incidental. The tank itself is, you may observe, set upon a foundation of brick walls rising a few feet above the second floor level—and thickly overlaid with whitewash.

The people about the place will tell you that the thing is kept full—or partly full—of water, and that it has been there for a matter of a hundred years. It was erected as the part of certain waterworks which were an incident in a famous scheme by which Aaron Burr got the better of Alexander Hamilton, when Hamilton, as a member of the banking trust of the day, was resolved not to allow Burr and his friends to get a charter for a bank of their own. The story is one of the quaintest in the history of the city, and raises the curious question whether the removal of that now quite useless tank, even to make room for a long needed court house, may not remove the legal grounds of existence of one of the oldest, most dignified, and not the least rich of the banking institutions in the city. For there still lives and flourishes, in imposing quarters in an imposing building at No. 40 Wall street, a bank which was chartered as a water company and built this identical tank above a well which served for many years as one of the city's regular sources of water supply. The bank, which is thus, as it were, an appanage of the tank, is that known, with more than usual circumstance of title, as "The Bank of the Manhattan Company," and it has a capital of $2,050,000, a surplus of $3,050,000, and deposits of $35,000,000. The story of its origin—and the origin of the tank—is said as follows:

Tea-Water Pump Their Chief Supply.

Up to the time of the Revolutionary war, and beyond, there was not, according to an account published in 1837, "a city more destitute of the blessing of good water than New York." The chief sources of supply were the "tea-water pump," frequent town pumps in the streets, and the Collect, or Freshwater, pond, which had its center and a depth of 60 feet near where the Tombs prison now stands, and extended south so as to include all or a part of the land on which it is now proposed to build the court house. Northward, the placid waters reached to the region of Canal street, which, as all persons well up in local history know, actually owes its name and origin to the canal which was dug in 1809 to drain that pond, and was adorned for the convenience of the citizens with a broad walkway and rows of trees on either side. But that came later. An earlier plan was to make a park about the pond—like Hyde and the Serpentine, perhaps—and still earlier there was a scheme for a reservoir of good water to be placed on Broadway, between Pearl and White streets, on lands purchased from the Van Cortlandts in 1774. The outbreak of the War of Independence brought that to nothing.

In spite of the facilities offered by the "tea-water pump," which, according to Devoe's "History of the Markets of New York," was "a fine flowing spring in a well which no doubt originally assisted in forming the Fresh-Water, or Kelck pond," and lay near the northeast corner of Orange and Chatham streets." In spite, too, of the water imported in "hogsheads" from places as remote as Knapp's Bring, the demand for a better supply was felt and voiced, both during and after the war. In 1736 certain city water works were actually put up near the Collect. These furnished the people with water in casks.

A strong public opinion against the granting of any exclusive water franchise to individuals or private companies prevented any further progress for several years, though there were "eminent physicians" even in those days, innocent of the microbe, who questioned the purity and wholesomeness of the water from the Collect pond. Some of these physicians, indeed, suggested that the Bronx river would be a more wholesome source of supply than the springs beneath the sands of the city—sands which served as a trap for all sorts of impurities.

Still nothing was done. Very likely nothing would have been done for many more years. But it happened that the occasion rose which made Aaron Burr and his friends destre to found a bank. The only banks then in existence in New York were controlled by Federalist capital, and the Federalists also controlled the legislature. Burr and his associates were Republicans—as the Democrats were called in those days—and political feeling ran so high that they knew they could never get a banking franchise from their political enemies if these enemies knew what they were giving. Moreover, Hamilton, Burr's great rival, and the leader of the Federalists, was a director of the Bank of New York, the oldest in the state. And, though Burr and Hamilton were neighbors—Burr's residence was at No. 10 Wall street, and Hamilton's town house at the corner of Broad and Wall, while Burr's office was at No. 10 Cedar street—there was a state of war between them.

Burr, therefore, resorted to a stratagem. He and his associates embraced the scheme of fetching down pure water from the remote Bronx river, just as later reformers took up in turn, as the city grew, the Croton and Catskill aqueducts. They went to the legislature for a charter as a water company, and in 1799 the Manhattan company was duly incorporated by that body. In drawing the charter Burr took the precaution to insert the following clause:

"And be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the said company to employ all such surplus capital as may belong or accrue to said company, in the purchase of public or other stock, or in any other monied transactions or operations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States, for the sole benefit of said company."

Granted Charter, Joker and All.

This generous joker escaped the vigilance of what we may name, in the language of present-day financiering, "the Hamilton crowd," and the Manhattan company began its career richly endowed with corporate powers. There seems to have been little concealment, if any—once incorporation was an assured fact—of the fact that the Manhattan company was formed mainly to do a banking business, and only secondarily as a water company. Nevertheless, it proceeded to built water works, and did actually furnish the city's chief water supply—enjoyed, indeed, a virtual monopoly of the water service till after the war of 1812. Then certain rivals began to enter the field. There was, however, no tapping of the Bronx river. Burr's company, instead, availed itself of the convenient Collect and a well for its supply. The water was distributed through the lower part of the city by means of hollow logs or wooden pipes laid under ground as water mains are now laid, and it is said that there were 20 miles of these conduits, and that the service extended to some 1,400 houses. The wooden pipes used to be dug up from time to time in the course of later building and street-making operations. An old picture showing the Manhattan reservoir, which, according to the inscription beneath it, was on Chambers street—the space between Chambers and Reade streets, where the hall of records now stands, was not, we may suppose, built up at that time—shows a somewhat imposing structure of brick or stone, with a sort of pillared gateway surmounted by a carved figure. The tank which survives is a circular structure, presumably much smaller, even though it is big enough to fill up most of the space in a four-story house.

While the water works were being constructed the Manhattan company opened its bank, which has continued in business ever since, and was noted in 1837 as one of the most conspicuous of the 23 incorporated institutions of that kind then existing in the city. The others mentioned especially are the Bank of New York, the directorate of which at that time included a Schermerhorn, a Beekman, and a Howland, and the Bank of America, with $1,000 capital, presided over by George Newbold, then the autocrat of local finance. However, the peculiar circumstances of the Manhattan company's origin were not forgotten. In 1812 Daniel D. Tompkins cited the trick by which Burr had contrived to get a charter for his bank "created in the guise of a water company," as an argument against the bill establishing the Bank of North America.

Returning to the Manhattan company's dealings in water, it appears that the fluid which flowed through its wooden pipes to the houses of the citizens was roundly charged for and that "eminent physicians" and others continued to urge the unfitness of the Collect pond as a source of drinking water. The town pumps were still in use and were free, the water from Knapp's spring was still carted about in hogsheads and dispensed at a penny the gallon, and even the "tea-water pump" was not obsolete, though its days were numbered. In Watson's "Annals of New York," 1846, you may read, "I found the once celebrated tea-water pump again in use, but unknown, in the liquor store of a Mr. Fagan, 126 Chatham square. I drank of it to revive recollections." But this is a digression.

In January, 1831, Samuel Stevens, in the board of aldermen, moved "a memorial to the legislature asking for the repeal of the privileges of the Manhattan company. By that time there was complaint, not only of the quality of the water, which was said to become very bad indeed when it was warm, though when it was cold its defects were concealed, but on account of the shortness of the supply. A big fire in 1828 had taught the lesson that a proper water system was needed for the safety of the town.

Water Company in Bad Odor.

At last, at the spring election of 1835, the question having been put to popular vote in the city, it was decided to construct an aqueduct to the Croton river and bring the water over a distance of 40 miles. Until that aqueduct was built, New York had always depended for its water on the island's own supply. With the completion of the Croton aqueduct the activity of the Manhattan company as a water supply agency ceased—but it was left to do a banking business under its very liberal charter, and to maintain its tank. An act of the legislature, which authorized the sale of its water works to the city, provided that the capital of the company might be increased $50,000 and the increase sold to the state of New York. The capital was increased and the state bought the stock. This transaction explains the odd figure of the bank's capitalization, $2,050,000.

The keeping up of the tank and the nominal water supply has served to keep alive legally the Manhattan company's charter with the varied powers it confers. What will be the technical result of the removal of the tank—if it is removed—whether it will be necessary or possible to build another tank, which will be just as good in the eyes of the law, or whether it will be necessary for the company to forfeit its ancient charter, now 113 years old, and get a brand new one are all nice questions to which no definite answer has so far been forthcoming.

Photograph of Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada (on right, descending the steps), and Ambassador to England, Whitelaw Reid (on right) leaving latter's residence in New York, during recent visit of the royal party in this country.

Campbell Morgan's Lesson Helps for Sunday School Teachers

Brief, Practical and Valuable Comments on the International Sunday School Lessons for the Year 1911.

By G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D.

THE BOY JESUS IN THE TEMPLE

Golden Text: Luke ii:49. "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be in my father's house?"

Luke ii:40-52.

(40) And the child grew and waxed strong, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him.

(41) And his parents went every year to Jerusalem at the feast of the Passover. (42) And when he was 12 years old, they went up after the custom of the feast; (43) and when they had fulfilled the days, as they were returning, the boy Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and his parents knew it not; (44) but supposing him to be in the company, they went a day's journey; and they sought for him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance: (45) and when they found him not, they returned to Jerusalem, seeking for him. (46) And it came to pass after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions; (47) and all that heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers. (48) And when they saw him, they were astonished: and his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? Behold, thy father and I sought thee sorrowing. (49) And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house? (50) And they understood not the saying which he spake unto them. (51) And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth; and he was subject unto them: and his mother kept all these sayings in her heart.

(52) And Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.

The words of the Golden Text are the first recorded words of Jesus, and they strike the keynote of all the sacred ministry of the days of his flesh; and indeed they reveal the eternal passion of the Son in the matter of his relation to the Father.

In the setting of the occasion, when they were spoken, they are most natural and most human. As the speech of the word of God, they are supernatural and divine.

Let us first remind ourselves of the scene and of the time. The way in which the story is told makes it almost certain that whereas Joseph and Mary were in the habit of coming to Jerusalem every year to the Passover, this was the first visit of the boy Jesus since those days in which, as a babe, he was presented in the temple, and Simeon took him in his arms. In considering the story, it should not be lost sight of that the occasion of this visit was, as we have already said, that of the Passover feast, one of the greatest of the religious festivals of the year. The city would be filled by those who had come up from all the surrounding region, and the center of attraction would be the temple. Moreover, the subject of religious discussion, and of the teaching of the doctors, would be primarily that of the feast itself, its history and its suggestiveness. It was into such an atmosphere that Jesus came on this occasion. Evidently before the feast was over, Joseph and Mary with the company had started back for Nazareth; they, as Luke puts it, "supposing him to be in the company." When they discovered that he was not there, they returned with haste, and found him in the midst of the doctors. The scene in many of its details has been made familiar to us by the brush of eminent artists, and yet I think that there has been widespread misapprehension of what really happened. Most, if not all, of the great pictures represent him as the only one present in the assembly of the teachers, whereas, in all probability, he was one among many who were listening to their lectures, submitting themselves to their examination, and asking them questions.

In order to an understanding of the place which this event occupied in the life of Jesus, it may be well for us to remember that every Hebrew boy at about 13 years of age is presented to the rabbis for what is now spoken of as his "barmitzvah." This word is really an explanation of the meaning of the rite, barmitzvah meaning son of the law. In this ceremony the boy is presented, in order that the rabbis may examine him as to the religious training which he has received from his parents, and in order that he may, if he desire, lay before them any questions or difficulties that have occurred to his own mind. Now, while it is quite evident that Joseph and Mary had not taken him up for that purpose, that is exactly what happened. Evidently, on his own initiative, he joined a company and submitted himself for examination and propounded to the doctors questions which he had to ask. That he had a very high conception of the true meaning of his presence there, is evidenced by the question which constitutes the Golden Text, and to a more careful consideration of which we shall come presently. We should forever disabuse our minds of the idea that his presence there was the outcome of any desire to puzzle these men, or to exhibit his own knowledge. It seems almost unnecessary to write this, and yet some such idea seems to have obtained currency in the thinking of some people. The picture presented is really that of a perfectly natural boy, quite remarkable and separated from others by his mental acumen and spiritual discernment. This I think is proven by the fact that Luke tells us that those "that heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers." There is no suggestion of resentment on the part of the doctors, which there certainly would have been had there been anything, to use our modern word, "priggish," in his attitude.

Another matter which I think needs emphasis is that his words ought not to be construed as having in them anything of the nature of contempt or rebuke for his mother. Here, as is so often the case, everything depends upon the tone in which the words were uttered. I should personally be inclined to lay the emphasis in both questions upon the pronoun "ye."

"How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house?" As though he expressed surprise that they did not understand him.

The difference between the authorized and the revised versions is noticeable, the authorized reading, "How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business?" Now as a matter of fact in our versions a word is supplied which has no equivalent in the Greek; in the authorized the word business and in the revised the word house. The actual words quite directly translated read thus, "In the ..... of my father it behooves me to be." Thus to translate would of course be most awkward. The question arises as to what should be supplied. There is no reason why we should not use yet another word, or indeed, perhaps many others, but for the sake of example it would not be inaccurate to translate, "In the things of my Father it behooves me to be." Personally I think I should prefer the retention of the authorized word, "In the business of my Father it behooves me to be."

All this, however, does not really affect the true values of the declaration. The first of these is its sublime recognition of his relationship to God, for it should be noted that the words "My Father" stand in direct contrast to the words which Mary had used when she said, "Behold, thy father and I sought thee sorrowing." There need be no difficulty in accepting this as a correct report of what she said, as in the common life of the home, Joseph occupied the relation to Jesus of father, and she spoke in the common speech of their everyday life. The word of Jesus, however, marks his recognition of direct and immediate relationship to God, and it is certainly significant that this should be so in the case of the first recorded utterance.

The next matter of importance is that we should notice the sublimity of his assumption, that of the necessity for his being occupied in the things of God, or the necessity of his being in the house of God. It is no ordinary assumption, but has in it the note of the sense of a special vocation.

The third value is that of the sublime dedication to the fulfilment of that mission which is indicated in the words, "I must be."

We immediately realize how all the future of his life and ministry harmonized with these initial assumptions. The final word, however, must be one which draws attention to the fact that his immediate action, in conformity with these high claims, was that of going back with his parents to Nazareth, and being subject to them.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA

By George A. Darsey in Independent.

Cantonese aristocracy is official. There is nothing in the system to prevent a simple peasant from becoming viceroy. Until recently entrance into and promotion in official life was by competitive examination.

Princes of the Manchu dynasty are, of course, the real blooded aristocracy of China. But there are not enough of them to go round, and outside of Pekin they exert little influence in social life.

While there are no watertight compartments in Cantonese society, it is possible to distinguish certain classes. I propose to show, with the help given me by our consul, how typical families of these different classes live, especially looking into their living expenses and, incidentally into the structure of family life in Canton.

Taking the aristocratic official class first, you will find in a typical family six individuals—husband and wife, two other women and two children.

Their monthly household expenses would be about as follows:

Rent for a house valued at $10,000, $60; 11 men servants, including one porter, four general servants, a cook, assistant cook and four chair coolies, $27. There will be seven women servants, at a total cost of $17.75, comprising two women's maids at $3 each, two babies' nurses at $4 and three general servants, who also do the family washing, at $1.25 each.

The food for the family would cost $75 a month. The master and three wives have four meals a day: Breakfast, 50 cents; luncheon, 25 cents; dinner, 75 cents; supper 50 cents. The two meals for the servants cost 25 cents a day. To this must be added rice to the value of $16.50 and $11 for firewood and sundry expenses. Thus the bare living expenses for the family are $217 a month.

The two extra wives are practically slaves. If they bear no children they have no legal status; if they bear children their position in the family is assured. They are subject to the orders of the first wife, their children are considered her children and subject to her direction.

As there always is a steady exodus of men from Canton, the population numbers more women than men. The law does not sanction but on the contrary actually forbids plurality of wives. A Chinese may have but one wife; there is no limit to the number of concubines he may have. The wife is chosen from the same rank and position of life as that of her husband.

Rubber, next to coffee, is the most important article of export from Brazil. About 30 per cent of the total value of Brazilian exports is made up of rubber, and nearly 42 per cent of the total is coffee.

CHEESE

A Brief Study of 245 Known Varieties—They Run From Abertam to Ziger and Are Made From Milk of Goats, Cows, Sheep and Reindeer. Various Chemicals Sometimes Added to Produce Flavor—"Bellelay" and "Brie," Their Origin and How They Are Made. A Horse Cheese Which Horses Do Not Eat—Good Camembert Made in This Country—Few Original Products Here.

Washington Correspondent in Boston Transcript.

Among the other things which the United States eats is cheese. Statistics—for not even cheese can escape the agile statistician—statistics show that in six years the value of the imports of this commodity increased from $1,946,033 to $3,875,161, and that the demand for foreign cheeses is still growing, in spite of the iniquitous tariff of six cents per pound. Side by side with this purchasing of foreign cheeses domestic manufacture, imitative and otherwise, continues to flourish and prosper. Wisconsin, that progressive state, for example, runs Vermont a close second. Wisconsin's variety is known as "Brick," and in the southern part of the state the brick cheese yards are numerous and, despite recent legislation, doing a good business. What makes cheese news to-day is the fact that the department of agriculture has celebrated the New Year by issuing a kind of dictionary of cheeses, a vademecum as it were, for the cheese-lover to consult while considering which kind to have with his after-dinner coffee.

Science Discovers 245 Kinds of Cheese.

It appears that there are 245 known varieties of cheese. They run from Abertam to Ziger. They include cheeses made of goat's milk, cow's milk, sheep's milk, reindeer milk, sour milk, aided and variously abetted by chemical ingredients which it is not always appetizing to mention or describe. The dictionary further delineates the processes whereby cheeses are made, the temperatures at which they are cooked, and the derivation of the different names bestowed upon the cheeses of the world. It is scholarly and with two exceptions complete. By some oversight the authors, Messrs. C. F. Doane and H. W. Lawson, have omitted all mention of the common or garden cheese, and also the mouse trap kind. Otherwise the severest critic can find no fault.

History of "Monk's Head" Cheese.

Concerning the origin and ancestry of cheese one learns much of interest. For example, "Bellelay," a soft rennet cheese made from whole milk and sometimes called "Tete de Moine," or "Monk's Head," has a history remarkable even among cheeses where old age is a virtue exceedingly to be cultivated. This cheese, we are told, originated with the monks of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, some time in the early days of the fifteenth century, and is made today exclusively in that locality. No doubt the mold visible in its soft buttery consistency is a lineal descendant from that which sprouted upon the discarded boots of the monk who first conceived the formula of "Bellenay"—for the two are identical chemically.

"Brie," a cheese probably more familiar to the eating public of this country, has been manufactured in France for centuries. Mention of it has been found in folios dated as early as 1407. Its most prolific center is in Department of the Seine et Marne, a department including Meaux, Coulommiers, and Melun. The bacillus which forms the red coloration is a well-known organism, older even than "brie," known to cheese makers as "bacillus firmatalis," a growth which occurs on the surface and produces enzyms which in turn cause a gradual and progressive breaking down of the casein from exterior toward the center. As the dictionary of cheese puts it, "The interior of a ripened cheese varies in consistency from waxy to semiliquid and has a very pronounced odor and a sharp characteristic taste."

This Cheese Not Eaten by Horses.

Another curious genealogical fact connected with cheeses and for which the American public is indebted to the department of agriculture is the derivation of "Caciocavallo." This is a somewhat peculiar kind of cheese made from either whole or partly skimmed cow's milk. Various explanations have been made as to the origin of the name. Literally, of course, it is "horse cheese," but why, no one for some years could tell. It originated in southern Italy, but its now being made extensively in northern Italy as well precludes the possibility of the actual number of horses in the community having anything to do with the name, since Venice is notoriously a horseless locality. There are two explanations, however, either of which may be authentic. One is that the cheese was first made in the region of Monte Cavallo; the other is that the imprint of a horse's head was stamped upon each separate cheese as a trademark. "Caciocavallo" is usually kept for months and then grated and used for flavoring soups, macaroni and other foods. It is not eaten by horses.

Camembert Successfully Made Here.

"Camembert" cheese is an example of the few cheeses which have been successfully imitated in the United States. "Camembert" is said to have originated in revolutionary times in Camembert, the Department of Orne, in northwestern France. Its popularity being great, investigators have long attempted to make an American brand. The Storrs Agricultural Experiment station in Connecticut has at last produced a substitute which is as edible as the real thing. Other European varieties which are successfully produced in this country are the "Swiss," or "Emmental," and the "Bimburg" types. The department of agriculture, always an aid to infant agrarian industries, announces that recent studies make it practically certain that a cheese of the nature of "Roquefort" or "Stilton" can likewise be manufactured in the United States.

American Cheeses Are Few.

Native American cheeses are few and far between. The oldest of this class seems to be "Isigny," a cheese which originated about 30 years ago in attempts to imitate "Camembert" cheese. The proper ripening for "Camembert" was not secured, hence a distinctive name was given to the new brand. It is slightly larger than "Camembert," but of the same shape. The ripened product bears a close resemblance to "Limburg" in what particular we are not told. Perhaps in that respect which makes some people particular not to have "Limburg" in their neighborhood.

"Jack" is a second native American cheese. It was first made in Monterey county, Cal., about a quarter of a century ago and was then called "Monterey" cheese. Its manufacture under this name is still limited to California. Its methods of manufacture agree closely with the granular curd method for "Cheddar" cheese.

Besides describing in detail the essential features of the manufacturing processes of the 245 varieties of cheeses, the dictionary supplements itself with some exceedingly valuable analyses of cheeses. This section of the book will be especially useful to those who mind what they eat, but it is also illuminating to the lay despiser of fine cheese stuffs. One is surprised to find, for example, that the supposedly harmless Edam contains from 29 to 37 and a fraction per cent of water, from 25 to 27 per cent fat, from 27 to 33 per cent proteids, amids, adenoids, etc., no milk, sugar, or lactic acid, and from 4 to 8 per cent ash. Other cheeses contain the same ingredients in different proportions, plus more or less gypsum, salt, mould and incidental substances. The notorious Limburg is about one-fourth protein.

How to Make Roquefort Cheese.

The process of manufacture of cheeses is elaborate. In the case of Roquefort it approaches a fine art, the operation beginning by heating evening's milk to a temperature of 140 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, cooling it and keeping it over night. The mixture is then "set" with rennet at a temperature of about 90 degrees. In from one to two hours after the addition of rennet the curd is cut until the particles are about the size of walnuts. The whey which rises to the surface is dipped off and the curd is put into hoops, which are about 8½ inches in diameter and 31.2 inches in height. The hoops are filled usually in three layers, a layer of mouldy bread crumbs being interspersed between the first and second and second and third layers. The bread used for this purpose is prepared from wheat and barley flour, with the addition of whey and a little vinegar. It is thoroughly baked and kept in a moist place for four to six weeks, during which time it becomes permeated with a growth of the mould referred to. The crust is removed and the interior is crumbled very fine and sifted. The cheese is subjected to pressure, which is gradually increased, for 10 to 12 hours. It is turned usually once hour after putting into hoops. At the end of about 12 hours it is wrapped in cloth and taken to the first curing-room. The cloths are frequently changed during the 10 or 12 days the cheese remains in this place.

Cheese Cured in Natural Caves.

"Formerly," we are told, "the manufacture of the cheese up to this stage was carried on by the shepherds themselves, but in recent years centralized factories have been established and much of the milk is collected and there made into cheese. The cheese is then taken to the caves. These are for the most part natural caverns which exist in large numbers in the region of Roquefort. The temperature in these caves is 40 to 45 degrees, and the air circulates very freely through them. Recently artificial caves have been constructed and ..... When the cheeses reach the caves they are salted, which serves to check the growth of the mold on the surface. One or two days later they are rubbed vigorously with cloth and are afterward subjected to thorough scraping with knives, a process formerly done by hand, but now much more satisfactorily and economically by machinery. The salting, scraping and brushing seems to check the development of mold on the surface. In order to favor the growth of mold in the interior, the cheese is pierced by machinery with 60 to 100 small steel needles, which process permits the free access of air. The cheese may be sold after 30 to 40 days or may remain in the caves as long as five months, depending upon the degree of ripening desired. The cheese loses during ripening by scraping and evaporation as much as 25 per cent of the original weight. The weight when ripened is about four and one-half to five pounds."

PEOPLE DON'T DIE THERE

Transvaal a Poor Place for Undertakers, but an Eden for the Lazy.

From the London Mail.

At one town in the Transvaal it is most unusual for anybody to die, and evidently no undertaker could exist. The center which boasts in this way is Pilgrim's Rest, which has "a mountain climate free from disease." This is what the magistrate writes: "At this place death is looked upon as an extraordinary event. Five years ago a European driver was killed in a car accident; three years ago a European was killed by lightning six miles out of town; a year ago an old lady of 82 died, and a month ago a European died of consumption, which he had brought with him from elsewhere, and to which he had been subject for some 12 years."

Queer little communities survive in South Africa. In the Port Nolloth district lies the mysterious Richtersveld, "an immense area occupied by a handful of thriftless Hottentots, some 65 families, or 400 members all told." So thriftless are they, one reads, that is often as not they eat up the seed wheat supplied to them by the government in seasons of scarcity, instead of sowing it. The natural springs at their doors are not utilized, but neglected, and so a more industrious and energetic race of men is shut out and debarred from doing justice to the land. But they are a social community. When one kills a sheep or goat, all the others flock around to help him eat it, and this applies to all food stuffs; hence, the native's idleness. He knows that if he works he will fare no better than those who do not work, so he will have to share the fruits of his labor.

Half Hour Portraits of Dickens' Greatest Characters

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

I know that it was the chief part of his duty to wear silk stockings. Now was it Miss Cropley? No, it couldn't have been. But that doesn't alter the point. And now to think that it should come to this—oh dear, dear!" She wept piteously. Then her practical mind asserted itself again, and she showed her unpractical children a way to smooth it all over. "Why," said she triumphantly, "why don't you ask your uncle, Nicholas, what he means by it?"

She cried again when they declined to take her advice, and said it was enough to kill anyone. Fortunately, when they deposited her in a coach to take her to a house Nicholas had rented, she lost a shilling in the straw, and this occupied her attention and conversation until they reached their new home, where she became busy arranging the family possessions and reassuming her dignified place as the manager who had guided the family successfully through their troubles with the designing British nobility.

Her faith in her wisdom and sagacity was restored entirely when Nicholas obtained an excellent position soon afterward with the firm of Cheeryble Brothers. For a time, she had the weakness of falling into a faint when anyone happened to utter any word, however innocent, that sounded at all like "Hawk" or the names of his distinguished friends. She explained that fainting was a weakness of her family. Her mother, she said, used to faint away on the slightest provocation. Once, as she turned a corner, she ran against her hairdresser who was escaping from a bear, and the suddenness of the encounter actually made her faint on the spot. "Let me be sure, though," said Mrs. Nickleby, considering conscientiously, after she had told the story. "Was it her hairdresser who had escaped from a bear that she ran into, or was it a bear who escaped from her hairdresser? I declare I can't remember just now, but the hairdresser was a very handsome man, I know, and quite a gentleman in his manners; so that it has nothing to do with the point of the story."

Soon the severed aristocratic connection took its place with the other prodigious store of experiences that her memory contained, and Sir Mulberry retired gracefully to join her recollections of the hackney coach (or a chariot) that had a long number beginning with a nought and ending with a nine that had a broken window that gave her a cold; and how she once cured a cold (not that cold, but another one) by immersing either her head or her feet (she could not remember which except that on second thoughts it must have been her feet) for 20 minutes every night in a gallon of hot water with a pound of salt and six pennyworth of bran in it. That was in eighteen hundred and seventeen, she remembered, for she used it first the day after Christmas of that year, and by the middle of April following the cold was quite gone.

With prosperity smiling on them, there was every reason why Mrs. Nickleby should have been left to the serene and untroubled enjoyment of the successful point to which she had brought her family. But she was doomed to be confronted with the troubles of others. Scarcely had she settled down to the contemplation of her son's distinguished future as a great London merchant, leading possibly to herself being the mother of the lord mayor of London some day, when a gentleman living next door began to show her attentions. His first advances were delicate but unmistakable. He tossed cucumbers and vegetable marrows out of his back garden into hers. Modest confusion overcame Mrs. Nickleby and she felt that he was blamable for his presumption. Still being the extremely reasonable woman that she was, she could not deny that there was something flattering in this simple, frank expression of his feelings. She had to consider, too, the necessity of rejecting the gentleman's advances courteously and without hurting his feelings too much, or driving him to despair. Mrs. Nickleby pictured him as doing something rash to himself, and she knew that she never could be happy again in such a dire case.

She felt moved to confide in Nicholas. Nicholas felt moved to exclaim impetuously against the gentleman's impudence, but he stopped when he beheld the expression of placid triumph that came into his mother's face.

"He must be a very weak and foolish person," said Mrs. Nickleby. "At least, I suppose other people would consider him so. Of course, I can't be expected to express any opinion on that point, especially after always defending your poor dear papa when other people blamed him for making proposals to me.

"There can be doubt" continued Mrs. Nickleby, "that he is a gentleman and has the manners of a gentleman, though he does wear smalls and gray worsted stockings. That may be eccentricity, or he may be proud of his legs. I don't see why he shouldn't be. The Prince Regent was proud of his legs; and so was Daniel Lambert, who was also a fat man; he was proud of his legs. So was Miss Biffin; she was—no," Mrs. Nickleby corrected herself, "I think she had only toes. But the principle is the same."

Having finished adjusting her nightcap, Mrs. Nickleby retired, after Nicholas had promised to see that the absurd old idiot stopped his foolishness. "I don't see that, at all," Mrs. Nickleby communed with herself. "It's hopeless on his part, certainly; but why he should be an absurd old idiot, I confess I don't see."

Soon afterward the old gentleman proved conclusively to Mrs. Nickleby that he was not an absurd old idiot. He appeared suddenly on the top of the garden wall, following a shower of small vegetables. With a languishing look, he kissed his finger tips and addressed her as the Queen of his Soul. Mrs. Nickleby whispered to Kate, who was with her in the garden, to be quiet, and said to the gentleman with a modest smile: "Pray, go away!"

"Are you a princess?" inquired the old gentleman with great anxiety. "Or niece to the Commissioners of Paving? Or daughter-in-law to the Lord Mayor and Court of Common Council?"

"Whoever has spread such reports, sir," said Mrs. Nickleby with dignity, "has taken a great liberty with my name, and one which, I am sure, my son Nicholas would not allow for an instant. The idea! Niece to the Commissioners of Paving!"

"Pray, mama, come away!" whispered Kate, frightened.

"That's just the way!" complained Mrs. Nickleby with proper indignation. "If they had said that I was niece to a piping bullfinch, what would you care!"

"Be mine! Be mine!" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Kate," said Mrs. Nickleby, "it is necessary for the happiness of all parties that this matter should be set at rest forever." Fixing her eyes modestly on the ground, she thanked the gentleman for his flattering proposal, but told him that she had made up her mind to remain a widow. "You may not suppose that I am the mother of two children," said she. "Indeed, many people have doubted it. But it is the case, and they are both grown up. As to my being young enough to marry again, that perhaps may be so, or it may not be! but I said I never would, and I never will. It's a very painful thing to have to reject proposals and I would much rather none were made; at the same time this is the answer that I determined long ago to make, and this is the answer that I always shall give."

Mrs. Nickleby addressed these remarks partly to the old gentleman, partly to Kate and partly as soliloquy. During their course the suitor evinced a very irreverent degree of inattention, and suddenly, at their end, stood on one leg and bellowed most tearfully.

The next moment his ankles were grasped from behind and he was pulled down. His place was taken by his captor, who touched his hat, and apologized to the ladies, explaining that he was a lunatic. "And a good deal pleasanter out of his senses, he is, than he was in!" said the man. "He was the cruellest, wickedest, out-and-outerest old flint that ever drawed breath!" With which confession of faith the keeper withdrew.

Mrs. Nickleby had regarded the man with a severe and steady look. When he disappeared, she said: "Shameful! Shameful! It's some plot of these people to possess themselves of his property. He may be a little odd and flighty, perhaps; many of us are that; but mad! And express himself, as he does, respectfully, and in poetic language! And making offers with so much thought, and care, and prudence—not as if he ran into the streets, and went down on his knees to the first chit of a girl he met, as a madman would! No, no, Kate, my dear, there's a great deal too much method in HIS madness, depend on that, my dear!"

Mrs. Nickleby's children did not share her suspicion and anxiety with that filial sympathy which she had the right to expect. She was forced to bury in her bosom her fear that her refusal might, indeed, have driven the old gentleman to extremities.

This fear was justified soon in a dramatic and melancholy way. One evening, when they had guests, strange noises began to issue from the chimney. Gradually the noises resolved themselves into a highly melancholy chant, much muffled and otherwise affected by soot, but still rendering quite plainly the touching song: "Has she then failed in her truth, the beautiful maid I adore?"

"Young Frank Cheeryble, one of the guests, reached up the chimney and pulled hard at a pair of legs dangling in it. With a clatter and roar the old gentleman from next door came floundering down.

"Stay!" said Mrs. Nickleby to her astonished guests before they could lay hands on him. She drew herself up and looked around with a kind of bashful stateliness. "This gentleman will understand me when I tell him that I repeat the answer I gave him the other day, though I believe him to be sincere when I find him placing himself in such dreadful situations on my account. I am obliged to him, very much obliged to him, but I cannot listen to his addresses for a moment."

The gentleman, whose nose and cheeks were embellished with large patches of soot, honored Mrs. Nickleby with a long stare, and asked her if she had finished. Laughing heartily, he gratified his hearers with a most melodious bellow.

Mrs. Nickleby shook her head at her guests, to intimate that there was nothing at all in this except a slight degree of eccentricity. But it happened that Miss La Creevy, one of the guests, and a lady fully as old as Mrs. Nickleby and not nearly so young in looks, as Mrs. Nickleby often had observed, got into the old gentleman's view when he was in the very act of bellowing. Instantly he began kissing his hand and cried: "I see her now, I see her now! My love, my life, my bride, my peerless beauty!"

Mrs. Nickleby was disconcerted for only a moment. Recovering her sane common sense immediately, she nodded to all around her, and frowned, and smiled gravely, giving them to understand that she saw where the mistake was.

"I am sure," she said, advancing to the old gentleman, "that it's a great relief, under such trying circumstances, to have anybody else mistaken for me—a very great relief; and it's a circumstance that never occurred before, though I have several times been mistaken for my daughter Kate. I have no doubt the people were very foolish, but still they did take me for her. However, in this instance, of course, I should do exceedingly wrong if I suffered anybody to be made uncomfortable on my account. Therefore, I think it my duty to tell the gentleman that I am the lady who he was told by some impertinent person, was niece of the Council of Paving S.W.A. and I do beg and entreat of him to go quietly away, if it's only," here Mrs. Nickleby hesitated shyly, "for MY sake!"

To Mrs. Nickleby's horrified, shocked amazement, the old gentleman, instead of returning a suitable and courteous reply to this touchingly delicate appeal, stared at her with his rolling eyes and replied loudly: "Avaunt! Cat!"

"Sir!" cried Mrs. Nickleby, in a faint tone.

"Cat!" repeated the old gentleman obligingly. "Puss! Tabby! Brindle! Whoosh!"

Mrs. Nickleby wasted neither time nor words, but fainted away at once.

"I shall never forgive myself, never!" said she, when she returned to consciousness after the gentleman had been led away. "You saw what he was the other day. You see what he is now. I told your brother, Kate, that I hoped disappointment might not be too much for him. You see what a wreck he is. You have heard the dreadful nonsense he has been guilty of tonight, and the manner in which he has gone on with that unfortunate old maid. Well! If I am the unfortunate cause of this, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am not to blame. If the matter had only been properly taken up first, as I wished it to be! But you both are so like your poor papa!"

Gradually Mrs. Nickleby schooled herself to take comfort in the knowledge that it was another case in which her sound judgment and discreet counsel had been neglected recklessly. In time the little old gentleman took his place with those other innumerable important incidents of Mrs. Nickleby's career, such as the exact position and appearance of a certain pair of salt cellars in her father's house, and the exact number of steps that one had to take to get into the garden from the little store room in her own old house, and Mr. Watkins, who said that Kate was the finest child he ever saw (she remembered that incident particularly because Mr. Watkins borrowed 20 pounds from Mr. Nickleby that same day and never paid it back); and the extraordinary fact that once, on a visit to Stratford, she dreamed of Shakespeare.

She succeeded in forgiving her children for having plunged the old gentleman into maddening despair; and she would have forgiven even Miss La Creevy had that shameless spinster not become engaged, altogether to Mrs. Nickleby's astonishment, to a fine young boy of 40, who was one of the Cheeryble Brothers' establishment. This, said Mrs. Nickleby justly, was something that she could not overlook.

She would say nothing against the man, except that he was the weakest and most foolish man she ever knew. "But," declared Mrs. Nickleby, more grieved than angry, "that he should have gone and offered himself to a woman who must be—ah! half as old again as I am—and that she should have dared to accept him! It don't signify, Kate; but I'm disgusted with her!"

And ever after that Mrs. Nickleby conducted herself toward her friend in a stately and distant manner, designed to mark her sense of the impropriety of her conduct, and to signify her extreme and cutting disapprobation of the misdemeanor she had committed so flagrantly.

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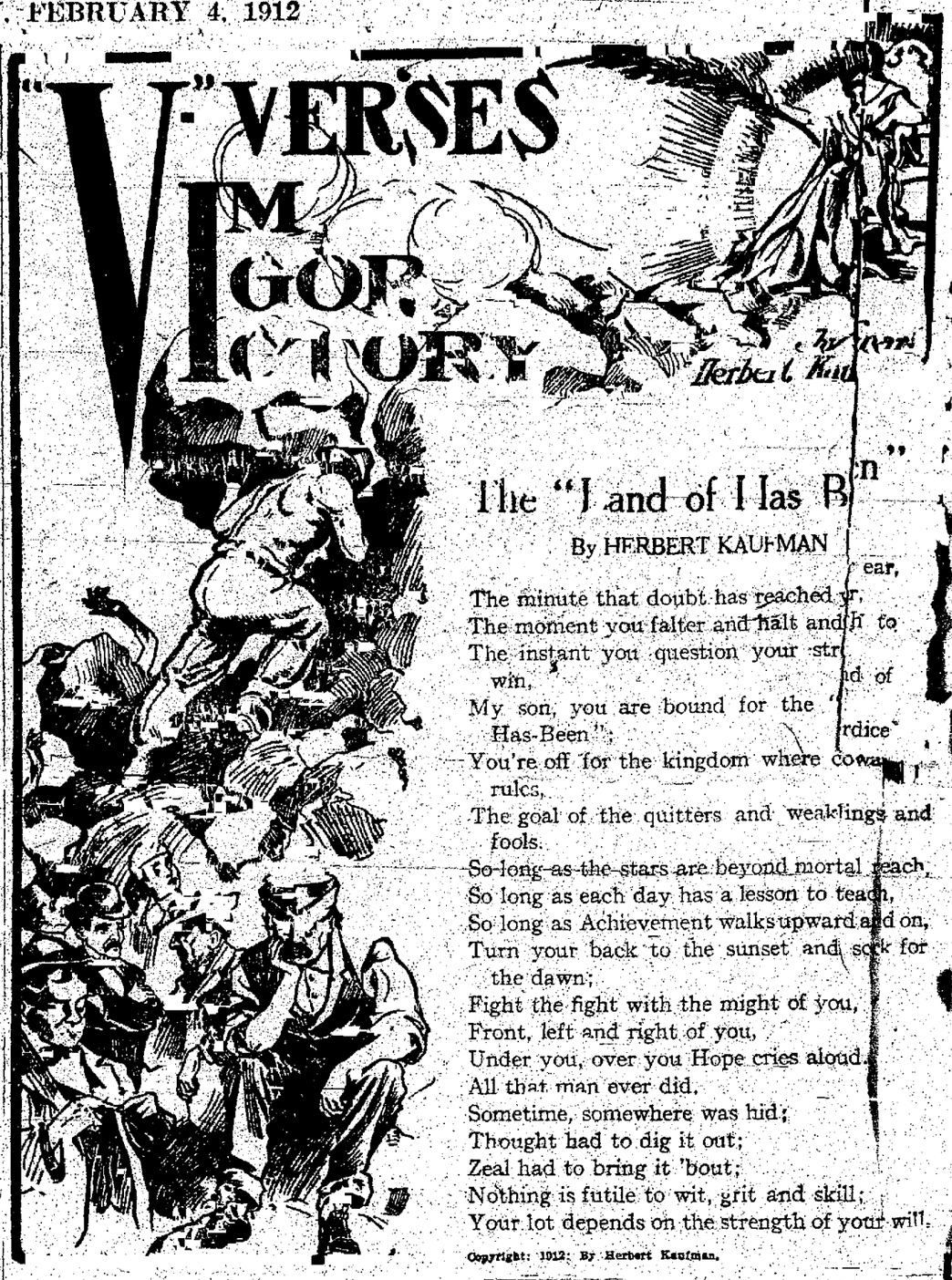
Title of Next Sunday's Article—Sir John Chester: Dickens' Most Cruel Character.

"Suddenly stood on one leg and bellowed most fearfully."

Photograph of Aviator George W. Beattie, just before his record-breaking, passenger-carrying flight at Nassau boulevard, Long Island. Beattie carried three passengers besides himself to a height of more than 500 feet, staying in the air for 10 minutes. Reading from left to right are: Herbert Pratt, Dr. A. G. Belden, Aviator Beattie and John [illegible]



The "Land of Has B[illegible]n"

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

The minute that doubt has reached y[illegible]r,
The moment you falter and halt and [illegible]l to
The instant you question your str[illegible]ear,
win, [illegible]d of
My son, you are bound for the "[illegible]
Has-Been"; [illegible]rdice
You're off for the kingdom where cowa[illegible]
rules,
The goal of the quitters and weaklings and fools.
So long as the stars are beyond mortal reach,
So long as each day has a lesson to teach,
So long as Achievement walks upward and on,
Turn your back to the sunset and seek for the dawn;
Fight the fight with the might of you,
Front, left and right of you,
Under you, over you Hope cries aloud
All that man ever did,
Sometime, somewhere was hid;
Thought had to dig it out;
Zeal had to bring it 'bout;
Nothing is futile to wit, grit and skill;
Your lot depends on the strength of your will.

Copyright: 1912: By Herbert Kaufman.

TO FIGHT SLEEPING SICKNESS

From Youth's Companion.

England and Germany have agreed to cooperate in fighting the sleeping sickness, that mysterious scourge of the native African subjects of both nations. A thorough investigation is to be made into the prevalence of the sleeping sickness in the Gold Coast colony, the Ashanti and northern territory protectorates, and Togo. Each government will keep the other informed of the prevalence of the disease in its territory, and will treat native subjects of other powers without charge, but each may impose restrictions on traffic at its frontier, and may prevent suspected sufferers from crossing its borders. This arrangement between the two countries will continue at least for three years, and may be renewed at the end of that period.

A book was made for a Chicago medical firm as a holder for the original testimonials received by it from all over the world, weighs 1,200 pounds, and is said, says Popular Mechanics, to be the largest book in the world. It is one foot thick when closed, and when open its dimensions are 3½ feet one way and 1 foot the other. It rests on a specially constructed table.

"Woman's value is purely fictitious, if you can say th[illegible] have any value at all. I don't see that they have. The average married woman represents an acute case of arrest[illegible] mental development. After marriage the man goes on developing. He has to if he is going to succeed. The wife remains where she was intellectually when he married her. Women of a certain class and type haven't sense enough to know that they are jeopardizing their source of income by their own lack of sense." Thus does Miss Marion Fairfax, author and playwright, sum up the modern married woman. Miss Fairfax adds that modern club life has a tendency to lure woman away from home. In speaking of the clubwoman who has daughters, she said: "There is very little real companionship between the modern mother and her daughter. The girls of 16 to 20, I am speaking of. These girls have their own friends, their own amusements, and their chief aim in life is to ape the women of from 25 to 30. They dress like them, and many of them powder and paint and imitate them in every way they can. The parents in their ardent desire to give their children something better than they had, are working direct injury to the children."

ORIGINAL IN POOR CONDITION

Aaron Burr's Tank May Go

New Court House Plans in New York Involve Site of Old Water Works, Which Still Fulfil Charter Requirements of a Great Bank. Hamilton Overlooked Joker in the Bill of 1799.

From the New York Evening Post.

In making New York over to fit, as it outgrows itself decade by decade, ancient landmarks find themselves at a very serious disadvantage. Most of them in lower Manhattan have been submerged under skyscrapers, and if the truth were told, few enough of them deserved to survive. Yet some few of these landmarks linger, and one, in particular, with an extraordinary, if not altogether creditable, history, exists today sedulously boxed up and concealed in what seems a perfectly ordinary four-story tenement at the corner of Reade and Centre streets. Attention is attracted to this mean, old house and the skeleton in its closet just now because the new plan for a county court house site involves the demolition of the structure along with a considerable number of other houses, equally mean looking, but less interesting to the historian. That new plan, as adopted by the board of estimate and apportionment on Thursday, proposes to transform into a public building and suitable dignified surroundings in the way of park and approaches the four blocks bounded on the east by Park and Baxter streets, on the north by Leonard street, on the west by Lafayette street, and on the south by the open space at the intersection of Park and Lafayette streets.

Thursday's formal action covers only these four blocks. However, it is proposed that the completed court square shall take in the open space just mentioned and two triangular blocks and other property, just north of the hall of records, and separated from it only by Reade street. Thus the new square will be practically continuous with City Hall park and its northern extensions toward the new municipal building. The old house in question stands upon a part of this intervening land.

Go and look at it if you will. A newspaper office for the receipt of advertising is tucked into a corner of the ground floor, bulletin boards blanket the second story windows for the most part. The windows of the two remaining stories have a blind and vacant look, why you will understand, after you get inside and climb a wooden stairway, which leads up from the newspaper office.

One story up and a turn to the right, and you run plump into a something that might be the rusty side of an ancient ironclad. Skirting along the iron wall, you discover that it is built of heavy plates bolted together. It is the skin of a huge circular tank which almost fills the building, leaving outside of it only one irregular corner—that which accommodates the newspaper office—and room enough on the other sides to get around between the tank and the outer house walls. The house was, in fact, built to contain—and perhaps also to conceal—the tank and any other uses of it are incidental. The tank itself is, you may observe, set upon a foundation of brick walls rising a few feet above the second floor level and thickly overlaid with whitewash.

The people about the place will tell you that the thing is kept full—or partly full—of water, and that it has been there for a matter of a hundred years. It was erected as the part of certain waterworks which were an incident in a famous scheme by which Aaron Burr got the better of Alexander Hamilton, when Hamilton, as a member of the banking trust of the day, was resolved not to allow Burr and his friends to get a charter for a bank of their own. The story is one of the quaintest in the history of the city, and raises the curious question whether the removal of that now quite useless tank, even to make room for a long needed court house, may not remove the legal grounds of existence of one of the oldest, most dignified and not the least rich of the banking institutions in the city. For there still lives and flourishes, in imposing quarters in an imposing building at No. 40 Wall street, a bank which was chartered as a water company and built this identical tank above a well which served for many years as one of the city's regular sources of water supply. The bank, which is thus, as it were, an appanage of the tank, is that known, with more than usual circumstance of title, as "The Bank of the Manhattan Company," and it has a capital of $2,050,000, a surplus of $3,050,000, and deposits of $35,000,000. The story of its origin—and the origin of the tank—is told as follows:

Tea-Water Pump Their Chief Supply.

Up to the time of the Revolutionary war, and beyond, there was not, according to an account published in 1837, "a city more destitute of the blessing of good water than New York." The chief sources of supply were the tea-water pump," frequent town pumps in the streets, and the Collect, or Freshwater, pond, which had its center and a depth of 60 feet near where the Tombs prison now stands, and extended south so as to include all or a part of the land on which it is now proposed to build the court house. Northward, the placid waters reached to the region of Canal street, which, as all persons well up in local history know, actually owes its name and origin to the canal which was dug in 1809 to drain that pond, and was adorned for the convenience of the citizens with a broad walkway and rows of trees on either side. But that came later. An earlier plan was to make a park about the pond—like Hyde and the Serpentine, perhaps—and still earlier there was a scheme for a reservoir of good water to be placed on Broadway, between Pearl and White streets, on lands purchased from the Van Cortlandts in 1774. The outbreak of the War of Independence brought that to nothing.

In spite of the facilities offered by the "tea-water pump," which, according to Devoe's "History of the Markets of New York," was "a fine flowing spring in a well which no doubt originally assisted in forming the Fresh-Water, or Kolck pond, and lay near the northeast corner of Orange and Chatham streets." In spite, too, of the water imported in "hogsheads" from places as remote as Knapp's spring, the demand for a better supply was felt and voiced, both during and after the war. In 1786 certain "city water works" were actually put up near the Collect. These furnished the people with water in casks.

A strong public opinion against the granting of any exclusive water franchise to individuals or private companies prevented any further progress for several years, though there were "eminent physicians" even in those days, innocent of the microbe, who questioned the purity and wholesomeness of the water from the Collect pond. Some of these physicians, indeed, suggested that the Bronx river would be a more wholesome source of supply than the springs beneath the sands of the city—sands which served as a trap for all sorts of impurities.

Still nothing was done. Very likely nothing would have been done for many more years. But it happened that the occasion rose which made Aaron Burr and his friends desire to found a bank. The only banks then in existence in New York were controlled by Federalist capital, and the Federalists also controlled the legislature. Burr and his associates were Republicans—as the Democrats were called in those days—and political feeling ran so high that they knew they could never get a banking franchise from their political enemies if these enemies knew what they were giving. Moreover, Hamilton, Burr's great rival, and the leader of the Federalists, was a director of the Bank of New York, the oldest in the state. And, though Burr and Hamilton were neighbors—Burr's residence was at No. 10 Wall street, and Hamilton's town house at the corner of Broad and Wall, while Burr's office was at No. 10 Cedar street—there was a state of war between them.

Burr, therefore, resorted to a stratagem. He and his associates embraced the scheme of fetching down pure water from the remote Bronx river, just as later reformers took up in turn, as the city grew, the Croton and Catskill aqueducts. They went to the legislature for a charter as a water company, and in 1799 the Manhattan company was duly incorporated by that body. In drawing the charter Burr took the precaution to insert the following clause:

"And be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the said company to employ all such surplus capital as may belong or accrue to said company, in the purchase of public or other stock, or in any other monied transactions or operations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States, for the sole benefit of said company."

Granted Charter, Joker and All.

This generous joker escaped the vigilance of what we may name, in the language of present-day financiering, "the Hamilton crowd," and the Manhattan company began its career richly endowed with corporate powers. There seems to have been little concealment, if any—once incorporation was an assured fact—of the fact that the Manhattan company was formed mainly to do a banking business, and only secondarily as a water company. Nevertheless, it proceeded to built water works, and did actually furnish the city's chief water supply—enjoyed, indeed, a virtual monopoly of the water service till after the war of 1812. Then certain rivals began to enter the field. There was, however, no tapping of the Bronx river. Burr's company, instead, availed itself of the convenient Collect and a well for its supply. The water was distributed through the lower part of the city by means of hollow logs or wooden pipes laid under ground as water mains are now laid, and it is said that there were 20 miles of these conduits, and that the service extended to some 1,400 houses. The wooden pipes used to be dug up from time to time in the course of later building and street-making operations. An old picture showing the Manhattan reservoir, which, according to the inscription beneath it, was on Chambers street—the space between Chambers and Reade streets, where the hall of records now stands, was not, we may suppose, built up at that time—shows a somewhat imposing structure of brick or stone, with a sort of pillared gateway surmounted by a carved figure. The tank which survives is a circular structure, presumably much smaller, even though it is big enough to fill up most of the space in a four-story house.

While the water works were being constructed the Manhattan company opened its bank, which has continued in business ever since, and was noted in 1837 as one of the most conspicuous of the 23 incorporated institutions of that kind then existing in the city. The others mentioned especially are the Bank of New York, the directorate of which at that time included a Schermerhorn, a Beekman, and a Howland, and the Bank of America, with $1,000 capital, presided over by George Newbold, then the autocrat of local finance. However, the peculiar circumstances of the Manhattan company's origin were not forgotten. In 1812 Daniel D. Tompkins cited the trick by which Burr had contrived to get a charter for his bank "created in the guise of a water company," as an argument against the bill establishing the Bank of North America.

Returning to the Manhattan company's dealings in water, it appears that the fluid which flowed through its wooden pipes to the houses of the citizens was roundly charged for and that "eminent physicians" and others continued to urge the unfitness of the Collect pond as a source of drinking water. The town pumps were still in use and were free, the water from Knapp's spring was still carted about in hogsheads and dispensed at a penny the gallon, and even the "tea-water pump" was not obsolete, though its days were numbered. In Watson's "Annals of New York," 1846, you may read, "I found the once celebrated tea-water pump again in use, but unknown, in the liquor store of a Mr. Fagan, 126 Chatham square. I drank of it to revive recollections." But this is a digression.

In January, 1831, Samuel Stevens, in the board of aldermen, moved "a memorial to the legislature asking for the repeal of the privileges of the Manhattan company. By that time there was complaint, not only of the quality of the water, which was said to become very bad indeed when it was warm, though when it was cold its defects were concealed, but on account of the shortness of the supply. A big fire in 1828 had taught the lesson that a proper water system was needed for the safety of the town.

Water Company in Bad Odor.

At last, at the spring election of 1835, the question having been put to popular vote in the city, it was decided to construct an aqueduct to the Croton river and bring the water over a distance of 40 miles. Until that aqueduct was built, New York had always depended for its water on the island's own supply. With the completion of the Croton aqueduct the activity of the Manhattan company as a water supply agency ceased—but it was left to do a banking business under its very liberal charter, and to maintain its tank. An act of the legislature, which authorized the sale of its water works to the city, provided that the capital of the company might be increased $50,000 and the increase sold to the state of New York. The capital was increased and the state bought the stock. This transaction explains the odd figure of the bank's capitalization, $2,050,000.

The keeping up of the tank and the nominal water supply has served to keep alive legally the Manhattan company's charter with the varied powers it confers. What will be the technical result of the removal of the tank—if it is removed—whether it will be necessary or possible to build another tank, which will be just as good in the eyes of the law, or whether it will be necessary for the company to forfeit its ancient charter, now 113 years old, and get a brand new one are all nice questions to which no definite answer has so far been forthcoming.

Photograph of Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada (on right, descending the steps), and Ambassador to England, Whitelaw Reid (on right), leaving latter's residence in New York, during recent visit of the royal party in this country.

Campbell Morgan's Lesson Helps for Sunday School Teachers

Brief, Practical and Valuable Comments on the International Sunday School Lessons for the Year 1911.

By G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D.

THE BOY JESUS IN THE TEMPLE

Golden Text: Luke ii:49. "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be in my father's house?"

Luke ii:40-52.

(40) And the child grew and waxed strong, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him.

(41) And his parents went every year to Jerusalem at the feast of the Passover. (42) And when he was 12 years old, they went up after the custom of the feast. (43) and when they had fulfilled the days, as they were returning, the boy Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and his parents knew it not. (44) but supposing him to be in the company, they went a day's journey; and they sought for him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance: (45) and when they found him not, they returned to Jerusalem, seeking for him. (46) And it came to pass, after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions: (47) and all that heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers. (48) And when they saw him, they were astonished: and his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? Behold, thy father and I sought thee sorrowing. (49) And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house? (50) And they understood not the saying which he spake unto them. (51) And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth; and he was subject unto them; and his mother kept all these sayings in her heart.

(52) And Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.

The words of the Golden Text are the first recorded words of Jesus, and they strike the keynote of all the sacred ministry of the days of his flesh; and indeed they reveal the eternal passion of the Son in the matter of his relation to the Father.

In the setting of the occasion, when they were spoken, they are most natural and most human. As the speech of the word of God, they are supernatural and divine.

Let us first remind ourselves of the scene and of the time. The way in which the story is told makes it almost certain that whereas Joseph and Mary were in the habit of coming to Jerusalem every year to the Passover, this was the first visit of the boy Jesus since those days in which, as a babe, he was presented in the temple, and Simeon took him in his arms. In considering the story, it should not be lost sight of that the occasion of this visit was, as we have already said, that of the Passover feast, one of the greatest of the religious festivals of the year. The city would be filled by those who had come up from all the surrounding region, and the center of attraction would be the temple. Moreover, the subject of religious discussion, and of the teaching of the doctors, would be principally that of the feast itself, its history and its suggestiveness. It was into such an atmosphere that Jesus came on this occasion. Evidently before the feast was over, Joseph and Mary with the company had started back for Nazareth; they, as Luke puts it, "supposing him to be in the company." When they discovered that he was not there, they returned with haste, and found him in the midst of the doctors. The scene in many of its details has been made familiar to us by the brush of eminent artists, and yet I think that there has been widespread misapprehension of what really happened. Most, if not all, of the great pictures represent him as the only one present in the assembly of the teachers, whereas, in all probability, he was one among many who were listening to their lectures, submitting themselves to their examination, and asking them questions.

In order to an understanding of the place which this event occupied in the life of Jesus, it may be well for us to remember that every Hebrew boy at about 13 years of age is presented to the rabbis for what is now spoken of as his "barmitzvah." This word is really an explanation of the meaning of the rite, barmitzvah meaning son of the law. In this ceremony, the boy is presented, in order that the rabbis may examine him as to the religious training which he has received from his parents, and in order that he may, if he desire, lay before them any questions or difficulties that have occurred to his own mind. Now, while it is quite evident that Joseph and Mary had not taken him up for that purpose, that is exactly what happened. Evidently, on his own initiative, he joined a company and submitted himself for examination and propounded to the doctors questions which he had to ask. That he had a very high conception of the true meaning of his presence there, is evidenced by the question which constitutes the Golden Text, and to a more careful consideration of which we shall come presently. We should forever disabuse our minds of the idea that his presence there was the outcome of any desire to puzzle these men, or to exhibit his own knowledge. It seems almost unnecessary to write this, and yet some such idea seems to have obtained currency in the thinking of some people. The picture presented is really that of a perfectly natural boy, quite remarkable and separated from others by his mental acumen and spiritual discernment. This I think is proved by the fact that Luke tells us that those "that heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers." There is no suggestion of resentment on the part of the doctors, which there certainly would have been had there been anything, to use our modern word, "priggish," in his attitude.

Another matter which I think needs emphasis is that his words ought not to be construed as having in them anything of the nature of contempt or rebuke for his mother. Here, as is so often the case, everything depends upon the tone in which the words were uttered. I should personally be inclined to lay the emphasis in both questions upon the pronoun "ye."

"How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house?" As though he expressed surprise that they did not understand him.

The difference between the authorized and the revised versions is noticeable, the authorized reading, "How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business?" Now as a matter of fact in our versions a word is supplied which has no equivalent in the Greek; in the authorized the word business and in the revised the word house. The actual words quite directly translated read thus, "In the ..... of my father it behooves me to be." This to translate would of course be most awkward. The question arises as to what should be supplied. There is no reason why we should not use yet another word, or indeed, perhaps many others, but for the sake of example it would not be inaccurate to translate, "In the things of my Father it behooves me to be." Personally I think I should prefer the retention of the authorized word, "In the business of my Father it behooves me to be."

All this, however, does not really affect the true values of the declaration. The first of these is its sublime recognition of his relationship to God, for it should be noted that the words "My Father" stand in direct contrast to the words which Mary had used when she said, "Behold thy father and I sought thee sorrowing." There need be no difficulty in accepting this as a correct report of what she said, as in the common life of the home, Joseph occupied the relation to Jesus of father, and she spoke in the common speech of their everyday life. The word of Jesus, however, marks his recognition of direct and immediate relationship to God, and it is certainly significant that this should be so in the case of the first recorded utterance.

The next matter of importance is that we should notice the sublimity of his assumption, that of the necessity for his being occupied in the things of God, or the necessity of his being in the house of God. It is no ordinary assumption, but has in it the note of the sense of a special vocation.

The third value is that of the sublime dedication to the fulfilment of that mission which is indicated in the words, "I must be."

We immediately realize how all the future of his life and ministry harmonized with these initial assumptions. The final word, however, must be one which draws attention to the fact that his immediate action, in conformity with these high claims, was that of going back with his parents to Nazareth, and being subject to them.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA

By George A. Darsey in Independent.

Cantonese aristocracy is official. There is nothing in the system to prevent a simple peasant from becoming viceroy. Until recently entrance into and promotion in official life was by competitive examination.

Princes of the Manchu dynasty are, of course, the real blooded aristocracy of China. But there are not enough of them to go round, and outside of Pekin they exert little influence in social life.

While there are no watertight compartments in Cantonese society, it is possible to distinguish certain classes. I propose to show, with the help given me by our consul, how typical families of these different classes live, especially looking into their living expenses and incidentally into the structure of family life in Canton.

Taking the aristocratic official class first, you will find in a typical family six individuals—husband and wife, two other women and two children.

Their monthly household expenses would be about as follows:

Rent for a house valued at $10,000, $60; 11 men servants, including one porter, four general servants, a cook, assistant cook and four chair coolies, $27. There will be seven women servants, at a total cost of $17.75, comprising two women's maids at $3 each, two babies' nurses at $4 and three general servants, who also do the family washing, at $1.25 each.

The food for the family would cost $75 a month. The master and three wives have four meals a day; Breakfast, 50 cents; luncheon, 25 cents; dinner, 75 cents; supper 50 cents. The two meals for the servants cost 25 cents a day. To this must be added rice to the value of $16.50, and $11 for firewood and sundry expenses. Thus the bare living expenses for the family are $217 a month.

The two extra wives are practically slaves. If they bear no children they have no legal status; if they bear children their position in the family is assured. They are subject to the orders of the first wife; their children are considered her children and subject to her direction.

As there always is a steady exodus of men from Canton, the population numbers more women than men. The law does not sanction but on the contrary actually forbids plurality of wives. A Chinese may have but one wife; there is no limit to the number of concubines he may have. The wife is chosen from the same rank and position of life as that of her husband.

Rubber, next to coffee, is the most important article of export from Brazil. About 30 per cent of the total value of Brazilian exports is made up of rubber, and nearly 42 per cent of the total is coffee.

CHEESE

A Brief Study of 245 Known Varieties—They Run From Abertam to Ziger and Are Made From Milk of Goats, Cows, Sheep and Reindeer. Various Chemicals Sometimes Added to Produce Flavor—"Bellelay" and "Brie," Their Origin and How They Are Made. A Horse Cheese Which Horses Do Not Eat—Good Camembert Made in This Country—Few Original Products Here.

Washington Correspondent in Boston Transcript.

Among the other things which the United States eats is cheese. Statistics—for not even cheese can escape the agile statistician—statistics show that in six years the value of the imports of this commodity increased from $1,946,033 to $3,875,161, and that the demand for foreign cheeses is still growing, in spite of the iniquitous tariff of six cents per pound. Side by side with this purchasing of foreign cheeses, domestic manufacture, imitative and otherwise, continues to flourish and prosper. Wisconsin, that progressive state, for example, runs Vermont a close second; Wisconsin's variety is known as "Brick," and in the southern part of the state the brick cheese varyls are numerous and, despite recent legislation, doing a good business. What makes cheese news today is the fact that the department of agriculture has celebrated the New Year by issuing a kind of dictionary of cheeses—a vademecum as it were, for the cheese-lover to consult while considering which kind to have with his after-dinner coffee.

Science Discovers 245 Kinds of Cheese.

It appears that there are 245 known varieties of cheese. They run from Abertam to Ziger. They include cheeses made of goat's milk, cow's milk, sheep's milk, reindeer milk, sour milk, aided and variously abetted by chemical ingredients which it is not always appetizing to mention or describe. The dictionary further delineates the processes whereby cheeses are made, the temperatures at which they are cooked, and the derivation of the different names bestowed upon the cheeses of the world. It is scholarly and with two exceptions complete. By some oversight the authors, Messrs. C. F. Doane and H. W. Dawson, have omitted all mention of the common or garden cheese, and also the mouse trap kind. Otherwise the severest critic can find no fault.

History of "Monk's Head" Cheese.

Concerning the origin and ancestry of cheese one learns much of interest. For example, "Bellelay," a soft rennet cheese made from whole milk and sometimes called "Tete de Moine," or "Monk's Head," has a history remarkable even among cheeses where old age is a virtue exceedingly to be cultivated. This cheese, we are told, originated with the monks of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, some time in the early days of the fifteenth century, and is made today exclusively in that locality. No doubt the mold visible in its soft buttery consistency is a lineal descendant from that which sprouted upon the discarded boots of the monk who first conceived the formula of "Bellenay"—for the two are identical chemically.

"Brie," a cheese probably more familiar to the eating public of this country, has been manufactured in France for centuries. Mention of it has been found in folios dated as early as 1407. Its most prolific center is in Department of the Seine et Marne, a department including Meaux, Coulommiers, and Melun. The bacillus which forms the red coloration, is a well-known organism, older even than "brie," known to cheese makers as "bacillus firmatatis," a growth which occurs on the surface and produces enzyms which in turn cause a gradual and progressive breaking down of the casein from exterior toward the center. As the dictionary of cheese puts it, "The interior of a ripened cheese varies in consistency from waxy to semiliquid and has a very pronounced odor and a sharp characteristic taste."

This Cheese Not Eaten by Horses.

Another curious genealogical fact connected with cheeses and for which the American public is indebted to the department of agriculture is the derivation of "Caciocavallo." This is a somewhat peculiar kind of cheese made from either whole or partly skimmed cow's milk. Various explanations have been made as to the origin of the name. Literally, of course, it is "horse cheese," but why, no one for some years could tell. It originated in southern Italy, but its now being made extensively in northern Italy as well precludes the possibility of the actual number of horses in the community having anything to do with the name, since Venice is notoriously a horseless locality. There are two explanations, however, either of which may be authentic. One is that the cheese was first made in the region of Monte Cavallo; the other is that the imprint of a horse's head was stamped upon each separate cheese as a trademark. "Caciocavallo" is usually kept for months and then grated and used for flavoring soups, macaroni and other foods. It is not eaten by horses.

Camembert Successfully Made Here.

"Camembert" cheese is an example of the few cheeses which have been successfully imitated in the United States. "Camembert" is said to have originated in revolutionary times in Camembert, the Department of Orne, in northwestern France. Its popularity being great, investigators have long attempted to make an American brand. The Storrs Agricultural Experiment station in Connecticut has at last produced a substitute which is as edible as the real thing. Other European varieties which are successfully produced in this country are the "Swiss," or "Emmental," and the "Bimburg" types. The department of agriculture, always an aid to infant agrarian industries, announces that recent studies make it practically certain that a cheese of the nature of "Roquefort" or "Stilton" can likewise be manufactured in the United States.

American Cheeses Are Few.

Native American cheeses are few and far between. The oldest of this class seems to be "Isigny," a cheese which originated about 30 years ago in attempts to imitate "Camembert" cheese. The proper ripening for "Camembert" was not secured, hence a distinctive name was given to the new brand. It is slightly larger than "Camembert," but of the same shape. "The ripened product bears a close resemblance to "Limburg"—in what particular we are not told. Perhaps in that respect which makes some people particular not to have "Limburg" in their neighborhood.

"Lack" is a second native American cheese. It was first made in Monterey county, Cal., about a quarter of a century ago, and was then called "Monterey" cheese. Its manufacture under this name is still limited to California. Its methods of manufacture agree closely with the granular curd method for "cheddar" cheese.

Besides describing in detail the essential features of the manufacturing processes of the 245 varieties of cheeses, the dictionary supplements itself with some exceedingly valuable analyses of cheeses. This section of the book will be especially useful to those who mind what they eat, but it is also illuminating to the lay despiser of fine cheese-stuffs. One is surprised to find, for example, that the supposedly harmless Edam contains from 29 to 37 and a fraction per cent of water, from 25 to 27 percent fat, from 27 to 33 per cent proteids, amids, albumids, etc., no milk sugar, or lactic acid, and from 4 to 8 per cent ash. Other cheeses contain the same ingredients in different proportions, plus more or less gypsum, salt, mould and incidental substances. The notorious Limburg is about one-fourth proteid.

How to Make Roquefort Cheese.

The process of manufacture of cheeses is elaborate. In the case of Roquefort it approaches a fine art, the operation beginning by heating evening's milk to a temperature of 140 degrees, to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, cooling it and keeping it over night. The mixture is then "set" with rennet at a temperature of about 90 degrees. In from one to two hours after the addition of rennet the curd is cut until the particles are about the size of walnuts. The whey which rises to the surface is dipped off and the curd is put into hoops which are about 8 1-2 inches in diameter and 3 1-2 inches in height. The hoops are filled usually in three layers, a layer of mouldy bread crumbs being interspersed between the first and second and second and third layers. The bread used for this purpose is prepared from wheat and barley flour, with the addition of whey and a little vinegar. It is thoroughly baked and kept in a moist place for four to six weeks, during which time it becomes permeated with a growth of the mould referred to. The crust is removed and the interior is crumbled very fine and sifted. The cheese is subjected to pressure, which is gradually increased, for 10 to 12 hours. It is turned usually one hour after putting into hoops. At the end of about 12 hours it is wrapped in cloth and taken to the first curing-room. The cloths are frequently changed during the 10 or 12 days the cheese remains in this place.

Cheese Cured in Natural Caves.

"Formerly," we are told, "the manufacture of the cheese up to this stage was carried on by the shepherds themselves, but in recent years centralized factories have been established and much of the milk is collected and there made into cheese. The cheese is then taken to the caves. These are for the most part natural caverns which exist in large numbers in the region of Roquefort. The temperature in these caves is 40 to 45 degrees, and the air circulates very freely through them. Recently artificial caves have been constructed and used. When the cheeses reach the caves they are salted, which serves to check the growth of the mold on the surface. One or two days later they are rubbed vigorously with cloth and are afterward subjected to thorough scraping with knives, a process formerly done by hand, but now much more satisfactorily and economically by machinery. The salting, scraping and brushing seems to check the development of mold on the surface. In order to favor the growth of mold in the interior, the cheese is pierced by machinery with 60 to 100 small steel needles, which process permits the free access of air. The cheese may be sold after 30 to 40 days or may remain in the caves as long as five months, depending upon the degree of ripening desired. The cheese loses during ripening by scraping and evaporation as much as 25 per cent of the original weight. The weight when ripened is about four and one-half to five pounds."

PEOPLE DON'T DIE THERE

Transvaal a Poor Place for Undertakers, but an Eden for the Lazy.

From the London Mail.

At one town in the Transvaal it is most unusual for anybody to die, and evidently no undertaker could exist. The center which boasts in this way is Pilgrim's Rest, which has "a mountain climate free from disease." This is what the magistrate writes: "At this place death is looked upon as an extraordinary event. Five years ago a European driver was killed in a car accident; three years ago a European was killed by lightning six miles out of town; a year ago an old lady of 82 died, and a month ago a European died of consumption, which he had brought with him from elsewhere, and to which he had been subject for some 12 years."

Queer little communities survive in South Africa. In the Port Nolloth district lies the mysterious Richtersveld, "an immense area occupied by a handful of thriftless Hottentots, some 65 families, or 400 members all told." So thriftless are they, one reads, that as often as not they eat up the seed wheat supplied to them by the government in seasons of scarcity, instead of sowing it. The natural springs at their doors are not utilized, but neglected, and so a more industrious and energetic race of men is shut out and debarred from doing justice to the land. But they are a socialistic community. When one kills a sheep or goat, all the others flock around to help him eat it, and this applies to all food stuffs; hence, the native's idleness. He knows that if he works he will fare no better than those who do not work, as he will have to share the fruits of his labor.

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Every American Has Been

A Savage, Egyptian, Hindu, or Chinese ~ We Have All Been Greeks and Romans, Says Dr. Julia Seton Sears, Who Has Been All of These Herself

By MARY KATHERINE WOODS.

DO you know what it means to be an American?

Do you think your American birth carries with it only your American citizenship—the right to vote and to struggle with the ta T and to have opinions about the restraint of trade?

If you have any such idea you are, according to the mayor of a certain community up Hudson River way, very much mistaken.

Every man and woman born in America has been, declares this mayor, born ages before in every civilization the world has ever known.

Julia Seton Sears, physician, New Thought leader, mayor of the "New Age City" at Oscawana, N. Y., stands sponsor for the belief that the native-born American is the reincarnation of every race, every nation, that has ever inhabited any portion of this globe.

At New Age City up the Hudson River Dr. Sears is trying to maintain a model town, to train men and women for a better citizenship.

She is starting out on the major premise that the American nation is the last and highest development of civilization, and that every American has actually lived in the flesh in every phase of the world's growth.

To be an American means, therefore, according to Dr. Sears, to have lived many lives before.

It means that one has been a savage in the wilds of some prehistoric jungle.

It means that one has understood the mysteries of ancient Egypt and fought the battles of ancient Assyria.

It means that the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome have had their part in the development of the personality of the man or woman who now lives in New York, or in Chicago, or in Seattle.

It means that the American of to-day, not in some mystic spiritual consciousness, but as a man among men, has throbbed to the high pulse-beat of the Renaissance in Italy, the Reformation in Germany, the Revolution in France.

All this, avers Dr. Sears, has gone perforce into the making of John Jones of Ashtabula and Tom Smith of Beacon Hill, and every little child born into an American family is born with the heritage of actual experience in the races that have lived before.

What is more, Dr. Sears declares that it is quite possible for the great percentage of American men and women to remember at least something of their previous lives.

She herself can count nineteen of her former existences.

WITH this mystic theory of life and the universe tucked away in the background of her consciousness, Mrs. Sears is working, as mayor of New Age City, to train Americans to grapple with the problems of the Senate chamber and the kitchen, woman suffrage, municipal ownership and the washing of linen suits. She presides over a model community, and she declares that men and women must go out from New Age City to attack more wisely, with more of sureness and more of honesty, the problems of the day.

"America is the last race, the highest in point of development, the nearest, if I may put it that way, to the top of the pyramid," she said.

"And every American has lived the life of every race before."

Mrs. Sears, a quiet figure sitting back in a rocking-chair in her study at the New Thought headquarters near Central Park, in New York, was quite willing to talk of her theories and aims.

"Do I believe in reincarnation?" she echoed the question of the interviewer; "I not only believe, I know.

"I know that human life, human personality, is eternal. I know that we are born again and again. I distinctly remember some of my own former lives."

Mrs. Sears has clear recollections of many existences in ancient Egypt. She can see herself among the pyramids and on the desert; can catch glimpses of her personality as she wandered in and out of the great Temple of Karnak, and went to gaze into the waters of the Nile.

"There were many of those rebirths," she said, "and they were the first that I distinctly remembered. These memories come first as vague glimpses. I seem to see myself, as it were, in a play. I get the association of myself rather than of things, of my personality rather than of historical surroundings. I see myself among certain things. Then I get to seeing this more and more clearly, and over and over and over. After a while I can see it at will. As it unfolds before me I find it possible to follow it out in sleep. As I say, I have had many phases of rebirth in Egypt, and I have lived through marvelous experiences there."

Then Mrs. Sears remembers, too, with equal clarity her existence as a Hindu. She has glimpses of herself along the banks of the Ganges, living through the strange mystic life of strange mystic India, striving to be freed from the Wheel of Things. She remembers, she says, that she was once a Japanese, that she stood "in the shade of Fujisan, what time the cherry blossoms blow—in old Japan."

Life ages ago in Germany Dr. Sears also recalls against the background of the Black Forest and the cliffs that rise above the Rhine. And she remembers quite distinctly experiences in Italy.

"Lately I have begun to glimpse dimly my existence as a Chinaman," she said. "That as yet is not at all definite. But that I was once a Chinaman and that I lived through wonderful events I have not the slightest doubt.

"I clearly recall my Hindu life, my Japanese, Egyptian, Italian and German rebirths. But I have count, can relate to myself, nineteen distinct existences. I cannot remember all these, but I can feel absolutely sure that I have lived them. There may have been many more.

"And there is nothing isolated about this history of mine. It is not unique. It is to some extent the history of every man and every woman born in America.

"THE very fact of being a native-born American carries with it the experiences of other races and other ages," she went on. "Just as we are the last of the races, so our citizens have lived through it all before. There is not a man or woman in America to-day who if he was born in in this country has not previously been born as a Greek and a Roman, a Hindu, an ancient Egyptian."

"Why do you restrict this statement to native-born Americans?" the interviewer asked in some wonderment.

"Because this is the last race, the last step in civilization. The Englishman has been born as everything but an American. The German comes next; he has never been American or English, but he has been everything else. The Latin races—the French, Spanish and Italian—are farther back.

"Every one has not, however, had the same number of lives. There are many people who have lived again and again in one civilization before they went on to the next. I myself, for instance, remember various rebirths in Egypt. Some lives in certain nations have been, of course, more stirring than the experiences of other personalities in the same races. The law that this development goes on is, I am firmly convinced, fixed. But the free will and personality come in, too.

"I think that we are tending toward an entirely new civilization, a new race. I cannot tell how near or how far that may be, but I believe that a new continent will be thrown up out of the sea and a new race evolved to people it.

"These men and women will be wiser than we. They will be more highly developed than we are in America to-day, just as we in America to-day are more highly developed than the people of other nations before us. And so the race of the new continent will be happier than we.

"I feel very optimistic about the future of humanity. I feel that great progress has been made in the past few years. People are developing, rising, more rapidly now than for many years in the past.

"There is constant progress, fast or slow. I do not believe, as do the Buddhists, that we go either forward or back, according to our life in the present incarnation. I think we must go forward. The whole tendency of life is toward something better. The race progresses. Humanity progresses. Its progress is based on the law of race evolution.

"We are not punished in one life for the sins of another. I do not believe in punishment. But I do believe with all my heart and soul in the immutable law of cause and effect, of consequence. 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.' That is the great law of life, of the church and of nature."

That many of us can learn to remember our former incarnations Mrs. Sears firmly asserts. She explains that the persons who have had the most existences can best remember the circumstances of their past lives.

"But every one who has glimpses of familiarity in strange surroundings, of something that he knows 'happened before,' every one to whom the idea of reincarnation seems at all probable, can train himself to recall his past lives, to see himself in former existences, clearly or dimly. I think, too, that we can control our dreams so that they bring back other lives to us. Sleep is the doorway that links us with the past."

Very simply, without the least trace of sensational mysticism, the slightest effect of making astounding statements, Dr. Sears spoke of her belief in American pre-existence, and then passed on to the discussion of her model community out at Oscawana on the Hudson, where she is ruler of a New Thought town.

"NEW AGE CITY" has grown up about Dr. Sears' New Thought school. Its population is, in Summer, about 300. Although the inn and bungalows are kept open all Winter New Age City has chiefly a Summer population. It is a school of modern mysticism. It is a resting place for tired workers. And it is a model community.

Yet the citizens of New Age City at Oscawana on the Hudson do not live what is ordinarily known as the "community life." Each family has its own bungalow or suite at the inn and its own private manner of existence. There is no attempt at a "common life" as it is generally understood.

None the less New Age City stands for community management of such common household industries as—without encroachment on privacy—can easily be overseen by the city itself. The co-operative kitchen, for instance, has a great future at Oscawana on the Hudson, and so has the co-operative laundry.

The government of the New Thought community follows the lines of the most up-to-date commission management. There are government departments to look after the lighting and heating of the bungalows, the financial problems, such as the bungalow rent, the schools. There is public oversight of public utilities. There is a department to see to the public lands. There is a department of industries that controls the town grocery supply and the town laundry. And each department is directly responsible to the mayor.

It goes without saying that New Age City is a community of equal suffrage. Its mayor is a woman, and the two sexes are absolutely equal in the demands of New Age citizenship and the eyes of New Age law.

DR. JULIA SETON SEARS is mayor of New Age City. Her cabinet of commissioners to take charge of the various community departments is made up of W. Frederic Keeler as commissioner of public and educational affairs, H. F. Robinson, M. D., as commissioner of arbitration, Louis N. Lounsbury as commissioner of public property, Mae H. Taylor as commissioner of industries, and Vincent C. Tate as commissioner of accounts and finances. Spencely C. Shepherd is city clerk and Jean Ford Norton city orderly. The esthetic side of the town life is in the charge of Clarence de Vaux Royer, director of music, and Lelia Simon, director of dramatics and entertainment.

DR. JULIA SETON SEARS.

The legislative government is in the hands of a public assembly, consisting of the entire citizen body of New Age City. This assembly has final decision in all matters relating to the management of the city's affairs, and has the power of initiative, referendum and recall.

The constitution of New Age City provides, among other things, that "all ends shall be subject to larger methods of education, to bring mankind into a fuller consciousness of the health-giving power of thought. Health, rest and education shall be dominant." The constitution also declares the brotherhood of man to be one of the cardinal principles upon which the city has been established. Subjective education and the application of health principles to life are urged by the community document. The constitution goes on to announce the aim of the community to unify all schools of thought and aspiration, to create a common center for individual progressive teachers and movements, and to further life research methods.

Then the constitution makes plain the great purpose of the New Age community in the "preparation for the advancing civilization."

"We aim to make every citizen of New Age City a better citizen of his and her country," declared Dr. Sears.

"Our aim is such a development of the individual as an individual that he will go out to his own home, to his own community, to enrich it and make it better.

"The citizens of New Age City are collective individualists.

"But we do not intend to make a model town and get people to come and live in it forever. No, indeed. New Age City has a floating population, and is meant to have. The aim of New Age City is to teach. It is only for teaching. It is really a training school.

"It is a training school for individuals. We never lose sight of the fact that the citizens of New Age City are first of all individuals, valuable as individuals. We work for a specialized individual consciousness. We strive for a higher development of the individual.

"A higher development of the individual will solve our national industrial problems. You can't deal with people as a mass. You must deal with them as persons, as individuals.

"We aim to so train the individual that he will go out from our city to the real city with new ideas to put in force in ordinary life, with new standards of honesty and efficiency, new political and business ideals. From our city he will go out into the ordinary American citizenship instructed, educated, better able to vote for what is right. By his instruction and education, by his developed individuality, as made strongly influential in his vote, he will react on the great community.

"The life of New Age City trains the individual so he'll go out and attack the tariff!

"We want to touch, in our school and community life, upon every possible phase of human need. We shall have classes in politics and in business ethics. In every particular we want to train people to go back into the world and make it better.

"And, of course," added Mrs. Sears with a smile, "we started out right at the very beginning with woman suffrage!"

IN explaining the community life and the official personnel of the "city" Mayor Sears pointed out that the commissioner of arbitration had been appointed to settle any question, such as party walls and boundary lines, that came up for discussion, and that the commissioner of industries had charge of the grocery store.

"We do not live a community life in any way that would curtail the privacy of families or individuals," she went on. "Every family has its own place to live and its own way of living.

"But we do believe in the co-operative kitchen and the co-operative laundry, and we hope to make these so successful and to spread the knowledge of them so widely that the great cities will follow our example.

"In Boston there is a court where there is a co-operative kitchen. Each family pays a sum of money to an appointed board, and the board looks after the cuisine. That saves trouble and money, and has been found to work out most successfully when once it has been started.

"We at New Age City are very anxious that some such plan should be adopted in the flats and tenements of New York. And I believe that it could and that it will. It does not make the family life any less intimate, personal and individual; but it saves the housewife a great deal of trouble!

"We do not, you see, believe in the socialization of home life. But we do believe in the co-operation of families in certain household industries."

Talking of the New Thought movement in general and of her own work as a New Thought leader Dr. Sears said that her own influence had been exercised largely in bringing the religious element into the New Thought movement and establishing the New Thought church.

"We believe in complete religious toleration," she said. "And any one who belongs to any sect whatsoever can belong to our church, too.

"My own attention was first called to the New Thought science of healing because I was always ill and metaphysics was the only thing that could help me. It cured me, and being a doctor I turned my attention to telling others of the movement. Now I am—have been for many years—a healer. I know that I have peculiar power in healing by suggestion, by my voice and touch, and I have trained this power and worked over it. But I think that that same magnetism is latent in almost any one and can be developed if given concentrated attention and work.

"I believe that mind is stronger than matter. I do not believe that disease is an illusion, but I am convinced that it can be controlled and cured only through the mind. When a healthy state of mind is induced a healthy body follows."

When Bachelors Paid Taxes

THIS is leap year, but the meaning is not so vital now as it once was. For instance, in England in the old days there was taxation for the man who avoided marriage, either from choice or necessity.

In Sir John Sinclair's "History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire," we find that in the time of William III. (1694-1702), taxes were imposed on marriages, burials, births, bachelors and widowers. Tables of the rates imposed on different classes are given, showing that a duke, for the privilege of remaining unmarried, was required to pay an annual tax of £12 11s. ($61.08); a marquis paid £10 1s. ($48.94); an earl, £7 11s. ($36.73); a viscount, £6 6s. ($30.66); a baron, £5 1s. ($24.59); a baronet and Knight of the Bath, £3 16s. ($18.45); a Knight Bachelor, £2 11s. ($12.38); the king's sergeant-at-law, £5 1s. ($24.59); other sergeants-at-law, £3 16s. ($18.45); esquires, £1 6s. ($6.31); gentlemen, 6s. ($1.44); doctors of divinity, law and physic, £1 6s. ($6.24); persons of £250 ($1,217) per annum, or £600 ($2,922) personal estate, 6s. ($1.44); persons not otherwise charged 2s. (.48). The aggregate revenue derived from this source was an average of £51,618 ($251,380) per annum, which was an important item at a time when the revenue of the kingdom was only about 5½ millions ($27,500,000) per annum.

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A Winner Sure.

Richard Croker was praising a successful political leader.

"Like all successful men," said Mr. Croker, "he is resourceful. He can readily turn adverse into favorable circumstances. This was proved to the hilt by an episode of his youth.

"In his youth, you know, he deeply loved a beautiful actress. One morning during the holidays his motor car stopped at the actress' hotel, and he got out with a great hamper of pheasant and grouse, champagne, tropical fruit and flowers.

"'Here,' he said to a bell boy, 'take this hamper up to Miss Stella Starr, please.'

"'Gee,' said the bell boy, 'you're the fifth gent wot's sent up a hamper this mornin'.'

"Our young friend frowned.

"'What—what were the other gents' names?' he asked.

"'They didn't give their names, sir,' said the bell boy. 'They just said she'd know who they were, all right.'

"'Well, here,' said our young friend, 'take her up my card, and tell her this hamper is from the same person who sent the other four.'"

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Moving Successward.

Joseph M. Gaites was talking at the New York Theatre about the superfluity of show girls in Manhattan.

"Every opening," he said, "has a dozen show girls clamoring to fill it. I got thirty or forty girls positions in department stores last week. The surplusage of show girls is due to the fact that so many artists' models have turned to theatricals this Winter.

"The models say there is no work for them. Art is in a bad way. The rich collectors buy nothing but old masters from abroad."

Mr. Gaites smiled.

"But it would be nearer the truth," he went on, "to say that lots of artists are failures. Even the successes, you know, are only half or quarter successes—like the young surgeon.

"'How is your surgeon son doing?' one old man said to another.

"'Oh, fine!' was the reply. 'Fine! He performed his eleventh appendicitis operation last week and the patient lived three hours!'"

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Neither.

"The late Bishop Mackay-Smith," said a Philadelphian, "didn't believe in pulpit exaggerations. He didn't believe, I mean, that a divine had any right to take an old anecdote and tell it as though it were a true episode that had happened to himself.

"He once illustrated what he meant by telling about a minister who was entertaining a guest with an account of a fishing excursion in California, when his daughter said:

"'Is that true, or are you preaching, papa?'"

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No Farmer.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, looking very fresh and young, a red carnation in the buttonhole of his morning coat, was talking about an unsuccessful competitor at the Madison Square Garden horse show.

"He failed," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "and he deserved to fail. His ignorance of horses was incredible. It reminded me of an old farmer on my brother's farm.

"This old farmer, throwing down an agricultural journal, once said to me:

"'I don't believe, Mr. Vanderbilt, that the editor of this here journal knows enough about farmin' to plant his feet in the road and raise a cloud of dust.'"

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W. K. Vanderbilt Winner of $1,234,400 on the French Tracks in 7 Years

By R. H. CARLISLE.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

IT is the exception to find any English owner win more in a season than the leading owner in France, but Lord Derby, with £42,721, and Mr. J. B. Joel, with £34,574, will both receive more this year than either Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt or M. Edmond Blanc. Still, what English owner can rake in—year in and year out—such remarkable sums as those two prominent supporters of the French turf? During the past seven seasons—and including the £27,200 ($136,000) he won in 1911—Mr. Vanderbilt has actually received £246,880 ($1,234,400)—fancy, nearly a quarter of a million pounds in seven years. And this is the American owner who could do nothing right when he first founded a racing stable and stud in his new country.

If, too, you take M. Blanc's winnings for the last eight years you will discover a larger aggregate than his great American rival can boast of in a season less. Including his £26,000 ($130,000) this year, M. Blanc's "tally" is £265,990 ($1,229,950). Mr. Vanderbilt's most profitable year was 1908, when he won over £52,000 ($250,000). He exceeded £50,000 ($250,000) in 1906, and had received over £46,000 ($230,000) and over £40,000 ($200,000) in 1909 and 1910 respectively. Lack, however, of a classic winner told its tale this past season, for his crack youngster, Montrose II.—with £8,500 ($42,500)—has been the chief money-getter for the stable. This is a splendid sum—easily a record for the country for a 2-year-old to win, for the season for horses of that age does not begin there until August.

IN the early days of Flying Fox as a sire M. Blanc could eclipse Mr. Vanderbilt's record gains in a season, and nobody can say that he has not deserved to profit by the wholesale and whole-hearted efforts to get together the best procurable in blood stock. Still, fate has not been too kind to him of recent years; there is Flying Fox dead, the notorious Shetland gone wrong and Lord Burgoyne proved a bogey.

NO French owner has yet equalled the Duke of Portland's winnings in 1889, when he received £73,858 ($367,290), but it is quite possible that a French patron of the turf will do so one fine day. And it is certain that £50,000 ($250,000) won in France means a much greater profit out of the game irrespective of gambling, of course than it would if the sum happened to have been won in England. When you have only to pay remarkably small entry fees for valuable stakes, and can get horses to the course in a motor van on the morning of the race, it is a very different proposition from the substantial fees and long and expensive traveling which "tie up" the average owner in England. Of course the competition is not so extensive in France, and the reason why one owner usually stands out by himself is because a good 3-year-old can go on picking up stakes in Hornet's Beauty fashion. The 3-year-old is the cultivated horse in France, where handicaps are only a mild feature of their racing, owing naturally to any wagering other than through the medium of the pari-mutuel being illegal.

THERE can be no doubt that the American jockey O'Neill has come to stay. We have occasionally admired his riding on our own courses, and it is a feat to top his 158 wins last year with 163 this. Johnny Reiff did not lose his form in Germany, for he has 115 winners to his credit. It must be a change for George Stern (97) to fail to top his century, but he was, of course, laid low for a time in the Summer. J. Jennings, with 81 winners, is the most successful of the younger school. The defunct Perth—£32,000 ($160,000)—is the most successful sire; then come Macdonald II., Simonian, Rabelais, Bay Ronald and Le Sagittaire. It can therefore be seen that English breeders still supply the grist to the French racing mill.

TIME was, and that not long ago, when few of these ran in France. Not many months ago M. Jean Joubert and some of the steeplechasing committee became alarmed that "foreign" horses were winning a good deal at steeplechasing. In two years they had won $100,000; and fifty-eight "foreign" horses ran across country. An English horse, Terry M., won the Auteuil Steeplechase. Therefore the committee ruled that "races for steeplechases and hurdle events should be reserved exclusively for French bred horses, except those held during the international week in June and races of $4,000 each at the annual international meeting at Nice in January."

The committee consisted of M. E. Blanc, M. Aumont, M. C. Blanc, M. Caillault, the Marquis de Ganay, M. de Gheest, M. J. Joubert, Comte le Marois, Prince Murat, M. J. Stern. On the flat there was an opposite ruling in 1911. The famous rule, restricting nearly all races to French bred horses was rescinded. The Jockey Club (Societe d'Encouragement) opened further races to English and United States and European horses, besides the Grand Prix de Paris, the Conseil Municipal and the Grand Criterium International. They were the Prix du Seine et Marne and Prix de Kergolay, of $4,000 each, and in 1913 the Prix du Cadran of $15,000.

THIS American owner who has a really magnificent stud, stables and training ground laid out at Le Poissy, near Paris achieved a record with his 2-year-old Montrose II., by Mainteon, as he won six races out of nine with him, valued at $42,000, in 1911. M. J. Prat's 2-year-old Rodriguez alone beat him in the Prix Eclipse. Although M. J. Hennessey's Lutteur III. had won the Grand National of 1909 he did not compete in 1911. He was the second French-bred horse to win the Liverpool Grand National.

THE amount in stakes offered by the different racing societies in France in 1911 were: The Societe d'Encouragement, £160,000 ($800,000); the Steeplechase Society, £144,000 ($720,000); Societe Oudemi-Sang, £106,000 ($530,000); Socciete Sportive, £171,000 ($855,000), and Societe de Sport de France, £33,500. The Deauville, Nice and Vietry Societe also gave away large sums.

MOST things in France are managed with a considerable amount of common sense, and the courts or the government, whichever is responsible, will surely not support an action of the police at Auteuil racecourse. Two owners, in a part of the stand which is reserved for them and their friends, were watching the finish of a race, and one of them, an enthusiast—apparently there had been a difference of opinion as to which of a couple in a hard finish was having the better of it—exclaimed: "I'll bet you 100 to 1." A police official—Aschwanden by name had been listening, and straightway arrested both gentlemen, took them to the station, had them searched and, it is said, "submitted to other indignities"; and now they stand "within the peril of the law." If every man who said "I'll bet you 100 to 1" by way of emphasizing a strong opinion were to be arrested the prisons would have to be enlarged. Such an expression is common. It appears, moreover, that betting in France is only illegal when men "habitually offer, give or receive bets in any place," and neither of these two owners did so habitually. The Minister of Agriculture received a deputation on the subject, and a request was made for the setting apart of a "ring" in which owners and members, duly elected, may bet together. They can do so now if they take the trouble to look around and see that no policeman is within earshot; but this is a humiliating nuisance. I know the reserved portions of the Auteuil stands well and should have no difficulty in making two score bets in an afternoon.

HOWEVER, the deputation wishes that the business should be legalized. It is not, of course, any desire in France to prevent "gambling," as a modest bet is called. On the contrary, the government wants you to gamble as much as you will, because various institutions benefit from the percentages they receive. The crime consists in not betting at the pari-mutuel, which yields the profit to the government, or at least the objects which it desires to serve. I fancy, however, that if the rings or enclosures were to be set apart the betting would not be very satisfactory, simply because it is very doubtful whether anything like a real market could be formed. If a man wanted to back his horse the price offered would probably be what is known as cruelly "pinching," in view of the circumstances that there might not—probably would not—be money for other horses. This fact—that the professional layer, the adversary of the mutuel, would not be encouraged—may induce the minister to accede to the request, though it is doubtful, because there is no apparent way in which the government could obtain a share; for the wagering would be much, I suppose, what it must have been before professional layers came into being. One man makes out that another man's horse has not a 3 to 1 chance and bets him 3 to 1 against it accordingly, with little or no hope of getting square and finding the money with which to pay from any other source. That is all very well so far as it goes, and many French owners and backers have such a detestation of the pari-mutuel that they would gladly find any other way of betting. We shall see what happens.

An hour spent on the heath of a racecourse during the Sunday afternoon will convince even the most skeptical that the bookmaker who lounged outside the factory gates among the workmen was but a small evil compared to the machine, presided over by employees as anxious for custom as the butcher's man among the crowd on a Saturday night in a busy thoroughfare in the East End of London. Some say: "What bookmaker would lay the phenomenal odds paid out at times by the machine?" forgetting that no sane man having any knowledge of sport would accept those odds if offered by a bookmaker. Owners and breeders have clamored in vain for the open market, where competition secured them satisfactory odds. In point of fact, betting goes on and will go on forever in the ring among those who are able to sum up the chances of a horse. Bad—or what is technically called "pinching"—prices have been laid and the owner cannot defend himself against even those who offer him the same returns as the machine gives, since a proportion of the backer's money transferred to the machine decreases in an enormous proportion the returns. The law is at variance with the "totalisator." The Public Prosecutor has been unsuccessful in his appeal against the acquittal of M. de Martin, absolved from the charge of having infringed the Betting Act by betting with his friends.

STATISTICS of the French turf for the flat racing season show that the American stables and the American riders both led for the season. W. K. Vanderbilt's name heads the list of winning owners, with a total of $135,805 to the credit of his stable, while the name of Frank J. Gould is sixth on the list, with a total of $77,680 for his season. The first three stables at the close of the season all won in excess of $100,000.

Two 3-year-olds are at the head of the winning horses, as d'Atout having placed the sum of $93,925 to the credit of his owner, the Marquis de Ganay, and Alcantara II., belonging to the late Baron de Rothschild, won $81,655. Basse Pointe, the winner of the Prix du Conseil Municipal, comes third on the list with a sum of $62,870. Of the 2-year-olds, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Montrose II. has done best, winning $41,980. Other horses that have won over $25,000 during the season are Badajoz, Combourg, Flaucheur, Ossian, La Francaise, Dor, Tripolette and Sablonnet; while there are about 120 that won over $5,000 last year.

The following is a list of the principal winning owners:

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt	$135,805.00
M. Edmond Blanc	125,695.00
Marquis de Ganay	110,960.00
Baron Maurice de Rothschild	96,115.00
Baron de Rothschild	93,980.00
Mr. Frank Jay Gould	77,680.00
M. Michel Lazard	72,190.00
M. J. de Breamond	68,165.00
M. E. de St. Alary	64,600.00
M. J. Prat	63,145.00
M. A. Aumont	63,920.00
M. Michel Ephrussi	60,100.00
M. J. Lieux	59,560.00
Baron Gourgaud	52,180.00
M. Olry Roederer	49,785.00

Both first and second place in the list of winning jockeys is filled by the names of American riders when Frank O'Neill, who rode for W. K. Vanderbilt, finished first with 163 wins to his credit, and Johnny Reiff, who rode for Frank Jay Gould, was second with 115 wins. Garner, Sumter, Nash Turner and Milton Henry are others that figure well in the list:

	Mounts.	Wins.
F. O'Neill	700	163
J. Reiff	578	115
G. Stern	398	97
J. Jennings	492	81
M. Barat	390	62
Sharpe	439	55
Ch. Hobbs	369	46
Garner	260	43
G. Bartholomew	276	40
Robinson	189	30
A. Woodland	335	28
Sumter	300	24
N. Turner	127	23
Milton Henry	202	23
P. Salamagnou	133	21
G. Clout	222	20

MONTROSE II.

W. K. VANDERBILT, SR.

WHEN the famous French horse Perth (he was known as Perth III. in England) died at the Nonant-le-pin Stud, in France, of rapid congestion of the lungs, the loss to his owner, M. Caillault and to French breeding was irreparable.

Perth, who was 12 years old, was not insured, and his owner had declined an offer of £20,000 ($100,000) made for the horse by the Hungarian Government. Perth not to be delivered up until the end of next season.

Perth (War Dance—Primrose Dame) was a great performer on the flat, but his wonderful success at the stud during the last two seasons made him even more famous. Not only have several of his better-known descendants—such as the 3-year-olds Northeast, Sauge Pourpree and Magellan, and King James, Go to Bed, Sourdine, etc.—won big sums on the turf, but Perth has also been conspicuous for the exceptional number of winners he has sired. This season, for instance, horses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years old—all sired by him—have won races.

Foaled in 1896 at M. Maurice Ephrussi's stud farm, Perth was sold to M. Caillault the following year at the Deauville sales for £1,100 ($5,500).

His principal victories as a 3-year-old were in the Prix Hocquart, the Poule d'Essai, the Prix Daru, the Prix du Jockey Club, the Grand Prix and the Prix Royal Oak. He only ran twice as a 4-year-old, winning the Prix du Cadran and failing, when starting a hot favorite, in the Ascot Gold Cup, won by Merman. It was his last race. His winnings amounted to over £30,000 ($150,000).

In 1907 he headed the list of winning sires in France with £24,500 ($122,500), thirty of his descendants winning fifty-four races between them. In 1908 he was even more successful, his progeny having already cleared nearly £40,000 ($200,000). In 1911 he headed the list of winning stallions in France with $188,000. To his stock's credit Macdonald II. was second with $155,000, Simonian third with $115,000. Rabelais, Bay Ronald, Le Sagittaire, Gost and Maintenon followed him.

LITTLE STORIES

The Keeper's Error.

Lord Decies, following the New York Horse Show, told a good story about an American millionaire.

"His first name is the sounding one of Augustus," Lord Decies said. "You know how he travels—with what a retinue of valets and chauffeurs and secretaries. Well, it was with even a grander retinue than usual that he arrived, at the opening of the shooting season, at a certain English country house. He arrived, I understand, with seven motor cars.

"Of course he was treated on all sides with the profoundest deference. But the head keeper called him by his first name! Actually!

"The head keeper didn't seem lacking in respect; gave him a splendid place; saw that he got lots of birds and so on; but, all the time, it was 'Augustus this' and 'Augustus that.' 'Is your gun all right, Augustus?' 'A very good shot, Augustus.' 'Augustus, is your stool comfortable?'

"The millionaire flushed dirkly and glared at the old head keeper the first time he was called Augustus. But he said nothing. And afterwards he got used to it. But his host happened to appear, and, hearing the keeper say to the haughty millionaire, 'Well winged, well winged, Augustus,' he took the old chap aside and whispered:

"'Why, keeper, I don't know what to make of you! Are you drunk, man? The idea of your calling Mr. Van Golden by his first name like that!'

"'His first name, sir?' And the old keeper flushed under his tan.

"'Yes! Augustus indeed! What do you mean by it?'

"The keeper looked terribly distressed.

"'Oh, sir,' he stammered, 'I hope you'll excuse me, sir. I thought "Augustus" was a title—a very high title like "My lord duke" or "Your serene highness, sir."'"

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An Actor's Paradise.

The actor, bronzed from a long sea voyage, was praising Australia, whence he had just returned.

"Australia's the place," he cried enthusiastically. "If a pretty actress makes a hit over there the warm-hearted Australians aren't content with passing flowers over the footlights to her. No, no. They pass her a box of gloves, a dozen pairs of silk stockings, a turkey, a fur muff, or a case of wine. Why, in Milparinka, my wife got passed a Gallic dress, a Lewis hat, and ten pounds of writing paper.

"As for me—

The actor made a great gesture of arm and shoulder to indicate modesty.

"As for me," he said, "I don't want to brag. I was never one to boast. At the same time, this I will say. No ingenue premier ever made the hit I did in Parramatta, Quirindi, and the other one-night stands. Do you see these pants? Passed up to me by a distinguished society matron of Murrumburrah. How do you like this shirt? It's one of a half dozen that I got from a Mudgee girl. And this fur-lined coat, my boy, is the real thing—none of your cheap and nasty imitations—but real rat—genuine Australian rat. I thought I'd drop when a Gulgong usher passed it over the footlights with the compliments of the Gulgong Bachelor Girls' Social."

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Her Rule With Husbands.

Miss Kate Riverton Dyles, one of the suffragist leaders of Colorado, said:

"Opponents of woman's suffrage would have you believe that a vote turns a woman into a monster. Yet, when a young man, arriving at the age of 21, gets the vote, does he or does he not, become a monster?

"But to hear the anti-suffragists talk you'd think that every voting woman was like that lady, rich in her own right, to whom her husband said:

"'My suspicions are at last confirmed. We part forever from this women.'

"But the guilty lady retorted haughtily:

"'Not at all, sir. Not at all. It's my invariable rule to require a month's notice from every husband.'"

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His Preference.

Thomas Nelson Page told a story about an old colored man.

"On a bright, cold, sunny morning in the holidays," he said, "as old Uncle Cicero hobbled down the main street on his stick, a gentleman stopped him and said:

"'Now, Uncle Cicero, what would you rather have for a New Year's gift—a bottle of apple jack or a pair of shoes?'

"'Well, sah,' said Uncle Cicero, 'you see, sah, it's dis way—Ah wears boots.'"

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A Night Owl.

"The crooked politician is bound to be exposed," said Senator Newlands at a dinner in Washington. "Exposure will come—even from the most improbable source. It's like the case of Jones.

"Jones, a hypocritical individual, was a Sunday-school superintendent, and one Sunday the minister, in an allusion to the domestic cat, said to Jones' little boy:

"'Now, Tommy, tell us the name of the animal which, when all the house is dark and everybody is asleep, comes creeping softly and silently upstairs?'

"'Father,' said Tommy, promptly."

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Every American Has Been

A Savage, Egyptian, Hindu, or Chinese — We Have All Been Greeks and Romans, Says Dr. Julia Seton Sears, Who Has Been All of These Herself

By MARY KATHERINE WOODS.

DO you know what it means to be an American?

Do you think your American birth carries with it only your American citizenship—the right to vote and to struggle with the ta T and to have opinions about the restraint of trade?

If you have any such idea you are, according to the mayor of a certain community up Hudson River way, very much mistaken.

Every man and woman born in America has been, declares this mayor, born ages before in every civilization the world has ever known.

Julia Seton Sears, physician, New Thought leader, mayor of the "New Age City" at Oscawana, N. Y., stands sponsor for the belief that the native-born American is the reincarnation of every race, every nation, that has ever inhabited any portion of this globe.

At New Age City up the Hudson River Dr. Sears is trying to maintain a model town, to train men and women for a better citizenship.

She is starting out on the major premise that the American nation is the last and highest development of civilization, and that every American has actually lived in the flesh in every phase of the world's growth.

To be an American means, therefore, according to Dr. Sears, to have lived many lives before.

It means that one has been a savage in the wilds of some prehistoric jungle.

It means that one has understood the mysteries of ancient Egypt and fought the battles of ancient Assyria.

It means that the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome have had their part in the development of the personality of the man or woman who now lives in New York, or in Chicago, or in Seattle.

It means that the American of to-day, not in some mystic spiritual consciousness, but as a man among men, has throbbed to the high pulse-beat of the Renaissance in Italy, the Reformation in Germany, the Revolution in France.

All this, avers Dr. Sears, has gone perforce into the making of John Jones of Ashtabula and Tom Smith of Beacon Hill; and every little child born into an American family is born with the heritage of actual experience in the races that have lived before.

What is more, Dr. Sears declares that it is quite possible for the great percentage of American men and women to remember at least something of their previous lives.

She herself can count nineteen of her former existences.

WITH this mystic theory of life and the universe tucked away in the background of her consciousness, Mrs. Sears is working, as mayor of New Age City, to train Americans to grapple with the problems of the Senate chamber and the kitchen, woman suffrage, municipal ownership and the washing of linen suits. She presides over a model community, and she declares that men and women must go out from New Age City to attack more wisely, with more of sureness and more of honesty, the problems of the day.

"America is the last race, the highest in point of development, the nearest, if I may put it that way, to the top of the pyramid," she said.

"And every American has lived the life of every race before."

Mrs. Sears, a quiet figure sitting back in a rocking-chair in her study at the New Thought headquarters near Central Park, in New York, was quite willing to talk of her theories and aims.

"Do I believe in reincarnation?" she echoed the question of the interviewer; "I not only believe, I know.

"I know that human life, human personality, is eternal. I know that we are born again and again. I distinctly remember some of my own former lives."

Mrs. Sears has clear recollections of many existences in ancient Egypt. She can see herself among the pyramids and on the desert; can catch glimpses of her personality as she wandered in and out of the great Temple of Karnak, and went to gaze into the waters of the Nile.

"There were many of those rebirths," she said, "and they were the first that I distinctly remembered. These memories come first as vague glimpses. I seem to see myself, as it were, in a play. I get the association of myself rather than of things, of my personality rather than of historical surroundings. I see myself among certain things. Then I get to seeing this more and more clearly, and over and over and over. After a while I can see it at will. As it unfolds before me I find it possible to follow it out in sleep. As I say, I have had many phases of rebirth in Egypt, and I have lived through marvelous experiences there."

Then Mrs. Sears remembers, too, with equal clarity her existence as a Hindu. She has glimpses of herself along the banks of the Ganges, living through the strange mystic life of strange mystic India, striving to be freed from the Wheel of Things. She remembers, she says, that she was once a Japanese, that she stood "in the shade of Fujisan, what time the cherry blossoms blow—in old Japan."

Life ages ago in Germany Dr. Sears also recalls against the background of the Black Forest and the cliffs that rise above the Rhine. And she remembers quite distinctly experiences in Italy.

"Lately I have begun to glimpse dimly my existence as a Chinaman," she said. "That as yet is not at all definite. But that I was once a Chinaman and that I lived through wonderful events I have not the slightest doubt.

"I clearly recall my Hindu life, my Japanese, Egyptian, Italian and German rebirths. But I have count, can relate to myself, nineteen distinct existences. I cannot remember all these, but I can feel absolutely sure that I have lived them. There may have been many more.

"And there is nothing isolated about this history of mine. It is not unique. It is to some extent the history of every man and every woman born in America.

"THE very fact of being a native-born American carries with it the experiences of other races and other ages," she went on. "Just as we are the last of the races, so our citizens have lived through it all before. There is not a man or woman in America today who if he was born in in this country has not previously been born as a Greek and a Roman, a Hindu, an ancient Egyptian."

"Why do you restrict this statement to native-born Americans?" the interviewer asked in some wonderment.

"Because this is the last race, the last step in civilization. The Englishman has been born as everything but an American. The German comes next; he has never been American or English, but he has been everything else. The Latin races—the French, Spanish and Italian—are farther back.

"Every one has not, however, had the same number of lives. There are many people who have lived again and again in one civilization before they went on to the next. I myself, for instance, remember various rebirths in Egypt. Some lives in certain nations have been, of course, more stirring than the experiences of other personalities in the same races. The law that this development goes on is, I am firmly convinced, fixed. But the free will and personality come in, too.

"I think that we are tending toward an entirely new civilization, as new race. I cannot tell how near or how far that may be, but I believe that a new continent will be thrown up out of the sea and a new race evolved to people it.

"These men and women will be wiser than we. They will be more highly developed than we are in America to-day, just as we in America to-day are more highly developed than the people of other nations before us. And so the race of the new continent will be happier than we.

"I feel very optimistic about the future of humanity. I feel that great progress has been made in the past few years. People are developing, rising, more rapidly now than for many years in the past.

"There is constant progress, fast or slow. I do not believe, as do the Buddhists, that we go either forward or back, according to our life in the present incarnation. I think we must go forward. The whole tendency of life is toward something better. The race progresses. Humanity progresses. Its progress is based on the law of race evolution.

"We are not punished in one life for the sins of another. I do not believe in punishment. But I do believe with all my heart and soul in the immutable law of cause and effect, of consequence. 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.' That is the great law of life, of the church and of nature."

That many of us can learn to remember our former incarnations Mrs. Sears firmly asserts. She explains that the persons who have had the most existences can best remember the circumstances of their past lives.

"But every one who has glimpses of familiarity in strange surroundings, of something that he knows 'happened before,' every one to whom the idea of reincarnation seems at all probable, can train himself to recall his past lives, to see himself in former existences, clearly or dimly. I think, too, that we can control our dreams so that they bring back other lives to us. Sleep is the doorway that links us with the past."

Very simply, without the least trace of sensational mysticism, the slightest effect of making astounding statements, Dr. Sears spoke of her belief in American pre-existence, and then passed on to the discussion of her model community out at Oscawana on the Hudson, where she is ruler of a New Thought town.

"NEW AGE CITY" has grown up about Dr. Sears' New Thought school. Its population is, in Summer, about 300. Although the inn and bungalows are kept open all Winter New Age City has chiefly a Summer population. It is a school of modern mysticism. It is a resting place for tired workers. And it is a model community.

Yet the citizens of New Age City at Oscawana on the Hudson do not live what is ordinarily known as the "community life." Each family has its own bungalow or suite at the inn and its own private manner of existence. There is no attempt at a "common life" as it is generally understood.

None the less New Age City stands for community management of such common household industries as—without encroachment on privacy—can easily be overseen by the city itself. The co-operative kitchen, for instance, has a great future at Oscawana on the Hudson, and so has the co-operative laundry.

The government of the New Thought community follows the lines of the most up-to-date commission management. There are government departments to look after the lighting and heating of the bungalows, the financial problems, such as the bungalow rent, the schools. There is public oversight of public utilities. There is a department to see to the public lands. There is a department of industries that controls the town grocery supply and the town laundry. And each department is directly responsible to the mayor.

It goes without saying that New Age City is a community of equal suffrage. Its mayor is a woman, and the two sexes are absolutely equal in the demands of New Age citizenship and the eyes of New Age law.

DR. JULIA SETON SEARS is mayor of New Age City. Her cabinet of commissioners to take charge of the various community departments is made up of W. Frederic Keeler as commissioner of public and educational affairs, H. F. Robinson, M. D., as commissioner of arbitration, Louis N. Lounsbury as commissioner of public property, Mae H. Taylor as commissioner of industries, and Vincent C. Tate as commissioner of accounts and finances. Spencely C. Shepherd is city clerk and Jean Ford Norton city orderly. The esthetic side of the town life is in the charge of Clarence de Vaux Royer, director of music, and Lelia Simon, director of dramatics and entertainment.

DR. JULIA SETON SEARS.

The legislative government is in the hands of a public assembly, consisting of the entire citizen body of New Age City. This assembly has final decision in all matters relating to the management of the city's affairs, and has the power of initiative, referendum and recall.

The constitution of New Age City provides, among other things, that "all ends shall be subject to larger methods of education, to bring mankind into a fuller consciousness of the health-giving power of thought. Health, rest and education shall be dominant." The constitution also declares the brotherhood of man to be one of the cardinal principles upon which the city has been established. Subjective education and the application of health principles to life are urged by the community document. The constitution goes on to announce the aim of the community to unify all schools of thought and aspiration, to create a common center for individual progressive teachers and movements, and to further life research methods.

Then the constitution makes plain the great purpose of the New Age community in the "preparation for the advancing civilization."

"We aim to make every citizen of New Age City a better citizen of his and her country," declared Dr. Sears.

"Our aim is such a development of the individual as an individual that he will go out to his own home, to his own community, to enrich it and make it better.

"The citizens of New Age City are collective individualists.

"But we do not intend to make a model town and get people to come and live in it forever! No, indeed. New Age City has a floating population, and is meant to have. The aim of New Age City is to teach. It is only for teaching. It is really a training school.

"It is a training school for individuals. We never lose sight of the fact that the citizens of New Age City are first of all individuals, valuable as individuals. We work for a specialized individual consciousness. We strive for a higher development of the individual.

"A higher development of the individual will solve our national industrial problems. You can't deal with people as a mass. You must deal with them as persons, as individuals.

"We aim to so train the individual that he will go out from our city to the real city with new ideas to put in force in ordinary life, with new standards of honesty and efficiency, new political and business ideals. From our city he will go out into the ordinary American citizenship instructed, educated, better able to vote for what is right. By his instruction and education, by his developed individuality, as made strongly influential in his vote, he will react on the great community.

"The life of New Age City trains the individual so he'll go out and attack the tariff!

"We want to touch, in our school and community life, upon every possible phase of human need. We shall have classes in politics and in business ethics. In every particular we want to train people to go back into the world and make it better.

"And, of course," added Mrs. Sears with a smile, "we started out right at the very beginning with woman suffrage!"

IN explaining the community life and the official personnel of the "city" Mayor Sears pointed out that the commissioner of arbitration had been appointed to settle any question, such as party walls and boundary lines, that came up for discussion, and that the commissioner of industries had charge of the grocery store.

"We do not live a community life in any way that would curtail the privacy of families or individuals," she went on. "Every family has its own place to live and its own way of living.

"But we do believe in the co-operative kitchen and the co-operative laundry, and we hope to make these so successful and to spread the knowledge of them so widely that the great cities will follow our example.

"In Boston there is a court where there is a co-operative kitchen. Each family pays a sum of money to an appointed board, and the board looks after the cuisine. That saves trouble and money, and has been found to work out most successfully when once it has been started.

"We at New Age City are very anxious that some such plan should be adopted in the flats and tenements of New York. And I believe that it could and that it will. It does not make the family life any less intimate, personal and individual; but it saves the housewife a great deal of trouble!

"We do not, you see, believe in the socialization of home life. But we do believe in the co-operation of families in certain household industries."

Talking of the New Thought movement in general and of her own work as a New Thought leader Dr. Sears said that her own influence had been exercised largely in bringing the religious element into the New Thought movement and establishing the New Thought church.

"We believe in complete religious toleration," she said. "And any one who belongs to any sect whatsoever can belong to our church, too.

"My own attention was first called to the New Thought science of healing because I was always ill and metaphysics was the only thing that could help me. It cured me, and being a doctor I turned my attention to telling others of the movement. Now I am—have been for many years—a healer. I know that I have peculiar power in healing by suggestion, by my voice and touch, and I have trained this power and worked over it. But I think that that same magnetism is latent in almost any one and can be developed if given concentrated attention and work.

"I believe that mind is stronger than matter. I do not believe that disease is an illusion, but I am convinced that it can be controlled and cured only through the mind. When a healthy state of mind is induced a healthy body follows."

When Bachelors Paid Taxes

THIS is leap year, but the meaning is not so vital now as it once was. For instance, in England in the old days there was taxation for the man who avoided marriage, either from choice or necessity.

In Sir John Sinclair's "History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire," we find that in the time of William III. (1694-1702), taxes were imposed on marriages, burials, births, bachelors and widowers. Tables of the rates imposed on different classes are given, showing that a duke, for the privilege of remaining unmarried, was required to pay an annual tax of £12 11s. ($61.08); a marquis paid £10 1s. ($48.94); an earl, £7 11s. ($36.73); a viscount, £6 6s. ($30.66); a baron, £5 1s. ($24.59); a baronet and Knight of the Bath, £3 16s. ($18.45); a Knight Bachelor, £2 11s. ($12.28); the king's sergeant-at-law, £5 1s. ($24.59); other sergeants-at-law, £3 16s. ($18.45); esquires, £1 6s. ($6.31); gentlemen, 6s. ($1.44); doctors of divinity, law and physic, £1 6s. ($6.24); persons of £250 ($1,217) per annum, or £600 ($2,922) personal estate, 6s. ($1.44); persons not otherwise charged 2s. (.48). The aggregate revenue derived from this source was an average of £51,618 ($251,380) per annum, which was an important item at a time when the revenue of the kingdom was only about 5½ millions ($27,500,000) per annum.

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A Winner Sure.

Richard Croker was praising a successful political leader.

"Like all successful men," said Mr. Croker, "he is resourceful. He can readily turn adverse into favorable circumstances. This was proved to the hilt by an episode of his youth.

"In his youth, you know, he deeply loved a beautiful actress. One morning during the holidays his motor car stopped at the actress' hotel, and he got out with a great hamper of pheasant and grouse, champagne, tropical fruit and flowers.

"'Here,' he said to a bell boy, 'take this hamper up to Miss Stella Starr, please.'

"'Gee,' said the bell boy, 'you're the fifth gent wot's sent up a hamper this mornin'.'

"Our young friend frowned.

"'What—what were the other gents' names?' he asked.

"'They didn't give their names, sir,' said the bell boy. 'They just said she'd know who they were, all right.'

"'Well, here,' said our young friend, 'take her up my card, and tell her this hamper is from the same person who sent the other four.'"

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Moving Successward.

Joseph M. Gaites was talking at the New York Theatre about the superfluity of show girls in Manhattan.

"Every opening," he said, "has a dozen show girls clamoring to fill it. I got thirty or forty girls positions in department stores last week. The surplusage of show girls is due to the fact that so many artists' models have turned to theatrical: this Winter.

"The models say there is no work for them. Art is in a bad way. The rich collectors buy nothing but old masters from abroad."

Mr. Gaites smiled.

"But it would be nearer the truth," he went on, "to say that lots of artists are failures. Even the successes, you know, are only half or quarter successes—like the young surgeon.

"'How is your surgeon son doing?' one old man said to another.

"'Oh, fine!' was the reply. 'Fine! He performed his eleventh appendicitis operation last week and the patient lived three hours.'"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Neither.

"The late Bishop Mackay-Smith," said a Philadelphian, "didn't believe in pulpit exaggerations. He didn't believe, I mean, that a divine had any right to take an old anecdote and tell it as though it were a true episode that had happened to himself.

"He once illustrated what he meant by telling about a minister who was entertaining a guest with an account of a fishing excursion in California, when his daughter said:

"'Is that true, or are you preaching, papa?'"

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No Farmer.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, looking very fresh and young, a red carnation in the buttonhole of his morning coat, was talking about an unsuccessful competitor at the Madison Square Garden horse show.

"He failed," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "and he deserved to fail. His ignorance of horses was incredible. It reminded me of an old farmer on my brother's farm.

"This old farmer, throwing down an agricultural journal, once said to me:

"'I don't believe, Mr. Vanderbilt, that the editor of this here journal knows enough about farmin' to plant his feet in the road and raise a cloud of dust.'"

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W. K. Vanderbilt Winner of $1,234,400 on the French Tracks in 7 Years

By R. H. CARLISLE.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

IT is the exception to find any English owner win more in a season than the leading owner in France, but Lord Derby, with £42,721, and Mr. J. B. Joel, with £34,574, will both receive more this year than either Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt or M. Edmond Blanc. Still, what English owner can rake in—year in and year out—such remarkable sums as those two prominent supporters of the French turf? During the past seven seasons—and including the £27,200 ($136,000) he won in 1911—Mr. Vanderbilt has actually received £246,880 ($1,234,400)—fancy, nearly a quarter of a million pounds in seven years. And this is the American owner who could do nothing right when he first founded a racing stable and stud in his new country.

If, too, you take M. Blanc's winnings for the last eight years you will discover a larger aggregate than his great American rival can boast of in a season less. Including his £26,000 ($130,000) this year, M. Blanc's "tally" is £265,990 ($1,229,950). Mr. Vanderbilt's most profitable year was 1908, when he won over £52,000 ($250,000). He exceeded £50,000 ($250,000) in 1906, and had received over £46,000 ($230,000) and over £40,000 ($200,000) in 1909 and 1910 respectively. Lack, however, of a classic winner told its tale this past season, for his crack youngster, Montrose II.—with £8,500 ($42,500)—has been the chief moneygetter for the stable. This is a splendid sum—easily a record for the country for a 2-year-old to win, for the season for horses of that age does not begin there until August.

IN the early days of Flying Fox as a sire M. Blanc could eclipse Mr. Vanderbilt's record gains in a season, and nobody can say that he has not deserved to profit by the wholesale and whole-hearted efforts to get together the best procurable in blood stock. Still, fate has not been too kind to him of recent years; there is Flying Fox dead, the notorious Shetland gone wrong and Lord Burgoyne proved a bogey.

NO French owner has yet equalled the Duke of Portland's winnings in 1889, when he received £73,858 ($367,290), but it is quite possible that a French patron of the turf will do so one fine day. And it is certain that £50,000 ($250,000) won in France means a much greater profit out of the game—irrespective of gambling, of course than it would if the sum happened to have been won in England. When you have only to pay remarkably small entry fees for valuable stakes, and can get horses to the course in a motor van on the morning of the race, it is a very different proposition from the substantial fees and long and expensive traveling which "tie up" the average owner in England. Of course the competition is not so extensive in France, and the reason why one owner usually stands out by himself is because a good 3-year-old can go on picking up stakes in Hornet's Beauty fashion. The 3-year-old is the cultivated horse in France, where handicaps are only a mild feature of their racing, owing naturally to any wagering other than through the medium of the pari-mutuel being illegal.

THERE can be no doubt that the American jockey O'Neill has come to stay. We have occasionally admired his riding on our own courses, and it is a feat to top his 158 wins last year with 163 this. Johnny Reiff did not lose his form in Germany, for he has 115 winners to his credit. It must be a change for George Stern (97) to fail to top his century, but he was, of course, laid low for a time in the Summer. J. Jennings, with 81 winners, is the most successful of the younger school. The defunct Perth—£32,000 ($160,000)—is the most successful sire; then come Macdonald II., Simonian, Rabelais, Bay Ronald and Le Saggitaire. It can therefore be seen that English breeders still supply the grist to the French racing mill.

TIME was, and that not long ago, when few of these ran in France. Not many months ago M. Jean Joubert and some of the steeplechasing committee became alarmed that "foreign" horses were winning a good deal at steeplechasing. In two years they had won $100,000; and fifty-eight "foreign" horses ran across country. An English horse, Terry M., won the Auteuil Steeplechase. Therefore the committee ruled that "races for steeplechases and hurdle events should be reserved exclusively for French bred horses, except those held during the international week in June and races of $4,000 each at the annual international meeting at Nice in January."

The committee consisted of M. E. Blanc, M. Aumont, M. C. Blanc, M. Caillault, the Marquis de Ganay, M. de Gheest, M. J. Joubert, Comte le Marois, Prince Murat, M. J. Stern. On the flat there was an opposite ruling in 1011. The famous rule, restricting nearly all races to French bred horses was rescinded. The Jockey Club (Societe d'Encouragement) opened further races to English and United States and European horses, besides the Grand Prix de Paris, the Conseil Municipal and the Grand Criterium International. They were the Prix du Seine et Marne and Prix de Kergolay, of $4,000 each, and in 1913 the Prix du Cadran of $15,000.

THIS American owner who has a really magnificent stud, stables and training ground laid out at Le Poissy, near Paris—achieved a record with his 2-year-old Montrose II., by Maintenon, as he won six races out of nine with him, valued at $42,000, in 1911. M. J. Prat's 2-year-old Rodriguez alone beat him in the Prix Eclipse. Although M. J. Hennessey's Lutteur III. had won the Grand National of 1909 he did not compete in 1911. He was the second French-bred horse to win the Liverpool Grand National.

THE amount in stakes offered by the different racing societies in France in 1911 were: The Societe d'Encouragement, £160,000 ($800,000); the Steeplechase Society, £144,000 ($720,000); Societe Oudemi-Sang, £106,000 ($530,000); Soccieto Sportive, £171,000 ($855,000), and Societe de Sport de France, £33,500. The Deauville, Nice and Victry Societe also gave away large sums.

MOST things in France are managed with a considerable amount of common sense, and the courts or the government, whichever is responsible, will surely not support an action of the police at Auteuil racecourse. Two owners, in a part of the stand which is reserved for them and their friends, were watching the finish of a race, and one of them, an enthusiast—apparently there had been a difference of opinion as to which of a couple in a hard finish was having the better of it—exclaimed: "I'll bet you 100 to 1." A police official—Aschwanden by name—had been listening, and straightway arrested both gentlemen, took them to the station, had them searched and, it is said, "submitted to other indignities"; and now they stand "within the peril of the law." If every man who said "I'll bet you 100 to 1" by way of emphasizing a strong opinion were to be arrested the prisons would have to be enlarged. Such an expression is common. It appears, moreover, that betting in France is only illegal when men "habitually offer, give or receive bets in any place," and neither of these two owners did so habitually. The Minister of Agriculture received a deputation on the subject, and a request was made for the setting apart of a "ring" in which owners and members duly elected may bet together. They can do so now if they take the trouble to look around and see that no policeman is within earshot; but this is a humiliating nuisance. I know the reserved portions of the Auteuil stands well and should have no difficulty in making two score bets in an afternoon.

HOWEVER, the deputation wishes that the business should be legalized. It is not, of course, any desire in France to prevent "gambling," as a modest bet is called. On the contrary, the government wants you to gamble as much as you will, because various institutions benefit from the percentages they receive. The crime consists in not betting at the pari-mutuel, which yields the profit to the government, or at least the objects which it desires to serve. I fancy, however, that if the rings or enclosures were to be set apart the betting would not be very satisfactory, simply because it is very doubtful whether anything like a real market could be formed. If a man wanted to back his horse the price offered would probably be what is known as cruelly "pinching," in view of the circumstances that there might not—probably would not—be money for other horses. This fact—that the professional layer, the adversary of the mutuel, would not be encouraged—may induce the minister to accede to the request, though it is doubtful, because there is no apparent way in which the government could obtain a share; for the wagering would be much, I suppose, what it must have been before professional layers came into being. One man makes out that another man's horse has not a 3 to 1 chance and bets him 3 to 1 against it accordingly, with little or no hope of getting square and finding the money with which to pay from any other source. That is all very well so far as it goes, and many French owners and backers have such a detestation of the pari-mutuel that they would gladly find any other way of betting. We shall see what happens.

An hour spent on the heath of a racecourse during the Sunday afternoon will convince even the most skeptical that the bookmaker who lounged outside the factory gates among the workmen was but a small evil compared to the machine, presided over by employees as anxious for custom as the butcher's man among the crowd on a Saturday night in a busy thoroughfare in the East End of London. Some say: "What bookmaker would lay the phenomenal odds paid out at times by the machine?" forgetting that no sane man having any knowledge of sport would accept those odds if offered by a bookmaker. Owners and breeders have clamored in vain for the open market, where competition secured them satisfactory odds. In point of fact, betting goes on and will go on forever in the ring among those who are able to sum up the chances of a horse. Bad—or what is technically called "pinching"—prices have been laid and the owner cannot defend himself against even those who offer him the same returns as the machine gives, since a proportion of the backer's money transferred to the machine decreases in an enormous proportion the returns. The law is at variance with the "totalisator." The Public Prosecutor has been unsuccessful in his appeal against the acquittal of M. Jo Martin, absolved from the charge of having infringed the Betting Act by betting with his friends.

STATISTICS of the French turf for the flat racing season show that the American stables and the American riders both led for the season. W. K. Vanderbilt's name heads the list of winning owners, with a total of $135,805 to the credit of his stable, while the name of Frank J. Gould is sixth on the list, with a total of $77,680 for his season. The first three stables at the close of the season all won in excess of $100,000.

Two 3-year-olds are at the head of the winning horses, as d'Atout having placed the sum of $93,925 to the credit of his owner, the Marquis de Ganay, and Alcantara II., belonging to the late Baron de Rothschild, won $81,655. Basse Pointe, the winner of the Prix du Conseil Municipal, comes third on the list with a sum of $62,870. Of the 2-year-olds, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Montrose II. has done best, winning $41,980. Other horses that have won over $25,000 during the season are Badajoz, Combourg, Faucheur, Ossian, La Francaise, Dor, Tripolette and Sablonnet, while there are about 120 that won over $5,000 last year.

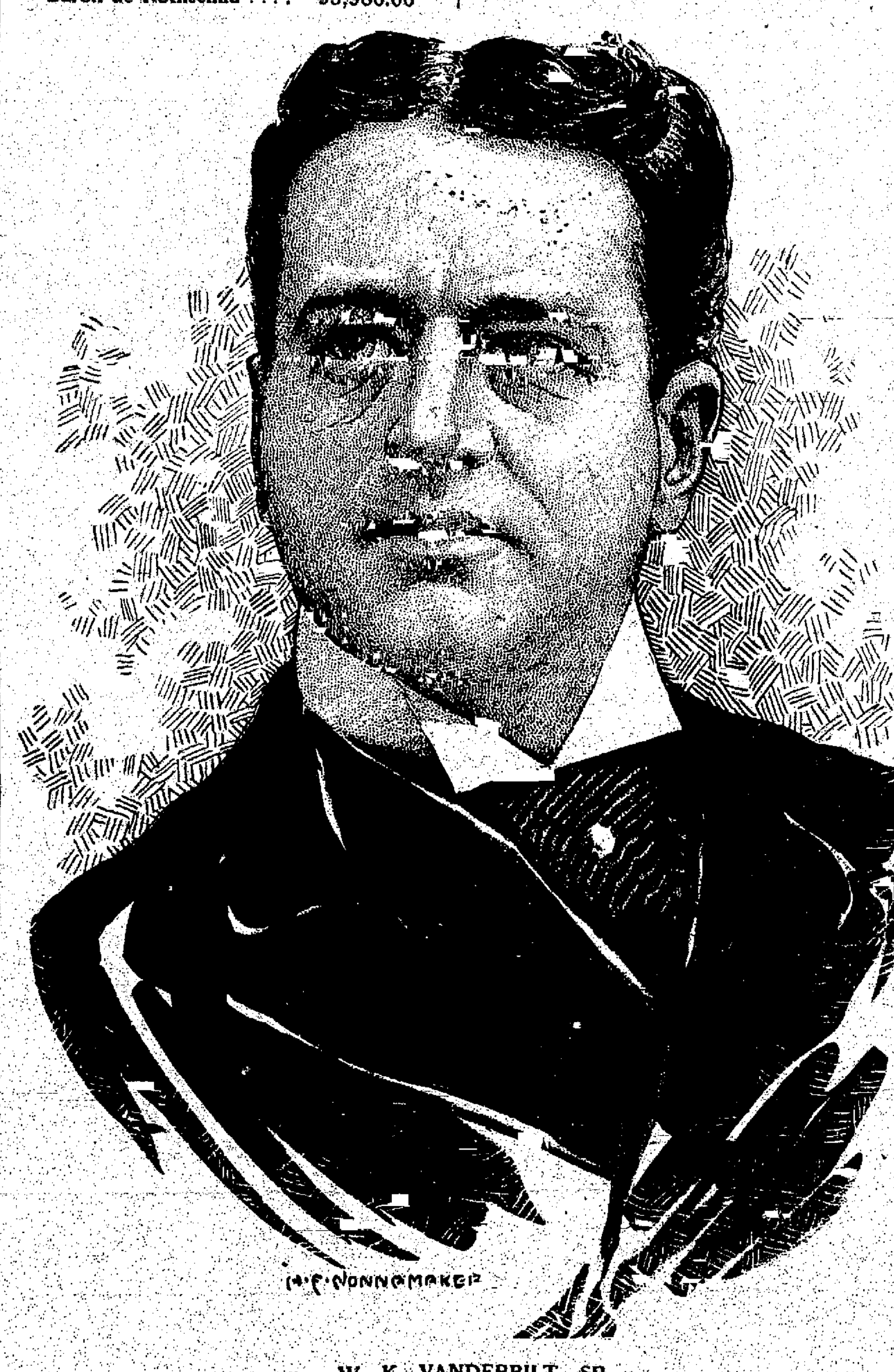
The following is a list of the principal winning owners:

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt	$135,805.00
M. Edmond Blanc	125,695.00
Marquis de Ganay	110,960.00
Baron Maurice de Rothschild	96,115.00
Baron de Rothschild	93,980.00
Mr. Frank Jay Gould	77,680.00
M. Michel Lazard	72,190.00
M. J. de Bremond	68,165.00
M. E. de St. Alary	64,600.00
M. J. Prat	63,145.00
M. A. Aumont	63,920.00
M. Michel Ephrussi	60,100.00
M. J. Lieux	59,560.00
Baron Gourgaud	52,180.00
M. Olry Roederer	49,785.00

Both first and second place in the list of winning jockeys is filled by the names of American riders when Frank O'Neill, who rode for W. K. Vanderbilt, finished first, with 163 wins to his credit, and Johnny Reiff, who rode for Frank Jay Gould, was second with 115 wins. Garner, Sumter, Nash Turner and Milton Henry are others that figure well in the list.

	Mounts.	Wins.
F. O'Neill	700	163
J. Reiff	518	115
G. Stern	398	97
J. Jennings	492	81
M. Barat	390	62
Sharpe	439	55
Ch. Hobbs	369	46
Garner	260	43
G. Bartholomew	276	40
Robinson	189	30
A. Woodland	335	28
Sumter	300	24
N. Turner	127	23
Milton Henry	202	23
P. Salamagnou	133	21
G. Clout	272	20

MONTROSE II.



H. F. NONNAMAKER

W. K. VANDERBILT, SR.

WHEN the famous French horse Perth (he was known as Perth III. in England) died at the Nonant-le-Pin Stud, in France, of rapid congestion of the lungs, the loss to his owner, M. Caillault and to French breeding was irreparable.

Perth, who was 12 years old, was not insured, and his owner had declined an offer of £20,000 ($100,000) made for the horse by the Hungarian Government; Perth not to be delivered up until the end of next season.

Perth (War Dance—Primrose Dame) was a great performer on the flat, but his wonderful success at the stud during the last two seasons made him even more famous. Not only have several of his better-known descendants, such as the 3-year-olds Northeast, Sauge Pourpree and Magellan, and King James, Go to Bed, Sourdine, etc.—won big sums on the turf, but Perth has also been conspicuous for the exceptional number of winners he has sired. This season, for instance, horses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years old—all sired by him—have won races.

Foaled in 1896 at M. Maurice Ephrussi's stud farm, Perth was sold to M. Caillault the following year at the Deauville sales for £1,100 ($5,500).

His principal victories as a 3-year-old were in the Prix Hocquart, the Poule d'Essai, the Prix Daru, the Prix du Jockey Club, the Grand Prix and the Prix Royal Oak. He only ran twice as a 4-year-old, winning the Prix du Cadran and failing, when starting a hot favorite, in the Ascot Gold Cup, won by Merman. It was his last race. His winnings amounted to over £30,000 ($150,000).

In 1907 he headed the list of winning sires in France with £24,500 ($122,500), thirty of his descendants winning fifty-four races between them. In 1908 he was even more successful, his progeny having a ready collected nearly £40,000 ($200,000). In 1911 he headed the list of winning stallions in France with $188,000. Of his stock's credit Macdonald II. was second with $155,000, Simonian third with $115,000. Rabelais, Bay Ronald, Le Sagittaire, [illegible] and Maintenon followed him.

LITTLE STORIES

The Keeper's Error.

Lord Decies, following the New York Horse Show, told a good story about an American millionaire.

"His first name is the sounding one of Augustus," Lord Decies said. "You know how he travels—with what a retinue of valets and chauffeurs and secretaries. Well, it was with even a grander retinue than usual that he arrived, at the opening of the shooting season, at a certain English country house. He arrived, I understand, with seven motor cars.

"Of course he was treated on all sides with the profoundest deference. But the head keeper called him by his first name! Actually!

"The head keeper didn't seem lacking in respect; gave him a splendid place, saw that he got lots of birds and so on; but all the time it was 'Augustus this' and 'Augustus that.' 'Is your gun all right, Augustus?' 'A very good shot, Augustus.' 'Augustus, is your stool comfortable?'

"The millionaire flushed darkly and glared at the old head keeper the first time he was called Augustus. But he said nothing. And afterwards he got used to it. But his host happened to appear, and, hearing the keeper say to the haughty millionaire: 'Well winged, well winged, Augustus!' he took the old chap aside and whispered:

"'Why, keeper, I don't know what to make of you! Are you drunk, man? The idea of your calling Mr. Van Golden by his first name like that!'

"'His first name, sir?' And the old keeper flushed under his tan.

"'Yes! Augustus' indeed! What do you mean by it?'

"The keeper looked terribly distressed.

"'Oh, sir,' he stammered, 'I hope you'll excuse me, sir. I thought "Augustus" was a title—a very high title like "My lord duke" or "Your serene highness, sir."'"

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An Actor's Paradise.

The actor, bronzed from a long sea voyage, was praising Australia, whence he had just returned.

"Australia's the place!" he cried enthusiastically. "If a pretty actress makes a hit over there the warm-hearted Australians aren't content with passing flowers over the footlights to her. No, no. They pass her a box of gloves, a dozen pairs of silk stockings, a turkey, a fur muff or a case of wine. Why, in Milparinka, my wife got passed a Calico dress, a Lewis hat, and ten pounds of writing paper.

"As for me"——

The actor made a great gesture of arm and shoulder to indicate modesty.

"As for me," he said, "I don't want to brag. I was never one to boast. At the same time, this I will say. No jeune premier ever made the hit I did in Paradise (at Quirindi and the other one-night stands). Do you see these pants? Passed up to me by a distinguished society matron of Murrumburrah. How do you like this shirt? It's one of a half dozen that I got from a Mudgee girl. And this fur-lined coat, my boy, is the real thing—none of your cheap and nasty imitations—but real rat—genuine Australian rat. I thought I'd drop when a Gilgong usher passed it over the footlights with the compliments of the Gulgong Bachelor Girls' Social."

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Her Rule With Husbands.

Miss Kate Riverton Byles, one of the suffragist leaders of Colorado, said:

"Opponents of woman's suffrage would have you believe that a vote turns a woman into a monster. Yet, when a young man arriving at the age of 21, gets the vote, does he, or does he not, become a monster?

"But to hear the anti-suffragists talk you'd think that every voting woman was like that lady, rich in her own right, to whom her husband said:

"'My suspicions are at last confirmed. We part forever from this moment.'

"But the guilty lady retorted haughtily:

"'Not at all, sir. Not at all. It's my invariable rule to require a month's notice from every husband.'"

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His Preference.

Thomas Nelson Page told a story about an old colored man.

"On a bright, cold, sunny morning in the holidays," he said, "as old Uncle Cicero hobbled down the main street on his stick, a gentleman stopped him and said:

"'Now, Uncle Cicero, what would you rather have for a New Year's gift—a bottle of apple jack or a pair of shoes?'

"'Well, sah,' said Uncle Cicero, 'you see, sah, it's dis way—Ah wears boots.'"

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

A Night Owl.

"The crooked politician is bound to be exposed," said Senator Newlands at a dinner in Washington. "Exposure will come—even from the most improbable source. It's like the case of Jones.

"Jones, a hypocritical individual, was a Sunday-school superintendent, and one Sunday the minister, in an allusion to the domestic cat, said to Jones' little boy:

"'Now, Tommy, tell us the name of the animal which, when all the house is dark and everybody is asleep, comes creeping softly and silently upstairs?'

"'Father,' said Tommy, promptly."

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On "The Street The Spenders"

From the Days of "Coal Oil Johnny" and the Adventurous "Baroness" Blanc Down to Piker McDevitt From the Pennsylvania Mountains, Broadway Has Boasted of Its Swift Ones Who Knew How to "Burn" a Roll.

These Queer Things Happen!

GIVE a man who has never had much money a fortune; give it all to him in one big lump, and the first thing he will do unless he is a man of extraordinary self control is to spend the most of it as fast as he can. He will look back upon his past life as a monotonous drudgery which falls to the lot of the oppressed poor. The life of luxury will appeal to him as the perfect life. He will spend his sudden riches like water and get the fullest enjoyment out of doing so. Which merely proves that for most people spending money is an extremely pleasant occupation.

Of course this is not true of everybody. Some people are far-sighted enough to look ahead and save their money in order to avoid the day when they will find themselves stranded without a cent. But he is usually denounced as a "tightwad" or a miser, while the man who goes through his fortune as fast as he can is branded as a "dead game sport." The man who economizes sinks immediately into oblivion, and the spender achieves instant renown. Almost all of these spenders go to New York City and spend their money along Broadway, so that the street has attained a special kind of fame in connection with them. "The Great White Way" invariably attracts them sooner or later, and it is little wonder that it has become the Street of the Spenders par excellence.

The most recent exploit of this kind, but not by any means the greatest, was that of John Jay McDevitt of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. There were some very peculiar circumstances surrounding his visit to New York and Broadway, which the greater part of the public did not see. The story as most people believed it was that McDevitt had been given $2,500 to withdraw from the race for County Treasurer in his county. His opponents figured that he was sure to be elected and were willing to pay him to get out. He himself had no special hankering for the responsibilities of political office, so he accepted the $2,500 instantly and forthwith decided to spend every cent of it in seeing how it feels to be a millionaire, as he expressed it.

He spent $500 for a special train to take him to New York. Having once decided that he wanted to spend his money lavishly, he knew that the best place to spend it was on Broadway, and he hired a special train to get there as quickly as possible. He reached New York with $1,200 left. He stopped at the Waldorf, saw a show, visited numerous restaurants, and succeeded without any great difficulty in getting rid of the money that was troubling him.

THAT was the way the general public in its credulity got the story. People didn't look into the affair carefully enough to see its inner workings. The fact that his special train broke all records getting him into New York ought to have put them wise, but it didn't seem to. They fell for that easily. They thought that was part of the joke. As a matter of fact it was but a part of the joke on them. It was a scheme to get free publicity for the railroad, and it succeeded admirably.

Then in addition to that was the fact that he attended George M. Cohan's show in the evening. But people didn't see that that was merely a secondary bit of publicity. They ought to have seen it when it was announced that Eddie "Waistcoat" Dunn, the press agent for that show, met him on board his train at South Bethlehem and rode into New York with him. And then how obvious it ought to have been to everybody when they read that McDevitt had presented Cohan a chunk of hard coal with his name on it which a friend had made. But nobody saw the game, and McDevitt promptly took his place among the famous spenders of Broadway.

Glance at a few of the other great ones and see how puny were his efforts compared with theirs. Perhaps the most famous of them all is "Coal Oil Johnny," who is at present working out his destiny on a farm in Pennsylvania. His real name is John W. Steele, but few have ever heard of him by any other name than that of "Coal Oil Johnny." He was reared by his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, who had a large farm on Oil Creek. When Johnny was 12 years old his uncle died. A few years afterward oil was discovered, and Widow McClintock, along with other land owners in Oil Creek Valley, found that she was encamped above an independent fortune. She soon became a rich woman. But her oil was her undoing. For one day when she was trying to start a fire by pouring some of her native product on the green wood to make it burn, the can exploded and the Widow McClintock left her hoard of $500,000 to her nephew, Johnny.

At this time he was just of age. Wealth continued to roll in on him and he soon lost all track of how much money he had. He was surrounded by people who wanted to advise him what to do with his wealth. He decided that they were all trying to get his money away from him and he would best spend it before it was stolen. He set out for Philadelphia and while there decided to finance a minstrel show he had seen. From that moment his career as a spender was in full swing. He took the show to New York and Broadway became the scene of his lavish expenditures. There are innumerable anecdotes of the means he took of relieving himself of his wealth, and some of his methods were extremely ingenious.

HE stuck to his minstrel show as long as he got any fun out of the escapade, but the venture persisted in making money for him. The show played to crowded houses everywhere. So at last "Coal Oil Johnny" decided to cancel all the engagements and spend some of the money. He had bought a locomotive and cars outright for the transportation of the company, and he resolved that they should simply tour around in their private train for a while, stopping where they wished. One night he would give the entire company a dinner which cost him $500, and the next night it would be $1,000. That was the way his money went everywhere.

One day he asked the clerk in the hotel where he was stopping to call the landlord; he wanted to speak to him. The clerk declined; the landlord was busy. Johnny was furious. He threw the bellboy a $20 gold piece and asked him to get the landlord. The result was that he got his interview. He asked that the insolent clerk be discharged, and when the other refused Johnny asked to buy the hotel. The proprietor demurred on the ground that he was only part owner, whereupon Johnny offered to lease it for one day for

"COAL OIL JOHNNY."

$8,000. The offer agreed, Johnny installed himself as landlord and instantly fired the clerk.

Then the doors were thrown wide open, and every guest in the house had his fill of wine and edibles free of charge. A huge placard was posted in front of the hotel: "Open house to-day. Everything free. All are welcome." The whole city seemed to catch on and the house was full. When Johnny thought he had had enough fun he turned the house over to the landlord, who reinstated the furious clerk. Again Johnny was frantic with rage. He went over to a rival hotel and tried to buy it. He at last arranged with the proprietor to buck the other hostelry by making prices so low that everybody would come there. As a result the hotel which had incurred his wrath did mighty little business so long as the arrangement lasted.

So Johnny's money went. One day he bought a hack and started out for a drive, but after he had gone a short way he found that it was not very interesting, so he got out and presented the vehicle to the driver. But there was an end to Johnny's wealth, and when it was gone he wandered about penniless for years, until he finally returned to his family, whom he had deserted in Western Pennsylvania. There he bought a farm, and since then he has been making a comfortable living by tilling the soil.

"BARONESS" BLANC.

ANOTHER great Broadway spender was Byron D. Chandler, the million-dollar kid. He insists now that he never had a million dollars and that he is quite an exemplary young man, but the fact remains that he created quite a sensation on Broadway a few years ago. He inherited a large fortune from his father, who was the head of the largest bank in New Hampshire, and since then he has made glad the hearts of an army of stage beauties by his liberality. He was sued by two chorus girls for breach of promise when he was nineteen. He was once sued by Mrs. Edith Roberts of Manchester, N. H., who alleged that his attentions to her daughter had resulted in $20,000 damage to the young woman. He has been married twice and is at present the husband of Grace La Rue, the actress. The State of Massachusetts no longer permits him to run an auto within the commonwealth for fear he might hurt some one. Chandler lived up to his nickname of the "million-dollar kid" even if he did not have exactly a million dollars.

Morris Sellers Largey was another who left a fair-sized fortune along Broadway. He sank the most of his money, or a large part of it at least, in attempts at theatrical management, but, unlike most spenders, he had the good sense to get out before his money was all gone. Several years ago he inherited $6,000,000 on the death of his father, a miner and banker of Butte, Montana. Soon afterward he invaded New York and gladdened the hearts of restaurateurs and shopkeepers along the "Great White Way" by his extensive parties and purchases. Then he tried to break into the theatrical game. In two years he spent over $200,000 to make Nena Blake into a sort of musical comedy Leslie Carter, but only failure rewarded his efforts. The critics of the country could not see Nena Blake in anything but the back row of the chorus. So he finally married and returned quietly to Montana.

Walter Scott, otherwise known as "Death Valley Scotty," created a sensation a few years ago when he hired a special train and tried to break the record from the Pacific Coast to New York. When he arrived on Broadway he created another sensation by trying to break another record in the matter of champagne drinking. He boasts that he has "shot more champagne corks into the air than all the bullets fired in the Mexican War." He has struck it rich several times, and each time until the last, a few weeks ago, he has returned to Broadway to "educate himself," as he says. He thinks now, however, that this education has been rather expensive and intends to settle down to a quiet life on his run of luck.

THERE is a woman who still lives in New York and who is to be married shortly for the fifth time, who, while she was not exactly a spender herself, was responsible for several. Many men became spenders on her account. This woman is the famous "Baroness Blanc." Her maiden name was Elizabeth Nicholson. Thirty-one years ago, when she was sixteen years old, she was married to Alfred Lawrence Riegel, a young and wealthy member of Philadelphia society. The marriage created a sensation, and the young couple proceeded to create a greater sensation by spending money lavishly in the Broadway restaurants and hotels. And then a greater one still by getting a divorce.

As soon as she was free, the divorcee went on the stage for a while and during that time was the toast of the town. Many men spent all they had on her. And then suddenly she married the so-called "Baron" Blanc. Although he was not a real nobleman he spent money like one, and the "Baroness" enjoyed life with him for a while. But it did not last long; there was another divorce, and she married Lee Vaughan Waters, the son of a wealthy New York piano manufacturer, who spent more money on her. Husband and Spender No. 4 was Shirley Onderdonck, whose father was a Chicago contractor.

Now she is about to be married for a fifth time to Albert Lindholm, who she calls a "delightfully plain

BYRON CHANDLER.

workingman." So it would seem that the "Baroness" had settled down to the simple life like the rest of the spenders of Broadway. The street is now ready for the next one. It is easy to see from this brilliant array that McDevitt's little escapade doesn't count. Broadway is waiting for a real spender like "Coal Oil Johnny" or "Death Valley Scotty," or some of the other famous ones.

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Cure for Insomnia.

A friend who had learned that sometimes I suffered from insomnia told me of a sure cure, says a writer in a rural Kansas paper. "Eat a quart of peanuts and drink two or three glasses of milk before going to bed," said he, "and I'll warrant you'll be asleep within half an hour."

I did as he suggested, and my friend was right. I did go to sleep very soon after retiring. Then a friend with his head under his arm came along and asked me if I wanted to buy his feet. I was negotiating with him when the dragon on which I was riding slipped out of his skin and left me floating in midair.

While I was considering how to get down a bull with two heads peered over the edge of the well and said he would haul me up if I would first climb up and rig a windlass for him.

So as I was sliding down the mountain side the brakeman came in and I asked him when the train would reach my station.

"We passed your station miles back," he said, calmly folding up the train and putting it in his vest pocket.

At this juncture the clown bounded into the ring and pulled the center pole out of the ground, lifting up the tent and all the people in it, while I stood on the earth below watching myself go out of sight among the white above.

Then I awoke and found I had been asleep almost ten minutes.

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The Maine Boy.

Woodbury Pulsifer, at the Maine Society's reunion in New York, praised the sturdy perseverance of Maine's sons.

"Perseverance, pluck, self-denial," said Mr. Pulsifer, "those are the qualities that bring Maine boys success.

"It was a Maine boy in Paris—he is a successful sculptor to-day—who was sought out in his garret in the Rue Boissonade by a rich friend who wished to invite him to a New Year's luncheon.

"The rich friend, who hadn't yet decided on the hour for the luncheon, said:

"'I don't know whether to set it for 12 o'clock or 1. By the way, old chap, when do you lunch as a rule?'

"'Thursdays,' said the Maine boy."

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The Superior Penny.

Jerome S. McWade, the millionaire collector of Duluth, was appealing for a seamen's fund.

"Let the collection be generous," he said. "We want none of the penny and quarter parable here.

"A penny and a quarter, side by side in a pocket, fell into conversation.

"'I'm worth twenty-five of you,' said the quarter, haughtily.

"'That's true,' replied the humble penny; 'but in one respect, sir, I am superior to yourself.'

"'Pshaw! How so?' said the quarter.

"'I go to church, sir, far, far oftener than you,' replied the penny."

PLAYHOUSES

SCENE FROM GIACOMO PUCCINI'S GRAND OPERA, "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST," AS SEEN AT THE OPERA HOUSE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Comedy Drama Grand Opera Musical Comedy This Week's Offerings

Monday Josephine Cohan and Fred Niblo in "The Fortune Hunter"
Thursday Giacomo Puccini's Grand Opera "The Girl of the Golden West"
Saturday Henry Woodruff in "The Prince of Tonight"

THIS week's attractions at the Opera house are without doubt the very best of the season. Winchell Smith's great American comedy, "The Fortune Hunter," will be seen tomorrow evening with Josephine Cohan and Fred Niblo in the cast. Thursday, one performance only, Giacomo Puccini's grand opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," in English. A higher class attraction has not been offered here in years. Saturday night, Henry Woodruff, in the greatest of all musical comedies, "The Prince of Tonight."

"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"

"The Fortune Hunter," which will be seen here tomorrow, Monday, February 5, is America's greatest play, and has set a new mark in theatrical records in New York and Chicago for long runs of nonmusical plays. This comedy by Winchell Smith was presented in New York by the producers, Cohan & Harris, for a 39 weeks' stay, and when that time was completed and capacity business continued to mark its run, arrangements were made to continue the piece indefinitely and succeeded in rounding out a two years' engagement in New York and one year in Chicago, and has been acclaimed the best comedy of the century.

The appealing story of the city youth who has reached the end of his resources and is in a despondent mood that makes him jump at the scheme of winning a country heiress through the rule laid down for him by his chum is capitally acted by a perfect company of players headed by Fred Niblo. While the title role, played by Mr. Niblo, easily is the star part, each character is strongly drawn by the author and will go to make a picture so true to life that it finds its greatest attractiveness in its very familiarity to its audiences.

Comedy follows close on the heels of pathos and the dialogue is replete with bright lines that lend themselves admirably to the spirit of the theme, making of the whole a story rippling with merriment from beginning to end. The kindly old druggist, who has been a failure in everything, the crabbed village banker, whose daughter and his money the fortune hunter plays for, the wife-fearing sheriff, who can "lick anybody in town" except his wife, the village characters all are taken from real life, for the play had its inspiration from an earlier time in the life of the author when he lived in just such a small town in Pennsylvania.

The supporting company includes Miss Josephine Cohan, Frank Bacon, Daniel Hamilton, Nell Burton, Avon Breyer, Phil Bishop, William F. Granger, Lenta Fulwell, Virginia Berry and others of equal note.

GIACOMO PUCCINI'S GRAND OPERA

It would have been impossible for Giacomo Puccini, undoubtedly the world's greatest living composer, to have found a more direct road to the affections of the American people, than through his marvelous work, "The Girl of the Golden West," which Henry W. Savage will offer in English this week, Thursday, February 8, at the Opera house. From the drama of David Belasco of western life in the stirring days of the gold fever in California, Puccini took his theme and wove from it a picture in music reflecting our national life. He has crystallized into a limpid stream of matchless melody that portion of the early history of this country which is rapidly becoming merely a legend, and has created in sound something which will live through future years with the tales of the argonauts, and the fiction of Joaquin Miller and Bret Harte. Words are incapable of conveying an idea of the beauties of the wonderful score. It takes on even a more marvelous meaning when it is considered that it was created by an Italian who cannot speak our language and whose inspiration was received solely through a view of the Belasco drama which he witnessed when in New York a few years ago to view the American production of "Madam Butterfly." The score can be said to meet any taste, the music in turn being mellow with sentiment, changing to the weird and tragic, and again being gay and humorous. The prevailing note, however, is one of exaltation and optimism which is seldom found in the operas of the old masters. Its finale strikes the major mode of peace and joy, rather than the minor key of sadness. With so expressive a theme, covering the whole gamut of human emotions, such a finale is most proper. The whole work thrills with dramatic intensity and abounds in marvelous harmonies. For its interpretation Mr. Savage has assembled a wonderful orchestra, consisting of 50 musicians, under the direction of Giorgio Polacco of Venice and Milan, a personal friend of Puccini.

HENRY WOODRUFF IN "THE PRINCE OF TONIGHT"

With its tuneful music, scenic magnificence, handsomely gowned beauty chorus and its noteworthy star, Henry Woodruff, surrounded by a strong cast of principals, "The Prince of Tonight," which will be seen at the Opera house Saturday next, February 10, should draw heavily on local theatrical patronage. This attraction is one of the several successful offerings this season of Mort H. Singer, the most successful of musical comedy producers. Messrs. Hough, Adams & Howard, who are jointly responsible for this popular musical fantasy, are said to merit public approval in this offering to a greater degree than in any of their previous contributions, which include "The Flirting Princess," "Miss Nobody From Starland" and many other noted musical comedies. "The Prince of Tonight" suited the popular fancy so well that it lasted an entire season at the Princess theater in Chicago and created new records for high receipts in most of the metropolitan theaters. Henry Woodruff portrays the role of a college boy employed as a life saver at Palm Beach. He promptly falls in love with a rich and proud summer girl who scents his poverty and rejects his ardent suit. But with the aid of an aged and uncanny gardner, who invokes magic at the moment of the blooming of a century plant, the lover becomes a mythical prince for the night and woos and wins the maid at risk of his life. Beautiful stage pictures are essentially a part of the interest, and Mort H. Singer is said to have given "The Prince of Tonight" one of the most gorgeous scenic productions ever seen on tour. Among the many song hits to be heard are "I Can't Help Falling in Love," "You're a Dear Old World After All," "Tonight Will Never Come Again," "Her Eyes Were Blue for Vale," "Can This Be Love," "Follow the Rainbow Trail," "I Can't Be True So Far Away" and "The Best Thing That a Waiter Does Is Wait."

Harry James Smith, author of Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh, has a new comedy for Tim Murphy.

Josephine Cohan Fred Niblo

With "The Fortune Hunter" Tomorrow Evening, Monday, February 5, at the Opera House.

WHAT GRAND OPERA OWES TO BELASCO

BLANCHE BATES' GREAT ACTING IN FAMOUS ROLES INSPIRED PUCCINI

BLANCHE BATES, aided by the artistic and managerial perspicacity of David Belasco, has achieved what no other American actress has ever done, giving to the world two dramatic creations that have become famous in grand opera. Her virile and marvelously well-poised conceptions of "Madame Butterfly" and "The Girl of the Golden West" elicited such international comment as to arrest the attention of Puccini, the eminent Italian composer, who, upon reading the manuscripts, came to America, witnessed her performance and inspired thereby, composed the music for the operas, both of which have been recognized as the crowning achievements of his career.

To Blanche Bates belongs the honor of creating and sustaining these exacting roles to such a degree of excellence as to receive world-wide commendation, and to David Belasco for conceiving and embroidering the themes with such artistic and realistic embellishments as to establish an individuality of such absolute cohesion that the accessories and picturation becomes eminently necessary to the development of the theme as well as the effective exposition of the characters drawn. This Mr. Belasco has done so effectively that in both compositions, in their dramatic and musical form, they fairly breathe the atmosphere of the locale wherein the story is enacted.

What mind other than Belasco's could conceive or execute the apprehensive pause between the span of night and morning in "Madame Butterfly?" The drop of blood episode or the dawn of day apotheosis in "The Girl of the Golden West?"

The general tendency of dramatists and producers nowadays is to hurry the fall of the final curtain the moment the denouement is reached. Not so with Belasco. He builds situation upon situation, effect upon effect, many times after the traditional psychological point has been reached, with such absolute surety and logical sequence, that the auditor rarely realizes just what is to happen until the curtain descends and the auditorium lights are raised. In fact, the mechanical side of the performance is as much in evidence as the histrionic, and therein lies the wonderful cementation of atmosphere to exposition that has placed David Belasco today at the head of dramaturgy in America.

Mr. Belasco has thrown conventionality aside and broken every known rule of dramatic construction. He has audaciously paused at critical moments that would be fatal to the consummation of an incident in ninety-nine out of every one hundred instances to the dramatist who was not the master of ethics that he is.

He has introduced an effect or a few bars of music at the crucial moment of a scene that has heightened its intensity instead of supposedly retarding its action. It is such supreme moments as these that gave inspiration to Puccini. One of the gems of "Butterfly" is the theme played during the "night to morning" pause, and the incidental introduction of the American flag so appealed to the composer that the strain of the "Star-Spangled Banner" incorporated in the scene gave a nationality to the opera that can never be questioned were it sung and clothed in the atmosphere of Thibet. It is such touches as these that have made Belasco great.

Under such tutelage as this, one can readily comprehend the incentive presented to one who is receptive of suggestion and capable of exposition. It is here that Blanche Bates disclosed her marked ability as a student of human nature and her splendid histrionic capabilities, by grasping accurately the inner conditions of the characters entrusted to her and revealing them with a photographic reality that was almost uncanny. Her "Madame Butterfly" was absolutely oriental in conception, adornment and delineation, tempered with sufficient artistry to cloak any Western Hemisphere affiliation or association, while her "Girl of the Golden West" was the direct antithesis, a personage of delightful abandon and virilous sincerity, ruining the gamut of dramatic art, from the gay, vivacious and self-sacrificing woman who ventured her virtue, life and reputation upon a game of cards. All of which Miss Bates depicted with an authorative power and assurance that stamped her as one of the few great American actresses.

In all of her creations she has revealed a wholesomeness of conception that disclosed the native womanly attributes she possesses and reflects in each of her delineations the democracy of purpose that actuated each of her character analysis.

Geraldine Farrar as "Madame Butterfly" and Emmy Destinn as "The Girl," patterned their conceptions from the creations of Miss Bates and their individual performances aided very materially the success achieved by the operas and Mr. Belasco's stagecraft and "atmosphere" were carefully embodied in each of the productions. What greater tribute could be given to American artistry and dramaturgy.

Green Room Gossip

For five and ten cents one can see most any kind of show in Colorado Springs at the present time. All the first-class picture theaters are now playing at five cents with a three and four-piece orchestra. At the Opera house last week someone conceived the idea of four vaudeville acts and three reels of pictures at five and ten cents admission, with packed houses as the result.

Reports are that beginning next week the Majestic theater will offer high-class vaudeville but one day of each week. The management expects to bring the entire seven acts from the Empress theater, Denver, to be seen here each Saturday.

Dates have been changed this week for the engagement of Lulu Glaser in "Miss Dudelsack" from the 14th to Monday, February 12. "The Three Twins" will also take the date which was being held for Henry Woodruff in "The Prince of Tonight," which was Saturday, February 10. Woodruff will be seen here the 19th.

Blanche Bates will be seen here later in the season in her latest success, "Nobody's Widow."

Tom Richards, formerly of this city, who will be seen here with Lulu Glaser in "Miss Dudelsack," was a member of the Colorado College Glee club in 1900. Richards attended High school as well as Colorado college in this city while living here.

Lulu Glaser received word in Milwaukee at the Davidson theater that Ralph C. Herz was so charitable that he confessed to having committed several awful deeds, such as striking a woman, etc., and in consequence the Chicago courts have granted her a divorce. Miss Glaser was so overjoyed that she gave her leading man an extra hug.

A short time ago one of the Chicago judges, fearing collusion, refused to give Miss Glaser her divorce, but Mr. Herz dispelled all this by some frank testimony taken the other day. Chivalrous Herz!

Forbes Robertson will end his tour in New York on April 22.

Gabe Deslys has gone back to Paris with a bag full of American coin. She says she will return, but only at an increase in salary and a guarantee for a longer engagement. The French chanteuse had a glorious time. One man, an expert at calculations, set her profit as follows: Income, $1,250 a week; expenses, $200 a week; profit, $4,000 a week for 15 weeks, $60,000. This would buy a chateau at Marseilles.

Marc Klaw spent several days in Berlin during the week in conference with some noted dramatists and composers, and announced that during his stay in Vienna he had acquired the exclusive American rights of the Chemaplasticon, which is something new in the line of motion pictures. The figures reproduced by rotating films are actually seen moving about the stage instead of upon a canvas. It is said to be a wonderful illusion, and perfect in all details.

The Adelphi theater in Philadelphia was the scene of a few riots during the engagement of "The Play Boy of the Western World," and a few of the disturbers were sent to jail. The Irish players had a peaceful time of it until this play was put on.

William H. Crane terminated his engagement at the Garrick theater Saturday night. This does not mean that Mr. Crane has abandoned his plans as an actor-manager to produce his old successes and two new plays he has under contract. There has been a great demand from out-of-town managers for "The Senator Keeps House" and he has determined to make a tour of the principal cities for the remainder of the present season. Early next autumn he will, in conjunction with Joseph Brooks, become the manager of a well-known theater in Long Acre square, where he will resume his interrupted arrangements.

Carrie Lee Stoye, the "perpetual bride" in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," though a Scotch actress, first began to play Scotch character parts in the United States when she was the first Margot Howe in "The Bonnie Briar Bush" with Stoddard. She treasures a letter from Ian Maclaren, the author of the book, praising her performance and saying that he never expected to see Margot so clearly and sympathetically presented. Miss Stoye's father was Henry Lee, a Scotch actor.

"Disraeli" has passed its one hundred and fiftieth performance at Wallack's theater, New York. It is the first play of the season to make that record in the metropolis.

Raymond Hitchcock has purchased nearly 500 turkey wishbones at 20 cents apiece for his Wishing room in his country house in Lindingtonville, Putnam county, N. Y.

New York Theatrical Letter

By EMORY CALVERT.

Headliners in the week's theatrical premieres in New York during the week. Above, at the left, is **Vivian Martin**, whose work in "Officer 666," at the Gaiety has drawn applause. On the right is **Charlotte Walker**, in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," at the New Amsterdam. Below is **Margaret Anglin**, in "Lydia Gilmore," at the Lyceum.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A convulsingly laughable satire, a rip-rearing, rollicking farce, an unusually picturesque as well as touching story drama and a tense, soul-gripping thriller constitute the new offerings of the stage to New Yorkers during the past week.

The convulsingly laughable satire is "A Slice of Life," by J. M. Barrie, with Ethel Barrymore, her brother John and Hattie Williams causing the convulsions; the rip-rearing, rollicking farce is "Officer 666," by Augustin MacHugh, starring George Nash, Vivian Martin and Wallace Eddinger; the picturesque and touching story-drama is "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," built around the novel of John Fox, Jr., by Eugene Walter, with Miss Charlotte Walker executing a most sympathetic part; and the tense, soul-gripping thriller is "Lydia Gilmore," by Henry Arthur Jones, showing Miss Margaret Anglin in her first really "heavy" part.

Three of the four premieres were on Monday night, "A Slice of Life" opening at the Empire, "Officer 666" appearing at the Gaiety and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" starting at the New Amsterdam. "Lydia Gilmore" had been scheduled to open at the Lyceum on Tuesday, but the event was postponed until Thursday.

The two funmakers—the satire and the farce—are exceptionally good and, although the others are somewhat weak in parts, they are on the whole appreciably above the average.

Of the other productions which have been with us for some time, "Bought and Paid For" seems to take first rank just at present. It is now on its way towards its two hundredth performance at the Playhouse, having passed the 150-mark a few days ago. This is not difficult to account for though, as there is everything in the play to recommend it for a second visit. The audiences now, according to William A. Brady, are composed almost entirely of two and three-timers. The lesson conveyed by the play's argument is a great one and one not soon to be forgotten by those husbands who are fond of too much strong drink. "Bought and Paid For" is destined for great triumphs throughout the land when the remarkable company finally "hit the road."

"The Talker," "Elevating a Husband" and "A Butterfly on the Wheel" continue to march forward to further popularity, while "White Magic," David Graham Phillips' dramatized novel, seems after its second week's run to be losing ground and threatened with necessity for doing the disappearing act. "The Million" is still packing the Herald Square theater and "Kismet" is doing the same at the Knickerbocker.

"A SLICE OF LIFE."

"But what is to become of the child?"

Lifting up her tear-washed face, she replied softly, slowly, "There—is—no—child" and then they resolved to go out together—out into the light. At that all the light goes out, the curtain comes down and the "advanced drama" is over—the satire of J. M. Barrie which parades at the Empire under the device "A Slice of Life."

The first speaker is Mr. Hyphon-Brown, known in his real self as John Barrymore. The second is his sister, the charming Ethel, and that particular exchange of words is a good sample of the kind of fun dished up in the guise of a friendly "slam" on the "mellordrammer" of the time.

Miss Hattie Williams has a delightful little scene all to herself just after the curtain rises, when she "outlines the plot" in a speech to a china dog, disdaining to soliloquize. The telephone later accomplishes the same service as the china dog, when both the Hyphen-Browns take turns at telling their glees and woes over the imaginary wire to a mother and mother-in-law who is never seen by the audience.

The real action hinges on the fact that each had lied to the other on the nuptial day, and each explodes a confession. It is his turn first.

"All my life I have been a moral man!"

At this she utters a wild shriek of agony. "No, no! Then you lied to me." Her anguish is terrible to behold. Sobs shake her frame. He is a moral man!

Then came her confession. Cowering at his feet, she tells him all. She has not had a past. She had been good even before she knew him. At the horror of this revelation, they decide to part. Then the dialogue about the child.

Brother Barrymore and Miss Williams are through for the evening with the drop of the curtain on the brief and captivating little satire, but Miss Barrymore is just half started. Immediately the curtain rises again, to show her in "Cousin Kate," one of her well-known successes, which holds the hearers as well now as it did when first presented by her. In this little three-act comedy, she is supported by a good cast, including Leslie Faber, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Ernest Stallard and Jane May.

"OFFICER 666."

The big, burly policeman hasn't much to do with the story of "Officer 666," which is at the Gaiety. Along toward the close of the day, he accepts $500 for lending his uniform and club to Travers Gladwin, which gets him into so much trouble that Gladwin intercedes with personal and political influence in a vain attempt to save the "cop" his job.

Gladwin is a very busy individual throughout. He is an amateur art collector and, with the beginning of the plot, arrives at his Fifth avenue mansion from a trip to Europe, only to find that an educated burglar, an art connoisseur, is impersonating him, stealing his art treasures and making love to an heiress, aided by the reputation of Gladwin. The latter has trouble establishing his identity and proving the imposter to be such, resorting among other things to the aforementioned renting of the get-up of Officer 666. There are many complicated situations and the jollity is of an uproarious character.

Wallace Eddinger, "touches the spit" in the role of Gladwin. Ruth Maycliffe is a fetching little heiress and George Nash made both a burglarious burglar and an artistic artist, while Vivian Martin, as her cousin from Omaha, pleases to perfection. Others who acquitted themselves with credit are Percy Ames, as Barnes, a friend of Gladwin; Francis D. McGinn, as the policeman and Ralph Delmore, as the police captain who puts Officer 666 on the grill.

"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE."

Eugene Walter, in dramatizing "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," by Charles Fox, Jr., has made one grievous error. There is nothing doing until the third act, and much that is presented in the first two might just as well have been told in dialogue later on. But the artistic fault does not prevent the play from being a success. In fact the strength of the third act is so exceptional that it more than eclipses all the weak spots. Accordingly the New Amsterdam has played to capacity houses every evening since its premiere.

As in the novelist's book, the scene is laid in the Cumberland mountains of Virginia. And Miss Charlotte Walker, who is the star of the cast, initiates everyone into the mountain dialect and the mysteries of a mountain feud, when the Tolliver family are on the warpath with Winchesters and other instruments that bark lead into anti-Tollivers.

Miss Walker is June, a simple uncouth child of the mountains. With her bare feet, tangled hair and simple girlishness, she wins the audience at once. Then she grows more sophisticated and loses some of her charm, but in the third act she does some very thrilling acting by very simple telling methods.

Berton Churchill plays John Hale, a northern engineer, who captures the heart of the maiden, and is direct in his manner. His pal, played by Richard Sterling, is even more likeable. As Judd Tolliver, the rugged mountaineer, W. S. Hart is the dominating figure of every scene in which he appears. The role of his nephew is well acted by Willard Robertson.

In scenic effects, the piece is a notable one, the first act mountain scene, which provides "atmosphere" if nothing else, being unusually well set up.

The Fifty-first Psalm of David
One of the Motifs of
"The GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

IN marked contrast to the majority of grand operas, where themes of gross immorality are too frequently introduced, is the story of "The Girl of the Golden West," which Henry W. Savage will shortly present in English in this city. It relates of the brave, simple life of a real California girl of the '49's, whose sole legacy from her parents is the little mountain saloon, of which she makes a real home and school for the lonely gold seekers. "The Girl" not only safely cares for the boys' precious gold, but endeavors to uplift them spiritually, as well.

Puccini's marvellous harmonies most adequately express this spirit of devotion and fit perfectly the words of the libretto, which are as follows:

Minnie has taken from a box on the counter a Bible, and goes down to the centre of the stage. They all follow her and form a circle round her—two of them bring a bench, on which four or five sit down.

Minnie (*running the pages of the Bible*)
Where were we?—Ruth—Ezekiel—No—
Esther? No—Here's the bookmark.
Fifty-first Psalm of David—
(*To Harry, who has sat down*)
Harry, tell me, who was David?
Harry (*getting up, quaintly, like a schoolboy saying his lesson*)
A king
In olden times, a reg'lar hero,
Who, when he was a youngster,
He armed himself with an ass's jawbone,
And went for a great big giant and slaughtered him—
Minnie (*laughing*)
O what a muddle—Sit down.
(*Harry sits down in confusion. To Joe, who has got up to sharpen a pencil with a huge knife*)
Sit down, Joe!
Now we'll have reading
The second verse:
"Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean—"
Joe: What is this hyssop, Minnie?
Minnie: A plant that grows in the East
Joe: And don't it grow out here?
Minnie: Yes, Joe, in everybody's heart
A little bit is growing—
Joe (*laughing*)
In the heart?
Minnie (*gently*):
The heart.
(*Resumes the reading*)
"Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.
Create in me a clean heart,
O God, renew a righteous spirit
Within me—"
(*Breaking off*)
And that means, you boys, that all throughout
The wide world there's no sinner
Who can't find a way or means of redemption—
Don't we all of us know in our hearts—
That best and highest teaching of love?

And thus is set forth amid these uncouth and primitive surroundings the teachings of the Bible, voiced in the glorious harmonies of the world's greatest living composer.

Henry Woodruff Has Japanese Valet

In Chicago this summer, while Henry Woodruff, the well-known star, was rehearsing his company at the Princess theater, in "The Prince of To-night," which will appear at the Opera house in the near future, an unusual incident occurred which showed that this is a small world, after all. Mr. Woodruff had in his employ a Japanese valet, who assumed the name of Frank Sinne, along with his Americanization. But in Japan, and to Mr. Woodruff, who prefers the oriental title, the valet is Oahaisha, which in Japanese means "true and faithful." While standing in the lobby of the hotel at which he was stopping, Mr. Woodruff was surprised to see his valet dart towards the entrance of the hotel and there intercept a tall, blond-bearded foreigner of aristocratic mien, who immediately displayed his evident pleasure at the meeting by indulging in much hand shaking and several warm embraces. They conversed for several moments in a language which was beyond Mr. Woodruff's comprehension and then parted. Yielding to the questioning of his employer, Oahaisha modestly informed Mr. Woodruff that while he was serving at the siege of Port Arthur during the war with Russia, he had been honored by being permitted to save the "big man," who was a Russian officer, when some of his more excitable companions would have slain him. Oahaisha craved Mr. Woodruff's permission to accept a dinner engagement with the greatful Russian, and that evening, many of the guests of the prominent Michigan avenue hotel were attracted towards the table at which a Japanese and a Russian, both in evening dress, were dining in comradely style.

Glint of Humor

Ina Claire, who sings the title role in "The Quaker Girl," at the Park theater, has a little Pomeranian dog, which she values very highly. It disappeared the other day, and she inserted an advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of a New York newspaper. That afternoon the dog was returned by a small boy who claimed his reward. The next day the dog disappeared again. Miss Claire walked up and down the street in front of her home, whistling and calling for the dog, when the little urchin who had returned the dog before, came up to her and said: "Are you looking for your dog again, miss?" "Yes," she replied. "Well, if you will give me a quarter I'll find him for you." The contract was immediately closed, and the small boy dived down into the basement of Miss Claire's house, and returned with the dog attached to a string—"Here he is." Miss Claire paid him off, and the boy, to show his gratitude, said: "I think it would pay you to give me a quarter a week, and I'll keep the rest of the kids in the block from sneaking him."

SOLAX COMPANY MAKING MOVING PICTURE OF THIS CITY

The Solax Moving Picture company has resumed active operations in Colorado Springs. Mr. R. C. Mathews, manager of the company, has in preparation a picture of Colorado Springs and surrounding country, with its principal objects of interest, which will show the beauties of Colorado Springs as an all-year-around resort. These pictures will be shown in every town of any size in the United States and Canada, also all the larger cities all over the world.

Last Sunday scenes were taken of the Antlers hotel, court house and the city hall, as well as the business streets. Also the Colorado Springs Golf club and grounds, with several members playing on the links. These scenes will be made into a 1,000-foot reel of the motion pictures.

The advent of Mr. Mathews and players has done much toward advancing moving picture interest in this city. Since the Solax company has begun its work here two new picture theaters have been opened and undreamed of activity shown.

HENRY WOODRUFF
In "The Prince of Tonight," Mort H. Singer's Musical Fantasy, at the Opera House, Saturday Night, February 10.

Distinguished Colorado Spring Singer Coming

Colorado Springs social circles are preparing to welcome the most distinguished singer on the comic opera stage who left this city several years ago and has earned honors in opera comique. Thomas Richards, who will sing the leading baritone role in Miss Dudelsack, when Lulu Glaser plays her local engagement next month, will be heard in Werba & Luescher's new Viennese opera and will also be the recipient of much social attention. Mr. Richards has the distinction of having been the first white child born in Park county, his parents at that time residing at Lake Como mining camp. Later they removed to this city and young Richards attended the High school and afterwards Colorado college.

After completing his college course he went to Paris and studied under Svriglia and after four years abroad was engaged by Henry W. Savage to return to America and create the leading role in "Madam Butterfly," when Colonel Savage made his famous grand opera production in English. Later Mr. Richards created the leading role in "The Chocolate Soldier" in New York.

BIRD BEARS CARDINAL'S GREETINGS TO NEW YORK HIPPODROME

Owen Jones, watchman at the emergency door of the New York Hippodrome on Forty-fourth street, just east of Sixth avenue, picked up a homing pigeon, which fluttered against the side wall of the Hippodrome building and then fell exhausted to the ground at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Jones picked up the bird and turned it over to Louis J. Beck, superintendent of the building, who detached a message from the pigeon's leg. The message read as follows: "Cathedral, New York city. Greetings and felicitations to Cardinal Farley from the Catholics of Maryland. Howard M. McGrath, chairman." The exhausted condition of the pigeon suggests that the belated message, which should have been delivered at the cathedral, may have been delayed by stormy weather. The bird is now in charge of Mr. Beck, who will deliver both pigeon and message to the cardinal at the cathedral.

"POMANDER WALK" FOR PHILADELPHIA

Liebler & Co. last week announced that "Pomander Walk," so far from having met with lack of recognition on the part of audiences, has shown a substantial profit each week since it left its long run at Wallack's. The average receipts outside of New York have been $5,000 weekly, and it is at present enjoying a particularly prosperous engagement at the Grand Opera house, Chicago. This run will soon have to be interrupted, for the reason that no other opening in Chicago could be found for the Irish players. Accordingly, the "comedy of happiness" will leave Chicago February 3 and go into the Adelphi theater, Philadelphia, February 5, on which date the Irish players will begin a long expected season at the Grand Opera house, Chicago.

"DISRAELI" REACHES ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MARK

On Monday evening, January 22, Arliss had appeared at Wallack's theater, in Louis N. Parker's "Disraeli" 150 times. This is the first play of the season to have reached this coveted mark, so it was suggested to Mr. Arliss that the occasion be commemorated by the distribution of fitting souvenirs.

"Nonsense," said he. "there will be 10 or possibly 12 attractions that will reach 150 performances before the season is over. We'll wait until we have 250 to our credit before we celebrate publicly. Then we'll have reason to be proud."

"Disraeli" has been one of the most consistently strong attractions of the season. Even during the few weeks just preceding Christmas, when the theaters usually feel a decided slump in business, there was no considerable diminution in the Wallack's theater receipts. It is confidently expected that "Disraeli" will run the season out in its present quarters.

N. C. Goodwin's employment with Liebler & Co. will be as Fagin in a revival of "Oliver Twist" to be made at an early date. Miss Constance Collier will be the Nancy Sikes; and it is expected that Lyn Harding, who was brought from London to act with Miss Grace George, will, now that "Just to Get Married" has been withdrawn as a failure, be transferred to the "Oliver Twist" cast for the part of Bill Sikes. The Oliver will be Miss Marguerite Clarke. The recent American traditions of this play have had mainly to do with the part of Nancy, in which Miss Elita Proctor Otis some time since was wont to incarnardine the stage. A Philadelphia revival in 1893 had Miss Nance O'Neil as Nancy, Wilton Lackaye as Bill and Frank Keenan as Fagin.

Recently George Damerel, star of "The Heart Breakers," under the management of Mort H. Singer, took to wearing glasses. He does not wear them on the street, nor does he wear them on the stage, but you may be sure he does wear them at all other times. Why? Here's the story in brief:

Last summer, down on his ranch in California, his nearsightedness caused him annoyance. He mistook a bumblebee for a blackberry.

The Man Who Discovered Caruso

From the Dramatic Mirror.

Edouardo Missiano, baritone at the Metropolitan Opera house, who died suddenly recently of heart disease, was the man who discovered Caruso.

"When I was 18 years old, and living in Naples," said Mr. Caruso to a New York Times reporter, "I went to a certain bath every day, where I met Missiano, who was at that time a member of a wealthy family and never had sung in public. He had a good baritone voice, but he sang only for his own amusement. I used to sing about the bath, and one day he remarked that I had an unusual voice, and said that he would take me to his teacher, which he did. This teacher was a certain Guglielmo Vergino, and when I first went to him he said that he didn't think he could do much with my voice. Missiano, however, took me away and taught me to sing an air from 'The Pearl Fishers' and the Siciliano from 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' Then Vergino accepted me and taught me to sing.

"Missiano became my great friend. When I returned to Italy a few years ago I found that he had lost his money. He asked me to help him, and I got him a place at the Metropolitan Opera house. He has been here ever since. He was more than a brother to me—one of my closest friends."

The ideal critic is as rare as the ideal actor. WALTER P. EATON.

Harry Lauder had a narrow escape from death recently while crossing the River Clyde in a rowboat from Gournock to Dunoon, Scotland. There was a violent storm in progress, and the boat was nearly swamped by high waves. He was on his way to visit a sick son.

UMBERTO SACCHETTI
With Henry W. Savage's Production of Giacomo Puccini's Grand Opera in English, "The Girl of the Golden West."

ON THE FIRING LINE IN THE CIVIL WAR

By C. B. LEWIS (M. QUAD)

SOLDIER and FIGHTING WAR CORRESPONDENT

Today North and South are observing the semi-centennial of the Civil war. In that struggle, Mr. C. B. Lewis, who is known throughout the country as "M. Quad," the veteran humorist, was on the firing line on the Union side first as a private, then as war correspondent, and then, in succession, as corporal, sergeant, and, finally, captain. As a soldier he saw service in both the infantry and the cavalry, and both as a soldier and a war correspondent who not infrequently, musket in hand, joined his old comrades on the firing line, he followed the Union armies in Virginia from Bull Run to almost the end of the war. Most of that time he fought and lived in the ranks, and thus he got an intimate personal view of war that a commanding general, busy with problems of strategy, never gets and is never able to picture. Mr. Lewis saw the real, pulsating heart of the war, and it is of what he saw and experienced of camp, march and battle in '61-65 that he now writes during this semi-centennial anniversary period.

X. Held in Reserve, and Other Incidents.

Held in Reserve.

AFTER many battles of the war had been fought you would read that the division of General So-and-So was held in reserve and did not fire a shot. It was held as a precaution. If there came a critical moment in the battle that division would have been rushed in to turn the tide. If a battle lasted more than a day the reserve consisted of the troops who had fought hardest and suffered the greatest losses on the first day.

"Held in reserve" seems to imply immunity, but such was not the case. In many instances it was worse than actual participation in battle. A battle-line may charge and push the enemy back. It may be repulsed. It may be checked, and then from fair cover keep up the fight for an hour. It may not be exposed to a withering fire only at intervals. There is the excitement to carry it along. Men fall wounded or dead, but you do not notice it. You yourself are seeking to kill. You are cursing and cheering without knowing it.

The reserve may be posted a mile in rear of the battle lines if there is not cover nearer—a wood, a valley, some lay of the ground to protect it as much as possible. Some portion of the battle is visible to the men who wait. Sheltered as it is, the enemy's missiles will reach it. The men are drawn up in solid ranks. There is no sitting down. There is no straggling. There is little talking. If men grow excited and a murmur runs along the lines there are the officers to sternly command:

"Attention! No talking in the ranks!"

It isn't when men are advancing to the firing lines that they grow white-faced and their chins quiver. Then they even throw up their caps and laugh and cheer. It is in the reserve that faces pale and teeth chatter. On a part of the line you see the blue or the gray being driven back. A groan comes from the lips of 15,000 men. Again, you see your comrades advancing—hear their distant cheers above the road of battle, and there are murmurs of rejoicing.

Men are dying on the right flank—in the center—on the left. They are dying by round-shot, shell, grape, canister and bullet. Here and there the clubbed musket and the bayonet are being used. You almost feel the wounds. You almost see the dead with their drawn faces. And the man on your left is shaking like a leaf under the strain and the one on your right is sobbing in his throat and softly whispering: "Oh, God! Oh, God!"

And then the missiles come. The enemy has planted a battery to bear on us. Kill! Kill! Kill! is the maxim of war, whether the enemy is on the battle-line or in reserve. A solid shot strikes and makes bloody pulp of five men. At the front that would be nothing. Here in reserve it sends a wave down the lines, and the officers cry out. Then a shell bursts. You see a great gush of smoke and flame—hear a crash—feel a concussion, and 10 or 15 men are dead or horribly wounded, and your colonel rides along the front of his regimental line and shouts:

"D——n you, men of the —th, what in hell's the matter with you!"

And then the bullets come. The enemy has sneaked a hundred sharpshooters down on our flank. Only a hundred, and yet they affright our thousands. We see officers fall from their horses, and we would crouch down. The man in front of or behind us gets a bullet through the head, and we bend the lines forward or backwards to let him fall. A man 10 feet away is wounded. He cries out. On the battle-line you would not know that he had been hit. Here he screams out, and his screams make women of old fighters. He clutches at his wound and screams and screams, until the sergeant grabs him and shakes him and yells at him:

"Stop it! Stop it! You cursed coward—stop it!"

But he is no coward. He has fought in six battles. It is just the nervous tension. There are others wounded, and they also scream.

Then the real cowards and skulkers leave the battle lines and come stealing past us. They shout out to us that we are beaten on the left and the center is giving away. They tell of this brigade or that being cut all to pieces. They tell of this general or that general having been killed. We shout at them and curse them, but the mischief has been done. We are rattled.

And then come the ambulances—the stretcher-bearers—the poor devils hobbling and falling. We hear their groans—we see their tears—we realize the work ahead at the field hospitals.

Why, man, a day in reserve makes children and cowards of 15,000 men of battle!

The Horse in War.

No war on land could be entered into without calculating on the horse. He is almost as much a factor as the soldier. The advance or retreat depends a great deal on him. No horseless army could sit down in camp for a week.

The horse is everything in war, and yet he is the greatest victim of its cruelties. The soldier who is wounded receives care and a chance to recover. The horse that is wounded is abandoned or shot.

The mule was little known in the Federal army during the first year of the war. He was a southern product and could not be had. While the horse and the horse only was used by the cavalry and the artillery, he was depended on for a long time to haul the army wagons. He did well, but he would have done far better if the teamsters had been different men. For a long time teamsters were hired by the month instead of being enlisted. A teamster might be a ruffian of the worst type, far too often he knew nothing of the horse, and overloaded and beat and finally killed him.

The transport horses of the army were not driven in the usual way. The driver had a saddle on the near hind horse and by means of a single line and his voice guided the four to a wagon. The drivers had to learn, the horses had to learn, but it was at the expense of the horses. There was not a highway leading out of Washington or Alexandria not marked at every hundred feet by the dead body of a horse. After winter came we had to burn them. From Gaines' Mills to Malvern hill, in the Peninsular campaign, there was a dead horse for almost every rod of the way. Hundreds of them were rolled into the slime and ooze of the Chickahominy swamps. It was later on that Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee supplied the army with mules, and then the horse found his true place. The mule was slow and obstinate, but he was also patient, tough and enduring.

The horses for the field batteries were of the finest. No fire company horses were better cared for. The cavalry mounts took in almost everything, but in time only the best were left. And in time the trooper got used to his horse and the horse to the trooper. The horse could not become a bunkmate, but he became a comrade. Dismount a trooper to fight and he became nervous; his horse neighed after him and could not be quieted. They came to depend on each other. They came to understand each other's moods and temperaments.

It was when man and horse became comrades and chums that there was great cavalry fighting. It was the confidence in each other that helped to make it so. The trooper knew, when he got the command to "Walk!" "Trot!" "Gallop!" "Charge!" that his steed would thunder straight ahead and permit him the full use of the saber arm. And 99 times in a hundred the horse shared the elation and was entitled to a fair share of the praise.

And when trooper and horse loved each other best was during the black hours on picket post. The blackness meant nervousness for both. The surroundings meant danger to both. The noise to the right or left was investigated by both. Sitting in his saddle under a tree or in a fence corner, or beside a bush, the trooper peered and listened, and yet he depended more on the ears and eyes of his horse. The ears of his mount would work to and fro; he would turn his head from right to left; he would softly sniff the midnight air—softly, so that his sniffing should be heard only by his master. He might tremble at the sound of a rabbit running over the dead leaves, but his feet were firmly planted and he would not lift them.

The trooper who raised hand or foot to his horse was looked upon as a brute. The one who divided his hardtack and sugar with his steed—who stroked and fondled him and talked to him and made a chum of him, was looked upon as simply doing his duty. War tried out the horse as well as the man. Never before nor since was there such comradeship.

And not once during the long years did a trooper take his discharge—not even when the grand review was over and so many thousands went home—without going down to the lines to take farewell of the steed that had borne him in skirmish, march and battle. He smoothed him—he talked to him—he gave him the last lump of sugar or the last half of apple, and as he rubbed the soft nose and said good-by the soldier rubbed the tears from his own eyes as well.

Seeing a Battle.

When a battle has been fought the captains of companies officially report to the colonel of the regiment. From these reports the colonel makes up his report to the brigadier. The brigadier reports to the division commander—he to the corps commander, and thus it all gets to the commander-in-chief. The main facts alone are reported. There are scores of incidents left out.

It is not always that a commander-in-chief views a battle. If it is a planned battle, he distributes his force according to that plan. Corps and division commanders have their orders, but are given some latitude. It is for them to report to the commander from time to time of how the fight is going on their front. If they are flushing it or holding their own, it is well; if they are being pushed back, the commander orders up reinforcements. Without having the battle lines under his eye he is in touch with them.

General Grant saw but little more of the battle of the Wilderness than any private soldier. It was physically impossible for anyone to see that battle in whole, or even in any noticeable part, for the hardest fighting was done where the undergrowth was densest. Grant did not want a battle there, but Lee swung across his front to stop his onward march. And Lee saw no more of the clash than Grant did.

Here was a great area of forest, swamp and undergrowth, with two or three narrow and tortuous mud roads penetrating it, and with few or no cultivated fields—not a space broad enough for a single regiment to parade. The battle lines were formed across the roads—in the woods—in the swamps—in the thickets. Men had to crawl on their hands and knees as the lines advanced. Whole companies were bogged in the swamps. Friend and foe were within 30 feet of each other before being discovered. It was sweltering hot in that tangle. There was no breeze to lift the heavy powder smoke, and what any soldier saw of the battle was not worth the telling. How could it be under such circumstances? In that inferno not one order in five could be understood. The man to right or left moved away without your knowing it.

It was so in the White Oak Swamp of the Chickahominy in the Peninsular campaign. Sometimes the foe would be in front—sometimes on both flanks as well. You saw him only when he was so close that you could tell the color of his eyes. Sometimes you were advancing and cheering—sometimes retreating and cursing. The smoke was like an ocean fog for thickness, and it made the eyes water and the throat raw. And amidst the fog, and hellish uproar the mosquitoes stung, the frogs hopped over your feet, and the big swamp snakes sought shelter under the tussocks. No surviving soldier who fought there can tell you what happened 40 feet to the right or left of him.

At Malvern Hill, the last of the Seven Days' Battles, the commander could view the right and center of the army. The left was mostly in the forest. The view did not last long, however. When the 300 cannon began to flame, and 30,000 or 40,000 muskets to smoke, the view was shut out. The powder-cloud rose a hundred feet and remained there. Those in the ditches on the right could see under the cloud for the height of a man, but those on the plateau could see nothing. From the dense cloud there rained down particles of smudge on faces and hands.

When Burnside moved to force the bridge at Antietam which has ever since borne his name, the move was made in full view of the reserve and some of the battle lines. His troops massed to force a way over a stone bridge on a highway. Why force the bridge? Should you visit the spot tomorrow you will find that you can spring across the brook at any spot within a mile of the bridge. But it was the bridge he tried to force, and the spectators saw every phase of the slaughter. There was a fine breeze blowing, and the smoke was quickly carried away.

When Pickett led his legion at Gettysburg there were thousands of onlookers. It was the charge of the 15 guns at Waterloo over again. No hurrying—no halting—no wavering. The gaps made by our artillery closed up instantly. Even without a glass one could see that the men were keeping step to the drums. They kept that step until they came within canister and musket range and got the order to charge. Thousands saw the whole move, and yet hundreds have differed about it in the telling. An artist has been painted a picture showing the Federals moving forward instead of the Confederates.

When coming out of the battle in White Oak Swamp I ran across a man looking so dazed and bewildered and foolish that I asked him if he was badly wounded.

"Hell, no!" he replied, after a long stare at me. "I've been fighting all day in there and haven't got a scratch, and now that I want to go home I'm all turned around!"

What he had seen of the battle could be told in 10 lines.

Artillery in Action.

Whenever a battle of any important prominence was fought during the civil war it was opened at least in part by the artillery, and that before the infantry lines were within half a mile of each other. There has been a dispute for years as to the effectiveness of artillery in battle. It is claimed by one side that it does not wound and kill in proportion to its size and cost. That must depend on many contingencies, the same as musketry firing. On the Berryville Pike, in Virginia, just outside of Winchester is a farmhouse and the ruins of an old stone mill. When Grant visited Sheridan in the Valley in '64 and looked over the ground and told him to "go in," there was a pretty fight from Cedar creek up to the pike and beyond. An old man was lying ill on a bed in a chamber of that house. There was no time to move him. The Confederates had a battle line at the foot of a ridge below the house and held it for half an hour. Of nearly a hundred bullets entering the sick man's chamber 17 struck the wooden bedstead, and yet he was not hurt. I was there not so many years ago, and the chamber was the same as on the day of the battle.

After the war the negroes and others dug out of that ridge and sold to junk men over 20,000 bullets. Only about one brigade of Federals fought at that spot. Each man wasted at least five bullets by firing too high. The Confederates killed and wounded at that point did not number over 200. Four thousand men maintained a fierce musketry fire for half an hour to inflict this punishment. How many bullets in all were wasted? The artillery may waste ammunition, but so does the musket. If every shell fired killed or wounded five or six men, and every bullet found a billet, a battle would be finished in an hour.

The lay of the ground has everything to do with the success of field artillery. The places sought for are the hills and knolls. These will not only give the guns elevation in the opening of the fight, but a plunging fire later on. If the enemy is advancing over fairly level ground, the guns will murder him as he comes. Not once in five times can he stand their fire, especially when near enough for grape and canister to be used.

If on the contrary, the ground is intersected by stone walls, ditches or ravines, or there is cover behind ridges, the guns may accomplish but little. They will simply have a moral effect. Just so long as they are firing the infantryman is encouraged to hope that the fight is going his way. Let the battery be silenced or driven from its position and then look out for doubt and timidity.

With infantry supporting a field battery, you have an engine of destruction hard to equal. Battle lines will simply wither before the double-fire. But any Civil war infantryman would 10 times rather fight in battle line than to support a battery. The guns would be opposed by those of another battery, and the solid shot and shell were dreaded far worse than the musketry.

The fuse or percussion shell of a Civil war six-pound field piece was charged with from 30 to 100 bullets and buckshot. The shell itself would burst into from five to 20 fragments. These missiles would spray out on all sides for a distance of 200 feet. Grape shot were so many toy cannon balls. If fired to strike the earth in front of a column of men they were elevated to strike the breasts and faces. They plowed and tore and made horrible wounds. Canister, as you may know, were what may be called canned bullets of the largest size. When fired, they spread like buckshot. With guns well positioned and well served, there was always slaughter in front of them. A regiment or brigade charging a battery firing shell had to get pretty close up before making the charge. If the guns had time to change to grape and canister they could rarely be taken.

In the battle of the Wilderness, the Federal artillery was stationed mostly on the two or three highways that ran through the battlefield, and they threw shell into forest and thicket at random. This was the only way they could fight, as the enemy could not be seen. Even then considerable damage may have been inflicted. A shell screaming through the woods and bursting to bring down a cartload of limbs and rive a tree like a thunderbolt, was a menace to any line of battle.

On the right of the Union line at Malvern Hill, 200 cannons played on the open fields for hours. When we came to see the way the earth had been plowed and gashed and gouged and furrowed, a New England soldier from a stony old farm drew a long breath and exclaimed:

"By gosh, but why couldn't this fer thing have happened on my durned old farm!"

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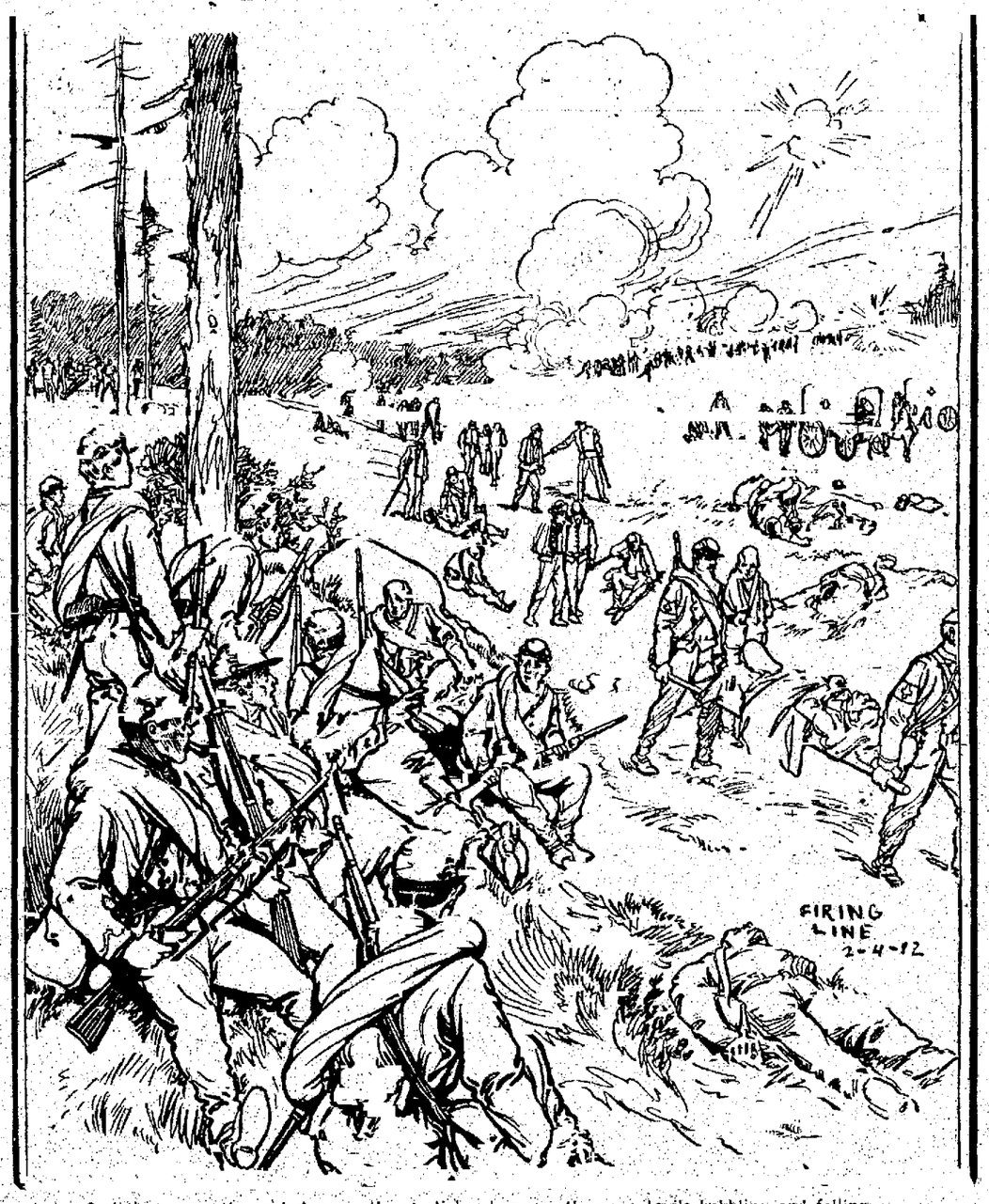
Next Sunday Mr. Lewis will continue his reminiscences of the Civil war as he saw it from the ranks.



And then come the ambulances the stretcher-bearers the poor devils hobbling and falling.

HE WAS TIRED

New York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Prof. Granville Keiser knows how to tell a funny story. He is the president of the Public Speaking club of America. Every now and then he puts the other members of the club through a course of sprouts. "Never begin a funny story with an apology," is his rule for the undergraduates of his school of post prandial wit. "The only really funny apologetic story I ever heard was that of the man who was unexpectedly called on to respond to a toast.

"'I feel a good deal like a poor friend of mine in the asylum at Morteawan,' said he. 'I called on him the other day.'

"'Jimmy,' I said, 'is there any favor I can do you?'

"'Yes,' said Jimmy. 'I wish you'd bring me a piece of toast—not too hard, and with plenty of butter on it.'

"'And why, Jimmie,' I asked, 'do you want a piece of well-buttered toast?'

"'Well,' said Jimmie, 'you know I'm a poached egg—and I want to sit down.'"

Photograph of a mob of striking mill rioters being dispersed by streams of water as they attempted to cross the Merrimac river bridge at Lawrence, Mass., on Monday, January 15. The strikers made a concerted rush towards the Washington mill, on the other side of the bridge, but hastily beat a retreat when they were drenched with icy water from several streams.

Contrary to her declaration that she would not allow her son, William Bateman Leeds, Jr., heir to $15,000,000, to be educated in the United States, so as to avoid toadyism to his wealth, Mrs. William B. Leeds, millionaire widow of the late tin plate magnate, left the boy in this country after her departure for foreign shores, the sole occupant of a mansion at Montclair, N. J., with twenty servants at his beck and call, including a governess, who sees him daily to the Montclair academy, where the lad receives his rudimentary education. Mrs. Leeds is now entertaining lavishly at the Riveria, where persons prominent in European court circles are her guests.

New York Theatrical Letter

By EMORY CALVERT.

Headliners in the week's theatrical premieres in New York during the week. Above, at the left, is **Vivian Martin**, whose work in "Officer 666," at the Gaiety has drawn applause. On the right is **Charlotte Walker**, in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," at the New Amsterdam. Below is **Margaret Anglin**, in "Lydia Gilmore," at the Lyceum.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A convulsingly laughable satire, a rip-roaring, rollicking farce, an unusually picturesque as well as touching story drama and a tense, soul-gripping thriller constitute the new offerings of the stage to New Yorkers during the past week.

The convulsingly laughable satire is "A Slice of Life," by J. M. Barrie, with Ethel Barrymore, her brother John and Hattie Williams causing the convulsions; the rip-roaring, rollicking farce is "Officer 666," by Augustin MacHugh, starring George Nash, Vivian Martin and Wallace Eddinger; the picturesque and touching story-drama is "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," built around the novel of John Fox, Jr., by Eugene Walter, with Miss Charlotte Walker, executing a most sympathetic part; and the tense, soul-gripping thriller is "Lydia Gilmore," by Henry Arthur Jones, showing Miss Margaret Anglin in her first really "heavy" part.

Three of the four premieres were on Monday night, "A Slice of Life" opening at the Empire, "Officer 666" appearing at the Gaiety and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" starting at the New Amsterdam. "Lydia Gilmore" had been scheduled to open at the Lyceum on Tuesday, but the event was postponed until Thursday.

The two funmakers—the satire and the farce—are exceptionally good and, although the others are somewhat weak in parts, they are on the whole appreciably above the average.

Of the other productions which have been with us for some time, "Bought and Paid For" seems to take first rank just at present. It is now on its way towards its two hundredth performance at the Playhouse, having pased the 150-mark a few days ago. This is not difficult to account for though, as there is everything in the play to recommend it for a second visit. The audiences now, according to William A. Brady, are composed almost entirely of two and three-timers. The lesson conveyed by the play's argument is a great one and one not soon to be forgotten by those husbands who are fond of too much strong drink. "Bought and Paid For" is destined for great triumphs throughout the land when the remarkable company finally "hit the road."

"The Talker," "Elevating a Husband" and "A Butterfly on the Wheel" continue to march forward to further popularity, while "White Magic," David Graham Phillips' dramatized novel, seems after its second week's run to be losing ground and threatened with necessity for doing the disappearing act. "The Million" is still packing the Herald Square theater and "Kismet" is doing the same at the Knickerbocker.

"A SLICE OF LIFE."

"But what is to become of the child?"

Lifting up her tear-washed face, she replied softly, slowly: "There is no—child" and then they resolved to go out together—out into the light. At that all the light goes out, the curtain comes down and the "advanced drama" is over—the satire of J. M. Barrie which parades at the Empire under the device "A Slice of Life."

The first speaker is Mr. Hyphon-Brown, known in his real self as John Barrymore. The second is his sister, the charming Ethel, and that particular exchange of words is a good sample of the kind of fun dished up in the guise of a friendly "slam" on the "mellordrammer" of the time.

Miss Hattie Williams has a delightful little scene all to herself just after the curtain rises, when she "outlines the plot" in a speech to a china dog, disdaining to soliloquize. The telephone later accomplishes the same service as the china dog, when both the Hyphen-Browns take turns at telling their glees and woes over the imaginary wire to a mother and mother-in-law who is never seen by the audience.

The real action hinges on the fact that each had lied to the other on the nuptial day, and each explodes a confession. It is his turn first.

"All my life I have been a moral man!"—

At this she utters a wild shriek of agony. "No, no! Then you lied to me." Her anguish is terrible to behold. Sobs shake her frame. He is a moral man!

Then came her confession. Cowering at his feet, she tells him all. She has not had a past. She had been good even before she knew him. At the horror of this revelation, they decide to part. Then the dialogue about the child.

Brother Barrymore and Miss Williams are through for the evening with the drop of the curtain on the brief and captivating little satire, but Miss Barrymore is just half started. Immediately the curtain rises again, to show her in "Cousin Kate," one of her well-known successes, which holds the hearers as well now as it did when first presented by her. In this little three-act comedy, she is supported by a good cast, including Leslie Faber, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Ernest Stallard and Jane May.

"OFFICER 666."

The "big," burly policeman hasn't much to do with the story of "Officer 666," which is at the Gaiety. Along toward the close of the day, he accepts $500 for lending his uniform and club to Travers Gladwin, which gets him into so much trouble that Gladwin intercedes with personal and political influence in a vain attempt to save the "cop" his job.

Gladwin is a very busy individual throughout. He is an amateur art collector and, with the beginning of the plot, arrives at his Fifth avenue mansion from a trip to Europe, only to find that an educated burglar, an art connoisseur, is impersonating him, stealing his art treasures and making love to an heiress, aided by the reputation of Gladwin. The latter has trouble establishing his identity and proving the imposter to be such, resorting among other things to the aforementioned renting of the get-up of Officer 666. There are many complicated situations and the jollity is of an uproarious character.

Wallace Eddinger, "touches the spit" in the role of Gladwin. Ruth Maycliffe is a fetching little heiress and George Nash made both a burglarious burglar and an artistic artist, while Vivian Martin, as her cousin from Omaha, pleases to perfection. Others who acquitted themselves with credit are Percy Ames, as Barnes, a friend of Gladwin; Francis D. McGinn, as the policeman and Ralph Delmore, as the police captain who puts Officer 666 on the grill.

"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE."

Eugene Walter, in dramatizing "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," by Charles Fox, Jr., has made one grievous error. There is nothing doing until the third act, and much that is presented in the first two might just as well have been told in dialogue later on. But the artistic fault does not prevent the play from being a success. In fact the strength of the third act is so exceptional that it more than eclipses all the weak spots. Accordingly the New Amsterdam has played to capacity houses every evening since its premiere.

As in the novelist's book, the scene is laid in the Cumberland mountains of Virginia. And Miss Charlotte Walkter, who is the star of the cast, initiates everyone into the mountain dialect and the mysteries of a mountain feud, when the Tolliver family are on the warpath with Winchesters and other instruments that bark lead into anti-Tollivers.

Miss Walker is June, a simple uncouth child of the mountains. With her bare feet, tangled hair and simple girlishness, she wins the audience at once. Then she grows more sophisticated and loses some of her charm, but in the third act she does some very thrilling acting by very simple telling methods.

Berton Churchill plays John Hale, a nothern engineer, who captures the heart of the maiden, and is direct in his manner. His pal, played by Richard Sterling, is even more likeable. As Judd Tolliver, the rugged mountaineer, W. S. Hart is the dominating figure of every scene in which he appears. The role of his nephew is well acted by Willard Robertson.

In scenic effects, the piece is a notable one, the first act mountain scene, which provides "atmosphere" if nothing else, being unusually well set up.

Henry Woodruff Has Japanese Valet

In Chicago this summer, while Henry Woodruff, the well-known star, was rehearsing his company at the Princess theater, in "The Prince of To-night," which will appear at the Opera house in the near future, an unusual incident occurred which showed that this is a small world, after all. Mr. Woodruff has in his employ a Japanese valet, who assumed the name of Frank Sinno, along with his Americanization. But in Japan, and to Mr. Woodruff, who prefers the oriental title, the valet is Oahaisha, which in Japanese means "true and faithful." While standing in the lobby of the hotel at which he was stopping, Mr. Woodruff was surprised to see his valet dart towards the entrance of the hotel and there intercept a tall, blond-bearded foreigner of aristocratic mien, who immediately displayed his evident pleasure at the meeting by indulging in much hand shaking and several warm embraces. They conversed for several moments in a language which was beyond Mr. Woodruff's comprehension and then parted. Yielding to the questioning of his employer, Oahaisha modestly informed Mr. Woodruff that while he was serving at the siege of Port Arthur during the war with Russia, he had been honored by being permitted to save the "big man," who was a Russian officer, when some of his more excitable companions would have slain him. Oahaisha craved Mr. Woodruff's permission to accept a dinner engagement with the greatful Russian, and that evening, many of the guests of the prominent Michigan avenue hotel were attracted towards the table at which a Japanese and a Russian, both in evening dress, were dining in comradely style.

HENRY WOODRUFF

In "The Prince of Tonight," Mort H. Singer's Musical Fantasy, at the Opera House, Saturday Night, February 10.

Glint of Humor

Ina Claire, who sings the title role in "The Quaker Girl," at the Park theater, has a little Pomeranian dog, which she values very highly. It disappeared the other day, and she inserted an advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of a New York newspaper. That afternoon the dog was returned by a small boy who claimed his reward. The next day the dog disappeared again. Miss Claire walked up and down the street in front of her home, whistling and calling for the dog, when the little urchin who had returned the dog before, came up to her and said: "Are you looking for your dog again, miss?" "Yes," she replied. "Well, if you will give me a quarter I'll find him for you." The contract was immediately closed, and the small boy dived down into the basement of Miss Claire's house, and returned with the dog attached to a string—"Here he is." Miss Claire paid him off, and the boy, to show his gratitude, said: "I think it would pay you to give me a quarter a week, and I'll keep the rest of the kids in the block from sneaking him."

SOLAX COMPANY MAKING MOVING PICTURE OF THIS CITY

The Solax Moving Picture company has resumed active operations in Colorado Springs. Mr. R. C. Mathews, manager of the company, has in preparation a picture of Colorado Springs and surrounding country, with its principal objects of interest, which will show the beauties of Colorado Springs as an all-year-around resort. These pictures will be shown in every town of any size in the United States and Canada, also all the larger cities all over the world.

Last Sunday scenes were taken of the Antlers hotel, court house and the city hall, as well as the business streets. Also the Colorado Springs Golf club and grounds, with several members playing on the links. These scenes will be made into a 1,000-foot reel of the motion pictures.

The advent of Mr. Mathews and players has done much toward advancing moving picture interest in this city. Since the Solax company has begun its work here two new picture theaters have been opened and undreamed of activity shown.

Distinguished Colorado Spring Singer Coming

Colorado Springs social circles are preparing to welcome the most distinguished singer on the comic opera stage who left this city several years ago and has earned honors in opera comique. Thomas Richards, who will sing the leading baritone role in Miss Dudelsack, when Lulu Glaser plays her local engagement next month, will be heard in Werba & Luescher's new Viennese opera and will also be the recipient of much social attention. Mr. Richards has the distinction of having been the first white child born in Park county, his parents at that time residing at Lake Como mining camp. Later they removed to this city and young Richards attended the High school and afterwards Colorado college.

After completing his college course he went to Paris and studied under Sviglia and after four years abroad was engaged by Henry W. Savage to return to America and create the leading role in "Madam Butterfly," when Colonel Savage made his famous grand opera production in English. Later Mr. Richards created the leading role in "The Chocolate Soldier" in New York.

BIRD BEARS CARDINAL'S GREETINGS TO NEW YORK HIPPODROME

Owen Jones, watchman at the emergency door of the New York Hippodrome on Forty-fourth street, just east of Sixth avenue, picked up a homing pigeon, which fluttered against the side wall of the Hippodrome building and then fell exhausted to the ground at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Jones picked up the bird and turned it over to Louis J. Beck, superintendent of the building, who detached a message from the pigeon's leg. The message read as follows: "Cathedral, New York city. Greetings and felicitations to Cardinal Farley from the Catholics of Maryland. Howard M. McGrath, chairman." The exhausted condition of the pigeon suggests that the belated message, which should have been delivered at the cathedral, may have been delayed by stormy weather. The bird is now in charge of Mr. Beck, who will deliver both pigeon and message to the cardinal at the cathedral.

"POMANDER WALK" FOR PHILADELPHIA

Liebler & Co. last week announced that "Pomander Walk," so far from having met with lack of recognition on the part of audiences, has shown a substantial profit each week since it left its long run at Wallack's. The average receipts outside of New York have been $8,000 weekly, and it is at present enjoying a particularly prosperous engagement at the Grand Opera house, Chicago. This run will soon have to be interrupted, for the reason that no other opening in Chicago could be found for the Irish players. Accordingly, the "comedy of happiness" will leave Chicago February 3 and go into the Adelphi theater, Philadelphia, February 5, on which date the Irish players will begin a long expected season at the Grand Opera house, Chicago.

"DISRAELI" REACHES ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MARK

On Monday evening, January 22, Arliss had appeared at Wallack's theater, in Louis N. Parker's "Disraeli" 150 times. This is the first play of the season to have reached this coveted mark, so it was suggested to Mr. Arliss that the occasion be commemorated by the distribution of fitting souvenirs.

"Nonsense," said he, "there will be 10 or possibly 12 attractions that will reach 150 performances before the season is over. We'll wait until we have 250 to our credit before we celebrate publicly. Then we'll have reason to be proud."

"Disraeli" has been one of the most consistently strong attractions of the season. Even during the few weeks just preceding Christmas, when the theaters usually feel a decided slump in business, there was no considerable diminution in the Wallack's theater receipts.—It is confidently expected that "Disraeli" will run the season out in its present quarters.

N. C. Goodwin's employment with Liebler & Co., will be as Fagin in a revival of "Oliver Twist" to be made at an early date. Miss Constance Collier will be the Nancy Sikes; and it is expected that Lyn Harding, who was brought from London to act with Miss Grace George, will, now that "Just to Get Married" has been withdrawn as a failure, be transferred to the "Oliver Twist" cast for the part of Bill Sikes. The Oliver will be Miss Marguerite Clarke. The recent American traditions of this play have had mainly to do with the part of Nancy, in which Miss Elita Proctor Otis some time since was wont to incarnardine the stage. A Philadelphia revival in 1898 had Miss Nance O'Neil as Nancy, Wilton Lackaye as Bill, and Frank Keenan as Fagin.

Recently George Damerel, star of "The Heart Breakers," under the management of Mort H. Singer, took to wearing glasses. He does not wear them on the street, nor does he wear them on the stage, but you may be sure he does wear them at all other times. Why? Here's the story in brief:

Last summer, down on his ranch in California, his nearsightedness caused him annoyance. He mistook a bumblebee for a blackberry.

The Man Who Discovered Caruso

From the Dramatic Mirror.

Edouardo Missiano, baritone at the Metropolitan Opera house, who died suddenly recently of heart disease, was the man who discovered Caruso.

"When I was 18 years old, and living in Naples," said Mr. Caruso to a New York Times reporter, "I went to a certain bath every day, where I met Missiano, who was at that time a member of a wealthy family and never had sung in public. He had a good baritone voice, but he sang only for his own amusement. I used to sing about the bath, and one day he remarked that I had an unusual voice, and said that he would take me to his teacher, which he did. This teacher was a certain Guglielmo Vergino, and, when I first went to him he said that he didn't think he could do much with my voice. Missiano, however, took me away and taught me to sing an air from 'The Pearl Fishers' and the Siciliano from 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' Then Vergino accepted me and taught me to sing.

"Missiano became my great friend. When I returned to Italy a few years ago I found that he had lost his money. He asked me to help him, and I got him a place at the Metropolitan Opera house. He has been here ever since. He was more than a brother to me—one of my closest friends."

The ideal critic is as rare as the ideal actor. WALTER P. EATON.

Harry Lauder had a narrow escape from death recently while crossing the River Clyde in a rowboat from Gournock to Dunoon, Scotland. There was a violent storm in progress, and the boat was nearly swamped by high waves. He was on his way to visit a sick son.

UMBERTO SACCHETTI

With Henry W. Savage's Production of Giacomo Puccini's Grand Opera in English, "The Girl of the Golden West."

The Fifty-first Psalm of David
One of the Motifs of
"The GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

IN marked contrast to the majority of grand operas, where themes of gross immorality are too frequently introduced, is the story of "The Girl of the Golden West," which Henry W. Savage will shortly present in English in this city. It relates of the brave, simple life of a real California girl of the '49's, whose sole legacy from her parents is the little mountain saloon, of which she makes a real home and school for the lonely gold seekers. "The Girl" not only safely cares for the boys' precious gold, but endeavors to uplift them spiritually, as well.

Puccini's marvellous harmonies most adequately express this spirit of devotion and fit perfectly the words of the libretto, which are as follows:

Minnie has taken from a box on the counter a Bible, and goes down to the centre of the stage. They all follow her and form a circle round her—two of them bring a bench, on which four or five sit down.

MINNIE (*turning the pages of the Bible*):
Where were we?—Ruth—Ezekiel—No—
Esther? No. Here's the bookmark.
Fifty-first Psalm of David—
(*To* HARRY, *who has sat down*):
Harry, tell me, who was David?
HARRY (*jumping up, quaintly, like a schoolboy saying his lesson*):
A king
In olden times, a reg'lar hero,
Who, when he was a youngster,
He armed himself with an ass's jawbone,
And went for a great big giant and slaughtered him—
MINNIE (*laughing*):
O what a muddle—Sit down.
(HARRY *sits down in confusion. To* JOE, *who has got up to sharpen a pencil with a huge knife*)
Sit down, Joe!
Now we'll have reading.
The second verse:
"Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean—"
What is this hyssop, Minnie?
MINNIE: A plant that grows in the East.
JOE: And don't it grow out here?
MINNIE: Yes, Joe, in everybody's heart
A little bit is growing—
JOE (*laughing*):
In the heart?
MINNIE (*gently*):
The heart.
(*Resumes the reading*)
"Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.
Create in me a clean heart,
O God, renew a righteous spirit
Within me."
(*Breaking off*):
And that means, you boys, that all throughout
The wide world there's no sinner
Who can't find a way or means of redemption
Don't we all of us know in our hearts
That best and highest teaching of love?

And thus, is set forth amid these uncouth and primitive surroundings the teachings of the Bible, voiced in the glorious harmonies of the world's greatest living composer.

ON THE FIRING LINE IN THE CIVIL WAR

By C. B. LEWIS (M. QUAD)

SOLDIER and FIGHTING WAR CORRESPONDENT

Today North and South are observing the semicentennial of the Civil war. In that struggle Mr. C. B. Lewis, who is known throughout the country as "M. Quad," the veteran humorist, was on the firing line on the Union side first as a private, then as war correspondent, and then, in succession, as corporal, sergeant, and, finally, captain. As a soldier he saw service in both the infantry and the cavalry, and both as a soldier and a war correspondent who not infrequently, musket in hand, joined his old comrades on the firing line, he followed the Union armies in Virginia from Bull Run to almost the end of the war. Most of that time he fought and lived in the ranks, and thus he got an intimate personal view of war that a commanding general, busy with problems of strategy, never gets and is never able to picture. Mr. Lewis saw the real, pulsating heart of the war, and it is of what he saw and experienced of camp, march and battle in '61-65 that he now writes during this semicentennial anniversary period.

Held in Reserve.

AFTER many battles of the war had been fought you would read that the division of General So-and-So was held in reserve and did not fire a shot. It was held as a precaution. If there had come a critical moment in the battle that division would have been rushed in to turn the tide. If a battle lasted more than a day the reserve consisted of the troops who had fought hardest and suffered the greatest losses on the first day.

"Held in reserve" seems to imply immunity, but such was not the case. In many instances it was worse than actual participation in battle. A battle-line may charge and push the enemy back. It may be repulsed. It may be checked, and then from fair cover keep up the fight for an hour. It may not be exposed to a withering fire only at intervals. There is the excitement to carry it along. Men fall wounded or dead, but you do not notice it. You yourself are seeking to kill. You are cursing and cheering without knowing it.

The reserve may be posted a mile in rear of the battle lines if there is not cover nearer—a wood, a valley, some lay of the ground to protect it as much as possible. Some portion of the battle is visible to the men who wait. Sheltered as it is, the enemy's missiles will reach it. The men are drawn up in solid ranks. There is no sitting down. There is no straggling. There is little talking. If men grow excited and a murmur runs along the lines there are the officers to sternly command:

"Attention! No talking in the ranks!"

It isn't when men are advancing to the firing lines that they grow white-faced and their chins quiver. Then they even throw up their caps and laugh and cheer. It is in the reserve that faces pale and teeth chatter. On a part of the line you see the blue or the gray being driven back. A groan comes from the lips of 15,000 men. Again, you see your comrades advancing—hear their distant cheers above the roar of battle, and there are murmurs of rejoicing.

Men are dying on the right flank—in the center—on the left. They are dying by round-shot, shell, grape, canister and bullet. Here and there the clubbed musket and the bayonet are being used. You almost feel the wounds. You almost see the dead with their drawn faces. And the man on your left is shaking like a leaf under the strain and the one on your right is sobbing in his throat and softly whispering: "Oh, God! Oh, God."

And then the missiles come. The enemy has planted a battery to bear on us. Kill! Kill! Kill! is the maxim of war, whether the enemy is on the battle-line or in reserve. A solid shot strikes and makes bloody pulp of five men. At the front that would be nothing. Here in reserve it sends a wave down the lines, and the officers cry out. Then a shell bursts. You see a great gush of smoke and flame—hear a crash—feel a concussion, and 10 or 15 men are dead or horribly wounded, and your colonel rides along the front of his regimental line and shouts:

"D—n you, men of the —th, what in hell's the matter with you!"

And then the bullets come. The enemy has sneaked a hundred sharpshooters down on our flank. Only a hundred, and yet they affright our thousands. We see officers fall from their horses, and we would crouch down. The man in front of or behind us gets a bullet through the head, and we bend the lines forward or backwards to let him fall. A man 10 feet away is wounded. He cries out. On the battle-line you would not know that he had been hit. Here he screams out, and his screams make women of old fighters. He clutches at his wound and screams and screams, until the sergeant grabs him and shakes him and yells at him:

"Stop it! Stop it! You cursed coward—stop it!"

But he is no coward. He has fought in six battles. It is just the nervous tension. There are others wounded, and they also scream.

Then the real cowards and skulkers leave the battle lines and come stealing past us. They shout out to us that we are beaten on the left and the center is giving away. They tell of this brigade or that being cut all to pieces. They tell of this general or that general having been killed. We shout at them and curse them, but the mischief has been done. We are rattled.

And then come the ambulances—the stretcher-bearers—the poor devils hobbling and falling. We hear their groans—we see their tears—we realize the work ahead at the field hospitals.

Why, man, a day in reserve makes children and cowards of 15,000 men of battle!

The Horse in War.

No war on land could be entered into without calculating on the horse. He is almost as much a factor as the soldier. The advance or retreat depends a great deal on him. No horseless army could sit down in camp for a week.

The horse is everything in war, and yet he is the greatest victim of its cruelties. The soldier who is wounded receives care and a chance to recover. The horse that is wounded is abandoned or shot.

The mule was little known in the Federal army during the first year of the war. He was a southern product and could not be had. While the horse and the horse only was used by the cavalry and the artillery, he was depended on for a long time to haul the army wagons. He did well, but he would have done far better if the teamsters had been different men. For a long time teamsters were hired by the month instead of being enlisted. A teamster might be a ruffian of the worst type: far too often he knew nothing of the horse, and overloaded and beat and finally killed him.

The transport horses of the army were not driven in the usual way. The driver had a saddle on the near hind horse and by means of a single line and his voice guided the four to a wagon. The drivers had to learn, the horses had to learn, but it was at the expense of the horses. There was not a highway leading out of Washington or Alexandria not marked by every hundred feet by the dead body of a horse. After winter came we had to burn them. From Gaines' Mill to Malvern hill, in the Peninsular campaign, there was a dead horse for almost every rod of the way. Hundreds of them were rolled into the slime and ooze of the Chickahominy swamps. It was later on that Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee supplied the army with mules, and then the horse found his true place. The mule was slow and obstinate, but he was also patient, tough and enduring.

The horses for the field batteries were of the finest. No fire company horses were better cared for. The cavalry mounts took in almost everything, but in time only the best were left. And in time the trooper got used to his horse and the horse to the trooper. The horse could not become a bunkmate, but he became a comrade. Dismount a trooper to fight and he became nervous; his horse neighed after him and could not be quieted. They came to depend on each other. They came to understand each other's moods and temperaments.

It was when man and horse became comrades and chums that there was great cavalry fighting. It was the confidence in each other that helped to make it so. The trooper knew, when he got the command to "Walk!" "Trot!" "Gallop!" "Charge!" that his steed would thunder straight ahead and permit him the full use of the saber arm. And 99 times in a hundred the horse shared the elation and was entitled to a fair share of the praise.

And when trooper and horse loved each other best was during the black hours on picket post. The blackness meant nervousness for both. The surroundings meant danger to both. The noise to the right or left was investigated by both. Sitting in his saddle under a tree or in a fence corner, or beside a bush, the trooper peered and listened, and yet he depended more on the ears and eyes of his horse. The ears of his mount would work to and fro; he would turn his head from right to left; he would softly sniff the midnight air—softly, so that his sniffing should be heard only by his master. He might tremble at the sound of a rabbit running over the dead leaves, but his feet were firmly planted and he would not lift them.

The trooper who raised hand or foot to his horse was looked upon as a brute. The one who divided his hardtack and sugar with his steed—who stroked and fondled him and talked to him and made a chum of him, was looked upon as simply doing his duty. War tried out the horse as well as the man. Never before nor since was there such comradeship.

And not once during the long years did a trooper take his discharge—not even when the grand review was over and so many thousands went home—without going down to the lines to take farewell of the steed that had borne him in skirmish, march and battle. He smoothed him—he talked to him—he gave him the last bit of sugar or the last half of apple, and as he rubbed the soft nose and said good-by the soldier rubbed the tears from his own eyes as well.

Seeing a Battle.

When a battle has been fought the captains of companies officially report to the colonel of the regiment. From these reports the colonel makes up his report to the brigadier. The brigadier reports to the division commander—he to the corps commander, and thus it all gets to the commander-in-chief. The main facts alone are reported. There are scores of incidents left out.

It is not always that a commander-in-chief views a battle. If it is a planned battle he distributes his force according to that plan. Corps and division commanders have their orders, but are given some latitude. It is for them to report to the commander from time to time of how the fight is going on their front. If they are pushing it or holding their own, it is well; if they are being pushed back, the commander orders up reinforcements. Without having the battle lines under his eye he is in touch with them.

General Grant saw but little more of the battle of the Wilderness than any private soldier. It was physically impossible for anyone to see that battle in whole or even in any noticeable part, for the hardest fighting was done where the undergrowth was densest. Grant did not want a battle there, but Lee swung across his front to stop his onward march. And Lee saw no more of the clash than Grant did.

Here was a great area of forest, swamp and undergrowth, with two or three narrow and tortuous mud roads penetrating it, and with few or no cultivated fields—not a space broad enough for a single regiment to parade. The battle lines were formed across the roads—in the woods—in the swamps—in the thickets. Men had to crawl on their hands and knees as the lines advanced. Whole companies were bogged in the swamps. Friend and foe were within 30 feet of each other before being discovered. It was sweltering hot in that tangle. There was no breeze to lift the heavy powder smoke, and what any soldier saw of the battle was not worth the telling. How could it be under such circumstances? In that inferno not one order in five could be understood. The man to right or left moved away without your knowing it.

It was so in the White Oak Swamp of the Chickahominy in the Peninsular campaign. Sometimes the foe would be in front—sometimes on both flanks as well. You saw him only when he was so close that you could tell the color of his eyes. Sometimes you were advancing and cheering—sometimes retreating and cursing. The smoke was like an ocean fog for thickness, and it made the eyes water and the throat raw. And amidst the fog, and hellish uproar the mosquitoes stung, the frogs hopped over your feet, and the big swamp snakes sought shelter under the tussocks. No surviving soldier who fought there can tell you what happened 40 feet to the right or left of him.

At Malvern Hill, the last of the Seven Days' Battles, the commander could view the right and center of the army. The left was mostly in the forest. The view did not last long, however. When the 300 cannon began to flame, and 30,000 or 40,000 muskets to smoke, the view was shut out. The powder-cloud rose a hundred feet and remained there. Those in the ditches on the right could see under the cloud for the height of a man, but those on the plateau could see nothing. From the dense cloud there rained down particles of smudge on faces and hands.

When Burnside moved to force the bridge at Antietam which has ever since borne his name, the move was made in full view of the reserve and some of the battle lines. His troops massed to force a way over a stone bridge on a highway. Why force the bridge? Should you visit the spot tomorrow you will find that you can spring across the brook at any spot within a mile of the bridge. But it was the bridge he tried to force, and the spectators saw every phase of the slaughter. There was a fine breeze blowing, and the smoke was quickly carried away.

When Pickett led his legion at Gettysburg there were thousands of onlookers. It was the charge of the old Guard at Waterloo over again. No hurrying, no halting, no wavering. The gaps made by our artillery closed up instantly. Even without a glass one could see that the men were keeping step to the drums. They kept that step until they came within canister and musket range and got the order to charge. Thousands saw the whole move, and yet hundreds have differed about it in the telling. An artist has even painted a picture showing the Federals moving forward instead of the Confederates.

When coming out of the battle in White Oak Swamp I ran across a man looking so dazed and bewildered and foolish that I asked him if he was badly wounded.

"Hell, no!" he replied, after a long stare at me. "I've been fighting all day in there and haven't got a scratch, and now that I want to go home I'm all turned around!"

What he had seen of the battle could be told in 10 lines.

Artillery in Action.

Whenever a battle of any important prominence was fought during the Civil war it was opened at least in part by the artillery, and that before the infantry lines were within half a mile of each other. There has been a dispute for years as to the effectiveness of artillery in battle. It is claimed by one side that it does not wound and kill in proportion to its size and cost. That must depend on many contingencies, the same as musketry firing. On the Berryville Pike, in Virginia, just outside of Winchester is a farmhouse and the ruins of an old stone mill. When Grant visited Sheridan in the Valley in '64 and looked over the ground and told him to "go in," there was a pretty fight from Cedar creek up to the pike and beyond. An old man was lying ill on a bed in a chamber of that house. There was no time to move him. The Confederates had a battle line at the foot of a ridge below the house and held it for half an hour. Of nearly a hundred bullets entering the sick man's chamber 17 struck the wooden bedstead, and yet he was not hurt. I was there not so many years ago, and the chamber was the same as on the day of the battle.

After the war the negroes and others dug out of that ridge and sold to junk men over 20,000 bullets. Only about one brigade of Federals fought at that spot. Each man wasted at least five bullets by firing too high. The Confederates killed and wounded at that point did not number over 200. Four thousand men maintained a fierce musketry fire for half an hour to inflict this punishment. How many bullets in all were wasted? The artillery may waste ammunition, but so does the musket. If every shell fired killed or wounded five or six men, and every bullet found a billet, a battle would be finished in an hour.

The lay of the ground has everything to do with the success of field artillery. The places sought for are the hills and knolls. These will not only give the guns elevation in the opening of the fight, but a plunging fire later on. If the enemy is advancing over fairly level ground, the guns will murder him as he comes. Not once in five times can he stand their fire, especially when near enough for grape and canister to be used.

If on the contrary, the ground is intersected by stone walls, ditches or ravines, or there is cover behind ridges, the guns may accomplish but little. They will simply have a moral effect. Just so long as they are firing the infantryman is encouraged to hope that the fight is going his way. Let the battery be silenced or driven from its position and then look out for doubt and timidity.

With infantry supporting a field battery, you have an engine of destruction hard to equal. Battle lines will simply wither before the double-fire. But any Civil war infantryman would 10 times rather fight in battle line than to support a battery. The guns would be opposed by those of another battery, and the solid shot and shell were dreaded far worse than the musketry.

The fuse or percussion shell of a Civil war six-pound field piece was charged with from 50 to 100 bullets and buckshot. The shell itself would burst into from five to 20 fragments. These missiles would spray out on all sides to a distance of 200 feet. Grape-shot were so many toy cannon balls. If fired to strike the earth in front of a column of men they were elevated to strike the breasts and faces. They plowed and tore and made horrible wounds. Canister, as you may know, were what may be called canned bullets of the largest size. When fired, they spread like buckshot. With guns well positioned and well served, there was always slaughter in front of them. A regiment or brigade charging a battery firing shell had to get pretty close up before making the charge. If the guns had time to change to grape and canister they could rarely be taken.

In the battle of the Wilderness, the Federal artillery was stationed mostly on the two or three highways that ran through the battlefield, and they threw shell into forest and thicket at random. This was the only way they could fight, as the enemy could not be seen. Even then considerable damage may have been inflicted. A shell screaming through the woods and bursting to bring down a cartload of limbs and rive a tree like a thunderbolt, was a menace to any line of battle.

On the right of the Union line at Malvern Hill, 200 cannons played on the open fields for hours. When we came to see the way the earth had been plowed and gashed and gouged and furrowed, a New England soldier from a stony old farm drew a long breath and exclaimed:

"By gosh, but why couldn't this 'ere thing have happened on my durned old farm!"

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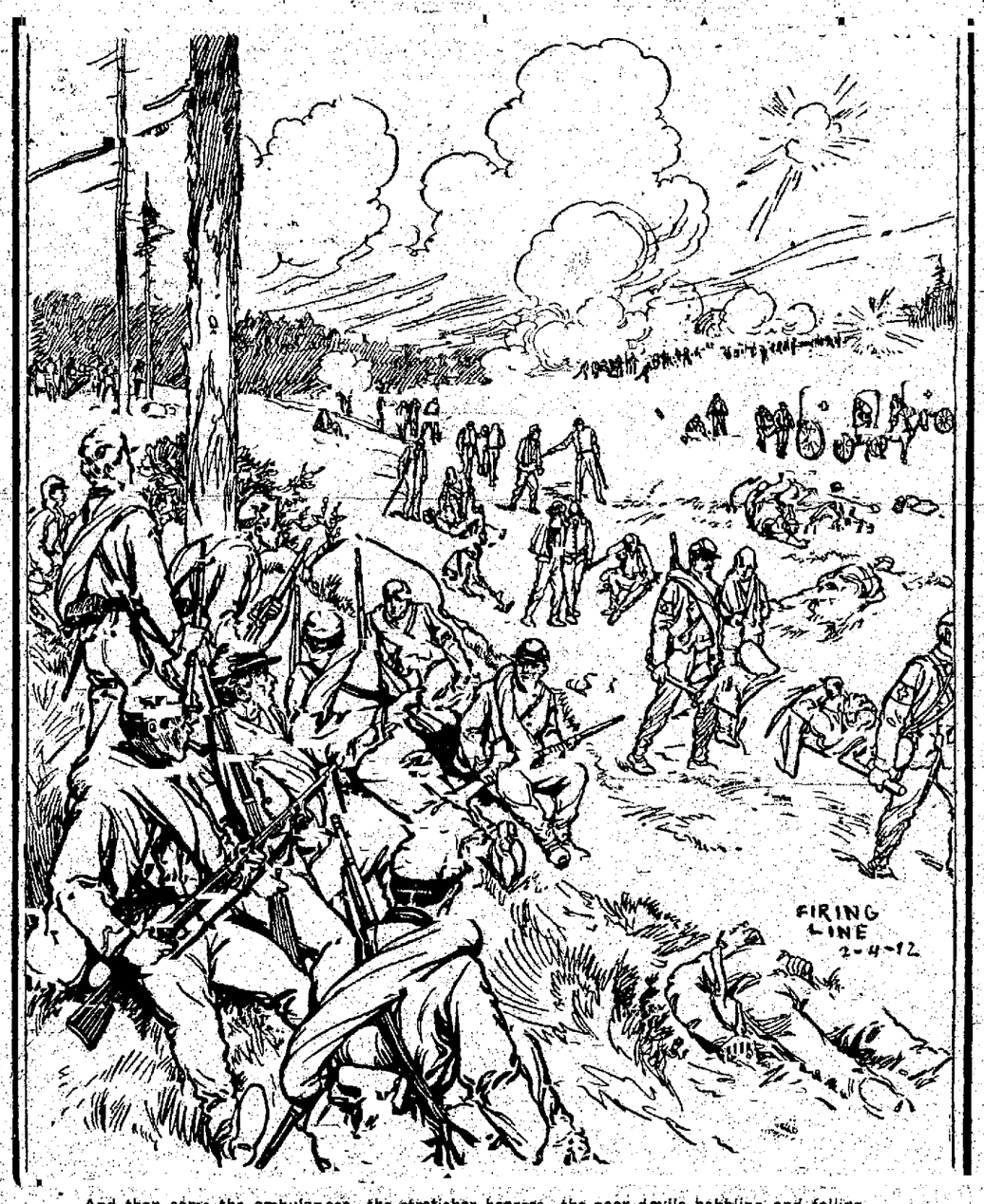
Next Sunday Mr. Lewis will continue his reminiscences of the Civil war as he saw it from the ranks.

X. Held in Reserve, and Other Incidents.



And then come the ambulances the stretcher-bearers the poor devils hobbling and falling.

HE WAS TIRED

New York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Prof. Granville Keiser knows how to tell a funny story. He is the president of the Public Speaking club of America. Every now and then he puts the other members of the club through a course of sprouts. "Never begin a funny story with an apology," is his rule for the undergraduates of his school of post prandial wit. "The only really funny apologetic story I ever heard was that of the man who was unexpectedly called on to respond to a toast.

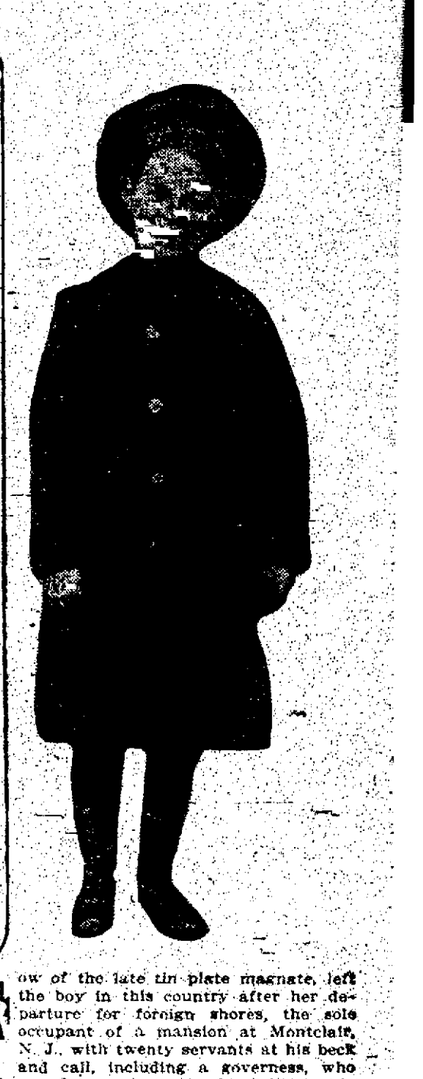
"'I feel a good deal like a poor friend of mine in the asylum at Matteawan,' said he. 'I called on him the other day.'

"'"Jimmy," I said, "is there any favor I can do you?"

"'"Yes," said Jimmy. "I wish you'd bring me a piece of toast—not too hard, and with plenty of butter on it."

"'"And why, Jimmie," I asked, "do you want a piece of well-buttered toast?"

"'"Well," said Jimmie, "you know I'm a poached egg—and I want to sit down."'"



Contrary to her declaration that she would not allow her son, William Bateman Leeds, Jr., heir to $15,000,000, to be educated in the United States, so as to avoid toadyism to his wealth, Mrs. William B. Leeds, millionaire widow of the late tin plate magnate, left the boy in this country after her departure for foreign shores, the sole occupant of a mansion at Montclair, N. J., with twenty servants at his beck and call, including a governess, who sees him daily to the Montclair academy, where the lad receives his rudimentary education. Mrs. Leeds is now entertaining lavishly at the Riveria, where persons prominent in European court circles are her guests.

Photograph of a mob of striking mill rioters being dispersed by streams of water as they attempted to cross the Merrimac river bridge at Lawrence, Mass., on Monday, January 15. The strikers made a concerted rush towards the Washington mill, on the other side of the bridge, but hastily beat a retreat when they were drenched with icy water from several streams.

FICTION BY THE BEST WRITERS

The Delicate Princess

By Edgar Jepson

In the life of the Deeping villages the mere letting of Muttle Deeping Grange was no unimportant event; but the inhabitants of Great Deeping, Muttle Deeping (possibly a corrupting of Middle Deeping) and Little Deeping were stirred to the very depths of their being when the news came that it had been let to a German Princess. The women at any rate, awaited her coming with the liveliest interest and curiosity, emotions dashed someway from their fine height when they learned that Princess Elizabeth of Cassel-Nassau was only thirteen years and seven months old.

The Twins did not share the excited curiosity of their neighbors. They resented the fact that the tenant of Muttle Deeping Grange was a *German* Princess. Erebus was more resentful than the Terror; and it is to be suspected that the high patriotic spirit she displayed in the matter was in some degree owing to the fact that Mrs. Blenkinsop, the chief gossip of the neighborhood, who came one afternoon to tea gushing information about the grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, cousins, and aunts of the Princess, ended by saying, with meaning, "What a model she will be to the little girls of the neighborhood!"

The spirit of Erebus was high, not by any means one to brook the thought of a model nearly two months younger than herself. She did not hide from the Terror her dark conviction that the coming of the Princess was but a phase of the German invasion which was presently to sweep England from sea to sea with fire and sword.

When presently the Princess came to the Grange, the lively curiosity of her neighbors was gratified by but an imperfect vision of her. She did not, as they had expected, attend any of the three churches, for she had brought with her her own Lutheran pastor. They only saw her on her afternoon drives, a stiff little figure, thickly veiled against the sun, sitting bolt upright in the victoria beside the crimson baroness (crimson in face; she wore black) in whose charge she had come to England.

They had learned presently that the Princess had come to Muttle Deeping for her health; that she was delicate, and her doctors feared lest she should develop consumption; they hoped that a summer and autumn in the excellent Deeping air would strengthen her. The news abated a little the cold hostility of Erebus.

But the fact that she was one of the people which was going to sweep England with fire and sword was not without its influence on the Twins' resolve to raid the famous peach-garden of Muttle Deeping Grange. Their mother was out of sorts; and Dr. Arbuthnot had ordered her to eat plenty of fruit. Peaches were the best fruit in season; and the peaches in the Grange garden were said to be finer than any peaches grown in a hothouse. The Twins had never been able to believe that the laws of *Meum* and *Tuum* applied to fruit.

It was in the afternoon, a sweltering afternoon, after the doctor's visit; and the Twins were about to set forth on their bicycles, without any goal in mind, when a sudden gleam came into the deep blue eyes of the Terror, and he said:

"I've got an idea."

An answering light gleamed in the brown eyes of Erebus; and she cried joyfully: "Thank goodness! I was beginning to think that nothing was ever going to occur to us again! It must be the hot weather."

"Those Germans," said the Terror slowly. "Why shouldn't we make a raid on the Grange peaches?"

"Rather!" cried Erebus; and her piquant face was all alight with stirring spirit. Then after a pause she added reluctantly, "But if the Princess is an invalid, perhaps she wants them herself."

"She can't want all of them. Why, see, couldn't. There are hundreds," said the Terror. "And they're the very thing for Mum. Plums are all very well; but one gets tired of them."

"But how are we going to get into the garden? The door in the wall only opens on the inside," said Erebus thoughtfully.

"We're not," said the Terror. "Hurry up and get some leaves to put between the peaches. Mum will like them better with the bloom on, though it really doesn't make any difference to the taste."

Erebus ran into the kitchen garden—and when she came back she found the Terror tying a small landing-net to the backbone of his bicycle. She put the leaves into her bicycle-basket; and they rode slowly to Muttle Deeping.

The Twins knew the country round thoroughly; and they came unseen along the screen of the home-wood to the fringe of trees which runs along the walled garden behind the Grange. That fringe of trees was indeed useful; standing on a low branch of one of them, the Terror raised his head cautiously above the wall and surveyed the garden. A dancing shimmer of heat rose above the fruit trees, trained low. It was empty and silent save for a curious snoring sound which disquieted him little, since he ascribed it to some distant pig.

He stepped on to a higher branch, leaned over the wall and surveyed the golden burden of the tree below him. He chose his peach, the ripest he could see, slipped his net under it, flicked it, lifted the peach in it over the wall, and lowered it down to Erebus.

The garden was not as empty as the Terror believed. On a garden chair in the little lawn in the middle of it sat the Princess Elizabeth, hidden from him by the thick wall of a trained pear-tree; and in a chair beside her sat, or rather mastered, her guardian, the Baroness Frederica Von Aschersleben. The Baroness added nothing to the old-world charm of the garden. Her eyes were shut, her mouth was open, her face was most painfully crimson; and from her short, but extremely tip-tilted nose, came the sound of snoring which the Terror had ascribed to some distant pig.

The Princess was warmly, very warmly, dressed for the sweltering afternoon; and little beads of sweat stood on her brow. The story-book she had been trying to read, lay face downward in her lap; and she was gazing round the shimmering garden with a look of intolerable discomfort and boredom on her pretty pale face.

Then a moving object came into the range of her vision, just beyond the end of the wall of pear-tree, a moving object against the garden wall. She could not see what it was; but it seemed to her that a peach rose and vanished over the top of the wall. This curious behavior of a peach so roused her curiosity that, in spite of the heat, she rose and walked quietly to the end of the wall of pear-tree. As she came beyond it, she found, leaning over the wall a fair-haired boy.

He was bringing the net over the wall again; but at the sight of her he whipped it back again; and they gazed at one another in an equal surprise.

Surprise did not rob the Terror of his politeness; he smiled amiably and said in his most agreeable tone, "How do you do?"

He did not know how much the Princess had seen; and he was not going to make admission of guilt by a hasty, and perhaps needless, flight.

"How do you do?" said the Princess a little haughtily, hesitating. "What are you doing up there?"

"I'm looking at the garden," said the Terror truthfully, but not quite accurately, for he was looking much more at the Princess.

She gazed at him, her brow knitted in a little perplexed frown. She thought that he had been taking the peaches, but she was not sure; and his serene, guileless face, and limpid blue eyes gave the suspicion the lie.

He gazed at her with growing interest and approval; as much approval as one could give to a girl. The Princess Elizabeth had beautiful gray eyes; and though her pale cheeks were a little hollow, and the line from the cheek-bone to the corner of the chin was so straight that it made her face almost triangular, it was a pretty face. She looked fragile; and he felt sorry for her.

"This garden's very hot," he said. "It's like holding one's face over an oven."

"Oh, it is!" said the Princess with impatient weariness.

"Yet there's quite a decent little breeze blowing over the top of the wall," said the Terror.

The Princess sighed, and they gazed at one another with curious eyes.

"I tell you what: come out into the wood. I know an awfully cool place. You'd find it very refreshing," said the Terror.

The Princess looked back irresolutely at the sleeping Baroness. The sight of her crimson face made the garden feel hotter than ever.

"Do come. My sister's here; and it will be very jolly in the wood—the three of us," said the Terror in his most persuasive tone.

The Princess hesitated, and again she looked back at the sleeping, but unbeautiful, Baroness; then she said with a truly German frankness:

"Are you well-born?"

The Terror in his turn smiled a little haughtily; and he said slowly. "Well, from what Mrs. Blenkinsop said, the Dangerfields were barons in the Weald before there were any Hohenzollerns. And they did very well at Crecy and Agincourt, too," he added pensively.

The Princess seemed reassured; she cast back one more look at the sleeping Baroness, then walked to the door in the garden wall. When she came through it she found the Twins wheeling their bicycles toward it. The Terror in a very dignified fashion introduced Erebus to her as Violet Anastasia Dangerfield and himself as Hyacinth Wolfram Dangerfield. He gave their full, and so little used names, because he felt that, in the case of a princess, etiquette demanded it. Then they moved along the fringe of trees and turned into the wood. The Twins shortened their strides to suit the pace of the Princess which was uncommonly slow. She kept looking from one to the other with curious, rather timid, pleased eyes.

When she told them that she had not been in the home wood before, the Terror cried in surprise, "But it's the jolliest part of the whole estate!"

"But I always stay in the gardens. The Baroness Von Aschersleben cannot walk far; and she does not like me to be out of sight of her."

"You must get awfully slack," said Erebus.

"Slack? What is slack?" said the Princess.

"She means weak—not able to run fast or far," said the Terror.

"But I never run. It is not dignified. The Baroness would be shocked," said the Princess.

"No wonder you're delicate," said Erebus, politely trying to keep a touch of contempt out of her tone, and failing.

"One cannot help being delicate," said the Princess.

"I don't know," said the Terror, doubtfully. "If you're in the open air a lot and run about, you don't *keep* delicate. Wiggins used to be delicate; but he isn't now."

"Who is Wiggins?" said the Princess.

"He's a friend of ours—not so old as we are—quite a little boy," said Erebus in a patronizing tone which Wiggins, had he been present, would have resented with extreme bitterness. "Besides, Dr. Arbuthnot said that if you were always in the open air, playing with children of your own age, you'd soon get strong."

From a drawing by Maginel Wright Enright

"WHAT A MODEL SHE WILL BE FOR THE OTHER LITTLE GIRLS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD"

"That's what I've come to England for," said the Princess.

"I don't think you'll get very strong in that peach-garden. It didn't feel to me like the open-air at all," said the Terror.

They were not on one of the main paths of the wood (the main paths of woods were not affected by the Twins), and the narrow path they were on came to an abrupt end at the foot of a steep and pathless bank. The Twins started up it as if it were neither here nor there to them; as indeed it was not.

But the Princess stopped short and said in a tone of dismay: "Am I to climb this?"

The Terror stopped, looked at her dismayed face, set his bicycle against the trunk of a tree, and said, "I'll help you up."

With that, dismissing etiquette from his mind, he slipped his arm round the slender waist of the Princess and firmly hauled her to the top of the bank. He relieved her of most of the effort needed to mount it; but none the less she reached the top panting a little.

"You certainly aren't in very good training," he said rather sadly.

A faint flush of mortification mantled the pale cheeks of the Princess; and the faintly contemptuous compassion in the eyes of Erebus deepened it.

"I could get quite strong, if I wanted," she said with some heat.

"Then I should. It's much nicer to be strong" said Erebus in a tone of finality.

The Terror went down the bank and hauled up his bicycle. They went a little deeper into the wood and reached their goal, the banks of a small pool. They sat down in a row; and the Princess looked at its cool water, in the cool green shade of the tall trees, with refreshed eyes.

"This *is* different," she said.

"Yes, this is the real open air," said the Terror.

"But I do get lots of open air," protested the Princess. "Why, I sleep with my window open—at least that much." She held out her two forefingers some six inches apart. "The Baroness did not like it. But Dr. Arbuthnot insisted. 'I think I sleep better.'"

"We have our bedroom windows as wide open as they'll go and then they're not wide enough," said Erebus in a tone of superiority.

"I think if you took off your hat and jacket, you'd be cooler still," said the Terror rather quickly.

The Princess took off her hat and jacket and breathed another soft sigh of pleasure. She had quite lost her air of discomfort and boredom.

The time slipped away; and there came the sound of a distant voice crying out.

It first caught the keen ear of the Terror; and he said, "They've missed you. I suppose you'll have to be getting back."

The Princess rose quickly with a look of dismay, and said, "Oh, dear! How annoyed the Baroness will be!"

"You take too much notice of that Baroness," said Erebus. "I don't see what use it is being a Princess, if you do just what baronesses tell you."

"I don't think I should tell her that you've been with us. She mightn't think we were good for you. Some people round here don't seem to understand us," said the Terror suavely.

The Princess looked from one to the other, hesitating with puckered brow, and then, with a touch of appeal in her tone, she said, "Are you—are you coming to-morrow?"

The Twins looked at one another doubtfully; then the appealing face of the Princess touched the Terror's heart; and he said politely,

"We should like to. But we'd better meet you at the edge of the wood—just about the same time. The keepers aren't about much then—especially if it's hot. Tom Cobb says they're asleep."

"Yes; I'll come then. The Baroness is asleep, too," said the Princess eagerly.

The call came again from the wood below, louder.

"Oh, it isn't the Baroness. It's Miss Lambert," said the Princess in a tone of relief.

"You take too much notice of that Baroness," said Erebus again firmly. "Who is Miss Lambert?"

"She's my English lady-in-waiting. I always have one when I'm in England, of course. I like her. She tries to amuse me. But the Baroness doesn't like her," said the Princess; and she sighed.

"She wouldn't," said Erebus darkly, for already she had her suspicions of the Baroness.

"Come along; I'll help you down the bank and take you to the edge of the wood," said the Terror.

He half carried her down the steep bank, adjuring her to confine herself to the simple, if incomplete, statement that she had been walking in the wood. His last words to her were:

"Don't you stand so much nonsense from that Baroness."

The Princess joined Miss Lambert; and she did confine herself to the statement that she had been walking in the wood. The Terror returned to Erebus and found her stretched at her ease, eating a peach.

"I should have liked one a good deal sooner," he said as he took one from the basket. "But I didn't like to say anything about them. She mightn't have understood."

The seed sown in the mind of the Princess forthwith bore fruit. That very night when she was supping with the Baroness and Miss Lambert in attendance, she said that she wanted some one to play with. Miss Lambert with thoughtless quickness said that it was an excellent idea. But the Baroness, annoyed by the suggestion, and further annoyed that Miss Lambert had welcomed it, protested vehemently; where were the well-born ones in the Deepings fitted to be the playmates of a Princess of Cassel-Nassau?

Dr. Arbuthnot was consulted; and he said at once that from the point of view of well-bornness, the Twins were undoubtedly the right children of the neighborhood to play with the Princess (if always they could be induced to play with a little girl), but he doubted the wisdom of exposing an impressionable Princess to the influence of such free and ardent spirits. The Baroness had no doubt at all about the unwisdom of doing so. In the end Wiggins was selected for the honorable post.

In the matter of play the Princess now led a double life. She spent the early part of the afternoon with the Twins and with peaches in the woods, and from tea to supper she played with Wiggins. Between them she was beginning to acquire muscle; and her cheeks were growing less pale. But she was not losing her delicacy at a speed which satisfied the somewhat exigent Terror, and he was the more put about by it because he and Erebus were about to go for their annual change of air and she would no longer be under his invigorating care.

The Twins took their change of air at but a short distance from home, since a visit to the sea was beyond the slender means of Mrs. Dangerfield. To make up to them for this deprivation, they were allowed to encamp for ten days, if the weather were fine, in the warm sandstone caves of Deeping Knoll, which rises in the middle of Little Deeping wood, the property of their friend Mr. Anstruther, the Squire of Little Deeping. Kind-hearted as the Twins were, they felt that to descend every afternoon to the home wood would be too heavy a tax on their holiday. On the eve of their departure they had just promised the Princess that they would come to see her every third afternoon, when the Terror was greatly inspired.

"Look here: Why shouldn't you come with us into camp?" he said eagerly.

"They'd never let me—never!" cried the Princess.

"But you'd never ask them," said the Terror. "You'd just slip away and come with us. We've kept our knowing you so dark that they'd never dream you were with us in the Knoll caves."

The Princess was charmed, even dazzled, by the glorious prospect. Already she had come to feel that she only really lived when she was with the Twins; whole days with them would be beyond the delight of dreams. But to her unadventured soul the difficulties seemed beyond all surmounting. The Twins however were used to surmounting difficulties; and at once they began surmounting these.

"The difficult thing is not to get you there, but to keep you there," said the Terror thoughtfully. "You see, I've got to go down there every day for milk and things and they're sure to ask me if I've seen anything of you. Of course I can't lie about it; and they'll not only take you away, but they'll probably turn us out of the caves."

"That's the drawback," said Erebus.

A deep frown furrowed the Terror's brow; and he said: "If only you weren't a princess, they wouldn't make half such a fuss hunting for you; and I might never be asked anything about you."

"I shall come to the camp incognito, of course," said the Princess.

The Terror looked puzzled for a moment; then his face cleared into a glorious smile; and he cried: "By Jove! Of course you would! I never thought of that! Why you'd be somebody else and not the Princess at all! We shouldn't know where the Princess was if we were asked."

"I generally travel as the Baroness von Zwettel," said the Princess.

"Yes; I suppose you would have to have a title—but not that one. I think an English one would be best. Lady Rowington now—no one will ask us if we know Lady Rowington, because they won't know there is any Lady Rowington."

They were quick deciding that the Princess should not join them till the second night of their stay in camp, to give them time to have everything in order. Then they discussed her needs. She could not bring away with her any clothes. She must share the wardrobe of Erebus. But the Princess interposed: why should they not buy her things? She had plenty of money. She drew from her pocket a little chain purse with five sovereigns in it.

The Terror looked relieved: "We should have had to buy you a bathing dress anyhow," he said. "There's a pool just under the Knoll."

They decided to buy her outfit next morning, and transport it to the camp with their own. The question of Wiggins, who had always been a frequent visitor to the camp, occupied them but a little while. He could be safely admitted to the secret.

The next morning the Twins bought the Princess's camping outfit at Rowington. In the afternoon they conveyed clothes, blankets, and provisions to Deeping Knoll. It was hard work in that sweltering weather, for the path through the wood was narrow and steep. It was the first year that they consented to take with them as many blankets as Mrs. Dangerfield thought needful. That night they supped and slept at the Knoll.

It is hardly too much to say that she had come to adore the Terror. Even at their most violent and thrilling moments his care for her never relaxed. He rubbed the ache out of her bruises; he plastered her scratches. He saw to it that she came out of the pool the moment she looked chill. He picked out for her the tidbits at their meals. He even brushed out her hair, for the thick golden mass was quite beyond the management of the Princess, and Erebus firmly refused to play lady's-maid. Since the Terror was one of those who enjoy doing those things which they are called upon to do, he presently forgot the unmanliness of the occupation, and began to take pleasure in handling the silken strands.

It was on the fifth day after a bath, when he was brushing out her hair in the sun on the top of the Knoll that he received the severe shock. Heaven knows that the Princess was not a demonstrative child; indeed, she had never had the chance. But he had just finished his task and was surveying the shining result with satisfaction, when of a sudden, without any warning, she threw her arms round his neck and kissed him.

"Oh, you *are* nice!" she said.

The Terror's ineffable serenity was for once scattered to the winds. He flushed and gazed round the woods with horror-stricken eyes: if anyone should have seen it!

The Princess marked his trouble, and said in a tone of distress, "Don't you like me to kiss you?"

The Terror swallowed the lump of horror in his throat, and said faintly but gallantly: "Yes—Oh, rather."

"Then kiss me," said the Princess simply, snuggling closer to him.

The despairing eyes of the Terror swept the woods; then he kissed her gingerly.

"I *am* fond of you, you know," said the Princess in a frankly proprietary tone.

The Terror's scattered wits at last worked. He rose to his feet and said quickly: "Yes. Let's be getting to the others."

The Princess rose obediently.

But the ice was broken; and the kisses of the Princess if not frequent, were at any rate not rare. The Terror at first endured them; then he came rather to like them. But he strictly enjoined discretion on her. Discretion and kisses, however, have no natural affinity; and without their knowing it, Wiggins became aware of the practice.

The confidence between the Twins had always been so full that he was not aware that he was letting a cat out of a bag when he said to Erebus:

"I suppose the Terror's in love with the Princess, kissing her like that. I think it's awfully silly." And he spurned the earth.

Erebus's dark face was all one dusky flush, as, somewhat breathlessly, she drew from Wiggins his idyllic story. Then she rose and with clenched fists and blazing eyes, sought the Princess. She found her lying back drowsily against a bank, and forthwith cried fiercely:

"Princess or no Princess, you shan't kiss him!"

The drowsiness fled; and the Princess sat up. Her gray eyes darkened and sparkled. She had never made a face in her life; it is quite probable that she was ignorant that faces were made; but quite naturally she made a hideous face at Erebus, and said: "I shall!"

"If you do, I'll smack you!" cried Erebus; and she ground her teeth.

"He won't let you; and if you do, he'll smack you—much harder," said the Princess confidently.

Had the Princess been standing up, Erebus would have smacked her then and there; but the Princess was sitting safely down. Erebus growled in her throat, turned on her heel, and dashed away in seach of the Terror. She came upon him dragging a fallen bough up to the Knoll for firewood.

"I know all about your kissing the Princess! I never heard of such silly babyishness!" she cried in a tone of the fiercest contempt.

The shame-faced Terror blushed; then he turned brazen:

"You mind your own business!" he said firmly. "It isn't babyish at all! She's asked me to marry her; and I'm going to—so there!"

In the face of this situation Erebus found herself utterly helpless; she wrung her hands and turned sharply aside into the wood.

Then followed a period of strain. Erebus assumed an attitude of haughty contempt toward the errant pair. She devoted herself to Wiggins, and let them coldly alone. It is to be feared that the kisses, having been forbidden, became sweeter and more frequent.

It was at this juncture that Sir Maurice Falconer, the uncle of the Twins, came into the affair. He had from the very beginning taken a different view of the disappearance of the Princess from that of the rest of the world. It was his habit to ascribe any uncommon event which occurred in the Deepings to his nephew and niece. When then he first read in his *Morning Post* of that disappearance, he said quietly to himself: "The Twins again!" He was confirmed in his opinion by the sight of a reproduction of the Socialist Manifesto in an enterprising halfpenny paper.

But Sir Maurice was not a man to interfere lightly, and he was busy enough with many lunches, race-meetings, dinners, dances, and suppers to postpone his intervention till the sixth day, when every Socialist Organization from San Francisco to Japan was loudly disavowing any complicity with the crime, and the diplomatists and newspapers of Germany and England were snarling at one another in a fashion which forbode war. He felt that the time had come to ease the international situation.

With that end in view, he went down to Little Deeping, and learned from Mrs. Dangerfield that the Twins were camping out on Deeping Knoll. Then, doubtful of the weight of his personal authority with twins and princesses, he betook himself to the Grange, and asked to see Miss Priscilla Lambert, with whom he was acquainted.

She came to him looking anxious and distressed; and when he had shaken hands with her, he said without more ado:

"I have a strong belief that I can take you to your missing charge—but it's only a belief, mind; so don't be too hopeful."

Miss Lambert's pretty face flushed with hope: "Oh, if you could!" she cried.

"Put on a hat, and a strong pair of shoes, and come along," said Sir Maurice cheerfully.

She was not long in getting ready; and they set out across the park. Sir Maurice has no intention of approaching the Knoll by the path. He knew the Twins to be far too capable not to be keeping a watch on it, if they were indeed hiding the Princess. He made a detour and came up to the Knoll through the woods on its further side. After so many hours of the plaints of the crimson Baroness, the stout Prince and stouter Chancellor of Cassel-Nassau, Miss Lambert found the walk through the quiet woods with the light-hearted Sir Maurice refreshing indeed.

But as they came up to the Knoll itself, they hushed their voices and came very quietly. Their caution was rewarded. They had stolen to within thirty yards of one of its lower caves when Sir Maurice stopped, beckoned Miss Lambert forward, and drawing aside a screening branch, displayed the missing Princess.

It was an idyllic scene. The Princess and the Terror were sitting against a bank on the further side of the glade, in the shade of a tall tree. Their bare legs were very brown against the green turf; an arm of the Terror was round the waist of the Princess, and an arm of the Princess was round the Terror's neck. Her golden hair flowed over his shoulder, and mingled with his fair curls. They were talking in low voices, animated and absorbed; and even as the discoverers gazed at them, the Terror kissed the Princess.

Miss Lambert stepped back; and Sir Maurice let the screening branch fall.

"It—it seems rather a pity to disturb them," she said in a somewhat troubled voice.

"It is a place for lovers," said Sir Maurice; and he looked thoughtfully at Miss Lambert's pretty face.

Miss Lambert flushed faintly, and said, "But I suppose we've got to."

"I suppose we have," said Sir Maurice; and he coughed loudly.

They stepped forward into the glade. The Terror and the Princess were on their feet: the Princess startled, the Terror serene.

"Good afternoon, your Highness. I have come to take you back to the Grange," said Miss Lambert.

"I'm not going," said the Princess, with decision.

"But I'm afraid you must," said Miss Lambert.

"No," said the Princess; and she sat down on the bank and crossed her legs.

The Terror nodded to his uncle with an amiable smile, and put his hands in his pockets.

"But—but if you don't come, we shall have to carry you," said Miss Lambert, frowning in some perplexity.

"I don't see how you can," said the Terror, in his most agreeable tone. "You can't touch a Princess, you know; it would be lese-majesté. She's told me all about it."

The perplexity spread from the face of Miss Lambert to the face of Sir Maurice Falconer; he smiled appreciatively. But he said: "Oh come: this won't do, Terror, don't you know Her Highness will *have* to come?"

"I don't see how you're going to get her. The only person who could use force is the Prince himself; and I don't think he could be got up to the Knoll. He's too heavy. I've seen him. And if you did get him up, I don't really think he'd ever find her in these caves," said the Terror in the dispassionate tone of one discussing an entirely impersonal matter.

"Anyhow I'm not going," said the Princess with convincing firmness.

"And why should she go?" said the Terror in the same dispassionate tone. "She came to England to improve her health; and she is improving it here. You can see how improved it is. She eats nearly as much as Erebus."

"She has certainly changed," said Miss Lambert rather tartly, for truly she had not found the same meek and mild Princess.

"The Twins have a transforming effect on the young," said Sir Maurice in a resigned tone.

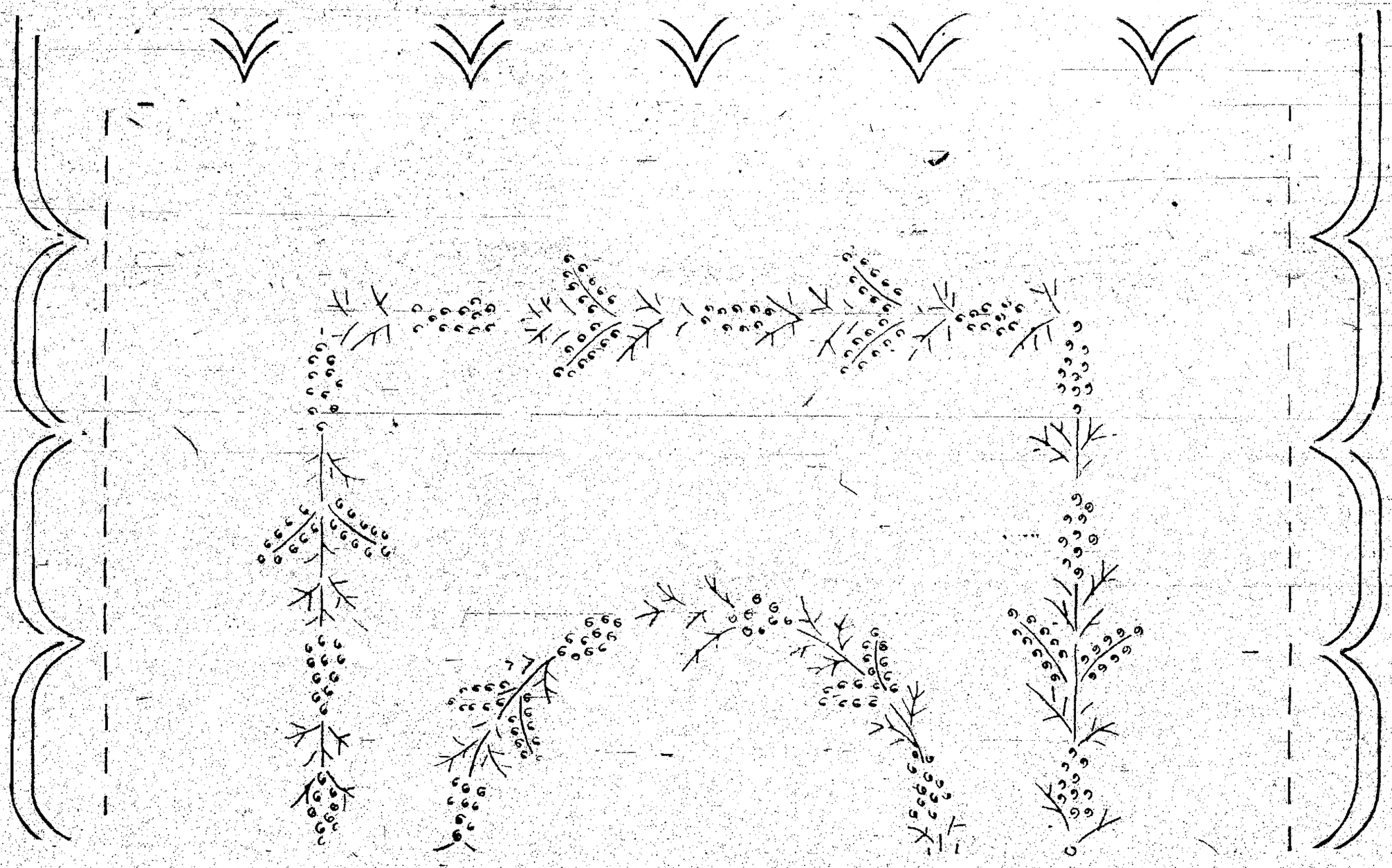
Sir Maurice and Miss Lambert returned to the Grange with their story. After furies of indignation and many vaporous threats, the Prince found himself compelled by the steepness of the Knoll, and the caves with which Nature had so thoughtfully honeycombed it, to let his daughter have her way. But that was not till after Sir Maurice and Miss Lambert had made several pleasant but futile journeys through the woods, bearing other terms. They found the part of perambulating envoys agreeable indeed; and they were quite willing that the negotiations should be prolonged over the rest of the summer. The only concession they could wring from the inaccessible Princess, or, to be exact, from the Terror, was that she would return to the Grange if the weather broke. Her last firm words after the final settlement were:

"Please tell papa that I'm always going to have some one to play with; and I'm not going to stand any more nonsense from the Baroness."

NEEDLEWORK AND STENCILING

Embroidery Design for Baby Pillow

Very dainty is the pattern illustrated to-day for a tiny pillow for baby's coach or his bed. It is made of the finest of handkerchief linen and embroidered in all-white. The scalloped edge is worked also in white cotton and the slip is used over a faintly tinted pillow. A single letter or monogram may be embroidered in the center of the design if desired. But one-half the pattern is given.



MISS NORRIS' ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

MRS. S. P.—Roman cut-work is certainly most handsome and the bold designs are best and most effective for this style of embroidery.

The material is not cut away until the sections have all been embroidered.

The stitch used is the buttonhole, but more modern adaptation has it combined with other stitches as well.

All the parts around the section to be cut out have the buttonhole stitch, with the purl toward the edge, and the stitches are usually placed the width of the thread apart.

♣ ♣ ♣

Baby Cap.

Mrs. D.:—Baby caps made in one piece are most attractive and also convenient, as they can be ironed flat and thus kept fresh and dainty.

They are cut with a straight edge and a semi-circular edge, very much the shape of one side of a tea cozy.

The straight edge is fitted to the face and the semi-circular edge drawn into shape by means of eyelets worked along the edge, through which ribbon is run. Rosettes at each side are also formed of the ribbon.

White ribbon, with blue scallops and forget-me-nots embroidered over it would certainly make a lovely cap for the baby.

A cap of this kind for Winter wear should have a lining of thin wadding and silk.

♣ ♣ ♣

Crocheted Bag.

Mrs. R. D.—Crochet cotton, used in making bags, may be purchased in any store where art needlework supplies are sold.

A crocheted bag in pineapple design was published June 11, 1911.

♣ ♣ ♣

Bandeau.

Emma D.:—A hair bandeau or ornament would certainly make a very nice gift for the young girl and need not be expensive.

A band of gilt or silver braid, with a shirred rosette at each end of the braid, or just sufficient of the braid to tie a small bow after the band is brought around the head.

Black velvet ribbon ornamented with a design in steel, turquoise or coral beads, or a combination of different colored beads is very good, as is black velvet with a cluster of ribbon roses forming a rosette at each end of the ribbon.

Any of these suggestions will be very pretty indeed if carried out in a bandeau gift for a young girl.

♣ ♣ ♣

Embroidery for Girl's Room.

ADA B.—Rayo embroidery designs are especially pretty for a girl's room, and should be carried out in all the embroidered pieces, scarfs, stand-covers, pin-cushions, etc.

The road-aster, expressed in a conventional manner, by a series of straight even stitches, around a center of French knots, is the foundation for this very easy embroidery. It is called Rayo from the fact that the small stitches around the center produce a ray-like appearance.

Care must be taken when selecting the colors for these little flowers and an oyster white or gray linen is the best material to use.

The Rambler rose embroidery, now popular, also lends itself as a very charming decoration for the embroideries in a girl's room, and as it is also simply made, will perhaps be what you wish.

♣ ♣ ♣

Sewing Apron.

B. T.—A sewing apron, which is very easily made and one which the busy housewife will appreciate, is made of a single strip of lawn, turned up at the bottom and feather stitched into pockets.

It should be of a convenient length for sewing and the pockets will hold all the cottons, etc., necessary for mending.

♣ ♣ ♣

Covered Buttons.

Mrs. D. A. K.:—Button molds are very easily covered, and as buttons are used so much now they are an inexpensive trimming, if made by the clever needle worker at home.

The buttons may be ornamented by means of beads, soutache braid or a bit of hand-embroidery, before they are mounted, and in this way very handsome and odd buttons may be fashioned. If hand-embroidery forms a part of the decoration for the button, Oriental colored floss will be best to use, as all richly-colored effects are now being worn.

When covering a wooden button mold, cut the material you wish to use twice the diameter of the mold, run a gathering around the edge of it and draw up over the mold.

♣ ♣ ♣

Crochet Stitches.

Mrs. A. B.:—A puff stitch in crochet is a single crochet over whole stitch in preceding row, and a satin stitch is a double crochet over double crochet in preceding row.

Hope you will have very successful results with the ties and am glad you found the booklet so helpful.

♣ ♣ ♣

White Waist.

Anna:—A white crepe waist trimmed with an Irish lace yoke, makes a pretty as well as practical waist for the girl who has to consider laundry bills, as the crepe and lace may be washed in a suds of soft soap and warm water, and when dried will look fresh and dainty, as neither one requires ironing.

Crepe is also being used for lingerie garments, and the trimming for these should be either narrow torchon, cluny or any linen thread lace, as this kind of lace may be pulled into shape and does not need to be pressed, although it is readily cleaned with soap and water.

♣ ♣ ♣

Glove Mending Outfit.

Miss J. B.:—A dainty glove mending outfit makes a nice gift for the neat girl, who keeps her clothes trim and up-to-date.

A large bone ring to which is tied with ribbon a small pair of scissors, glove darner and small Dresden ribbon bag, containing silk and cotton, also glove buttons, forms the nucleus of this very useful gift.

A lavender Dresden ribbon for the bag, with plain lavender for the scissors, and darner, fastened to a white ring, would make a most attractive glove mending outfit, and could be laid in a compartment of the glove box so as always to be handy when needed.

♣ ♣ ♣

Evening Bag.

A. V. G.:—An appropriate bag for evening may be made of any delicate shade of messaline or satin, with the design carried out in gold beads.

Any simple embroidery design may be worked in beads, and the beads are sewed in place, following the lines of the design, with a cotton thread, matching the beads in color.

A back stitch is made between each bead, so as to hold it firmly in place.

When beading a messaline or satin bag, a piece of tarlatan must be basted under the design, or the material is apt to pucker or pull apart.

White satin, with gold beads, and a gold cord, with which to draw up the bag, is a combination, which has a very rich and handsome effect.

♣ ♣ ♣

Hot Water Bottle Cover

A. E. H.:—Directions for making a hot water bottle cover in crochet, were given October 22, 1911.

This cover is very handsome as well as so practical and will be easily made.

♣ ♣ ♣

Table Cover.

Mrs. McC.:—A table cover, which has to stand a great deal of wear and tear, should be made of brown linen.

This cover need not be hemstitched, a plain hem, mitered at the corners will do, and the stitches of the hem are then covered with a border of flowers, cut from cretonne and appliqued to the linen.

The hem should be rather deep, so that the flowered border will not come too close to the edge of the cover.

♣ ♣ ♣

Magazine Cover.

Mabel S.:—When making a magazine cover, the sides must be stiffened with cardboard, for, as the covers of magazines are not stiff, the cover would be of little use without the cardboard.

The cover is very easily made, by folding a straight piece of cretonne into flaps or pockets at each end, and slipping in the cardboard stiffening.

♣ ♣ ♣

Crewel Stitch.

A Reader:—Crewel stitch is worked from left to right on the line to be embroidered.

The size of the stitch depends entirely upon the size of the silk or cotton used in working.

Take a stitch and bring the needle back with a back stitch to the right side of the material, and out of the same hole formed when finishing the last stitch. Repeat indefinitely.

Outline stitch is worked in the same manner, excepting that the needle is put a little to the left of the previous stitch, instead of out of the hole formed when finishing the last stitch. This gives a more twisted appearance.

Stem stitch is formed in the same manner, excepting that the last stitch goes half beyond the one previously worked.

Crewel, outline and stem stitch are used generally as synonymous terms and they really are variations of the stitch.

♣ ♣ ♣

Fagot Stitch for Beading.

Eva W.:—Plain fagot stitch may be used with excellent results as a substitute for beading on a corset cover.

Work the fagot stitch with embroidery cotton and make it slightly wider than the ribbon to be used.

When the ribbon is run through this hand-made beading it really looks much better than a cheap lace beading and lasts very much longer, so is certainly very practical.

♣ ♣ ♣

Honeysuckle Blossoms.

Mrs. G.:—A slant satin stitch should be used to embroider the honeysuckle blossoms.

The shape of the flowers makes it more difficult, but for a towel end it is really the most effective way to carry out a design of that kind.

Certainly do appreciate your words of encouragement and thank you so much for your appreciation of the work.

Am always glad to answer needle-craft questions.

♣ ♣ ♣

Telephone Pad.

Mrs. G. A. B.:—Telephone tablets or pads may be bought ready to cover at any stationery store.

The cover may be made of cardboard, covered with cretonne, or just a flap of some pretty colored mounting board.

A silk cord is used to hang the tablet on the telephone, and should, of course, have a pencil attached.

STENCIL DESIGN FOR CENTERPIECE, TABLE COVER, OR SOFA CUSHION

A pretty Dutch design for stenciling is shown here, which may be utilized for a variety of purposes and in various colors. The design as given is to be carried out in shades of blue to emphasize the Dutch effect, but other color schemes may be originated as desired.

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EDDYTORIUL

Being as we are afeard that if we put off writing a fitting eddytorial about G. Washington, who was the father of his country at a time when his country was a orphing and didn't have no father and wouldn't of had enny father if George hadn't of went and become a father to it. G. Washington is the feller who uttered that great saying which has becamed so famus so that almost every little school boy and little school girl knows it by heart as follers, namely, to wit, vis.: "I come, I seen, I cornkered!"

We say, being as we are afeard if we put off writing a eddytoriul about G. Washington enny longer well forgit it altogether and the opportunity will git past us before we know it, we are a-going to take time by the forelock as we might say and write this editoriul for this issue. Then it will be did, and we won't have to pester our memory by remembering it enny longer.

George Washington is dead and has been for, lo, these many years. We make this statement as a matter of fact and as a matter of news for the benefit of many of our respected citizens who are not familiar with history. It is amazing how a person can grow up to be a man in this age and generation without ever hearing of George Washington or even knowing he is dead, yet such is the case, and we have a horrible example of it right in our midst. On Washington's birthday we happened to drop into Hen Weathersby's store to purchase a lb. of sugar on credit and while Hen was doing up the sugar we remarked that this was George Washington's birthday. Hen was rather surprised, being as he had forgot all about it.

We took accashion to remark that it was too bad George was dead, being as it was our opinion that he was the greatest man who ever lived. Clem Hines, who was setting by the stove listening to the conversashion, spoke up and asked when the gentleman we referred to was took off and did he die suddint. We told Clem with withering contempt that Washington had been dead over a hundred years, and then Clem he didn't see no occashion to make a fuss over a man who had been dead that long and besides he didn't think this feller Washington could of amounted to much when he was alive being as he had never heard of him. All of which only goes to show how ignorant some people is. To our shame and horror Clem Hines is not the only person in Bingville who has never heard of George Washington. It is for the benefit of such that we give a few brief fackts concerning this great man.

Washington was born in Virginia, wherever that is, of poor but proud parents. He was a great statesman and never told a lie. What great statesman of today never told a lie? It was Washington who led the patriots during the Revolution and licked the British and made this country free and independent, which it has been ever since. Washington was a man of stern purpose and unflinching courage. He crossed the Delaware River on a dark night when the river was full of ice and him a poor skater and attacked the Hessians stationed at Trenton. He was the 1st president of the United States and could of been king if he had of wanted the office. He is the man who said he would ruther not be King than President.

When George and his army passed the winter at Valley Forge it was a harder winter than we have ever had in Bingville. His soldiers had no shoes and walked around in their bare feet and like to of froze to deth, but they did not murmur or repine and George went among them and cheered them up telling that when next summer come they wouldn't need no shoes. That's the kind of a man he was. If it hadn't been for George Washington this country would of went to the dogs them days. It is owing to him that you all enjoy the rights of liberty and sufferage and free speech and a lot more luxuries. Therefore it behoofs every citizen of Bingville to know who Washington was and to revere him and to emulate him instead of walking hand in hand with the goddus of ignorance like many of you do.

Subscribe for the Bugle before we raise the subscription price on you.

Country Correspondence

ZION CROSSROADS

The fiery tongued monster of flame visited Zion Crossroads on last Tuesday morning at about half past ten o'clock a. m., and for an hour or more excitement reigned supreme. Tad Ingram was walking along Main street when he noticed flames issuing from Hoke Miller's hen house. Tad immediately started up street hollering "Fire!" and in a few minutes everybody in the Crossroads had turned out to help quench the flames. After some difficulty it was learned where the fire was and all hands rushed toward the hen house, only to find when they arrived that it had burst into flames and that the fiery monster had the hen house in its clutch, as you might say. Ingram's pump was froze up, so people armed with buckets ran across to Bill Jones' house, which was nearest, to find his pump also froze up. Meanwhile the flames gained headway and the fire got beyond control. When those present saw how it was they simply stood around and looked on while they warmed theirselves up, being as it was a very sharp morning. The hen house was burned to the ground, also a sick chicken, which couldn't walk out. Loss about $6. No insurance. Mrs. Ingram is of the opinion that the building caught from some hot wood ashes she emptied near the hen house a short time before.

VERITAS.

G. WASHINGTON ENTERTAINMENT

in the Town Hall---A Leetle Mite Prematoor but Very Entertaining---Full Acct. of What Tuk Place as Per Below

One of the most brillyunt social functions ever give in Bingville was held in the Town Hall last Thursday ev'g, being a George Washington Entertainment, in which many of our leading men and women and children took a active part.

The entertainment was give by the Ladies' Aid of the Bingville Church, the proceeds go to pay off some of the pastor's back salary, which has been accumulating for several years. The reason this G. Washington entertainment was give so soon and before Feb. 22, is that the Rev. Moore was so turrible hard up and needed the money. The entertainment was announced by bills printed at this office (if you desire anything in the printing line get it done at the Bugle office. We have a large variety of type and are prepared to do artistick printing on short notice and at prices which almost compare favorably with those at the Co. seat. For further particklers see us) telling where the entertainment would be held and when, but not saying much about it, being as the ladies reserved the nature of the affair as a glad surprise to those present.

The admission charged was 10 cts. per head and five cts. for children under 12 years. We never knew before how many children there was in Bingville under 12 years of age until that ev'g. It is almost amazing. The hall was crowded long before 7:30 p. m., which was the time for the entertainment to begin. At that hour the Bingville Horn Band, which has been practicing on several pieces at intervals all winter, begin to play "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Cy Hoskins, who was the presiding officer of the ev'g, announced what the piece was that the boys was going to play so as everybody would know. The musick was beautiful and we wish to state that the band is improving. Lem Brown pushed his trombone out so far that he unjointed it, and Ranse Hillyer, who plays the base horn, had to pause several times to get his breath, but otherwise the band done well and everybody applauded.

Following this Cy Hoskins announced that General George Washington would now make a speech. From a side room there appeared our beloved pastor, Rev. Samuel Moore, dressed up to look like Washington. He had on a white wig and his face was powdered and there was a shirt with ruffles up high around his neck and a cutaway coat and knee breeches and white stockings and shoes with silver buckles on them. Little Jimmy Peters, who was setting on his mother's lap in the front seat, hollerd "Santa Claus!" as loud as he could holler when Rev. Moore appeared on the platform, being as Jimmy probably thought it was a Xmas entertainment, and he made so much racket that his mother had to take him outen the hall. When quiet was restored Rev. Moore made a speech that Washington made when he bid his soldiers farewell after the war. It was beautiful. There wasn't a dry eye in the house, and some of the women folks cried so loud that a person couldn't scairsely hear what Rev. Moore was saying.

Following Rev. Moore's speech the audience was invited to repair to the basement of the hall, where they was welcomed by about 15 members of the Ladies' Aid of the church, who was attired in Revolutionary costumes which they gathered up around Bingville, and which ain't been worn for over a hundred years. The ladies had powdered their hair and stuck patches of black sticking plaster on their cheeks, and in them old-fashioned dresses they made a person believe he was back living again back in the old colonial days. These ladies waited on the table which was set with an abundance of good things, including Washington Pie, Other Pie, Sandwitches, Coffee, Milk, Doughnuts, Pickles, Cakes of various kinds, Etc. Everybody pitched in and et hearty except Eph Higgins, our Postmaster. The ladies asked Eph why he didn't eat nothing and Eph said he had a late supper before coming to the hall and couldn't hold another bite to save his life. By and by Eph leaned over and whispered to us, asking how much extra it was if a person et. We told Eph it wasn't anything extra, being as the entertainment and whatever you wanted to eat was included in the admission of 10 cts. Eph then fell to and et more than anyone else present.

Following the supper the audience returned to the hall again and listened to several recitations by the children of the Sunday school. Little Tommy Barker spoke a piece on the death of Washington which was grand. Tommy only forgot once. This was followed by Emily Wiggins, aged 6, who said a little pome about Washington never telling a lie. Emily done real well for a child, but it would of been more appreciated if she had of spoke loud enough so as those present could of heard what she said, but she seemed to be too bad skeered to do so. Miss Sally Hoskins, our Poet writer, then red a poem which she composed especially for the occasion on "George Washington—the Father of His Country." It was five pages long and was lissened to with terrible interest, being as Sally got it up all herself. Some of the lines rhymed with each other, and when Sally was through she was loudly applauded. Thus is genius rewarded.

After recitations the Horn band again played several pieces until they tired theirselves all out, after which Mr. Hoskins declared that the meeting was over and everybody shook hands all around and left the hall conscious of a ev'g and ten cents well spent. The proceeds of the entertainment after all expenses was paid amounted to $3.45 cts., which will be handed over to Rev. Moore. It will be a godsend to him, being as money has been very scairse with him of late.

FOR SALE! A nice suit of clothes almost new and **big enuff to fit a boy 12 yrs. old.** These is good clothes and I will sell 'em to you for your son (if you got one) for **lessen one half what I paid** for 'em 2 wks ago. I will garryntee that **they won't shrink** being as they have shrinked all they can now—I know becuz I shrinked 'em myself. First come first served on this suit. **Here is a chanst to git a bargain.** Don't let it git past you. Yours for a shrinked suit.

LIGE GREEN.

Bingville.

AWFUL BIG FIRE SALE

Being as **Cy Hoskins' barn burned down a few days ago** I have decided to have a Turrible Big Fire Sale! **Here is a chance to get some big bargains.** Just to give you an idea listen: **Lamp chimneys, 15 cts.; fly paper, 5 cts. ea.; sprinkling cans for sprinkling flours, dollar and a half; ribbon (several shades), 10 cts. per foot; coffee, 30 cts. per lb., only one lb. allowed to a customer, being as I have only 5 lbs. left and I don't want to run out before the runner comes around again; nails and other hardware, 25 cts. per lb., Etc. These cut prices will beat the deepest investigation.**

No trouble to show goods, but we wouldn't show them unless we thought you would buy something. Now **don't put off attending this sale.** As soon as you see this ad come to my store and look into these bargains.

Remember **this great fire sale lasts one week only,** but you can get the same things next week for the **same** price.

So don't wait.

Yours for trade,

HEN WEATHERSBY,

Prop. Bingville General Store.

Bingville.

Always keep in mind that **the Bugle Print Shop Is The Biggest** and Only Print Shop in Bingville and Vicinity.

Especial attention give to job work or anything else in the printing line. We are prepared to execute **orders for printing immediately and without delay,** unless we are too busy getting out the Bugle, in that case **you'll have to wait.**

Give us a trial and see what we can do if you have any **sale bills to be struck off** let us struck them off for you.

Prices and samples shown with great cheer. Compare our prices with prices elsewhere and **see the difference,** but most peepul would ruther pay it and have a good job done.

Let us do your printing for you. We aim to please and **our aim is high.**

BUGLE PRINTERY SHOP.

Bingville.

Molasses is down! Nice barl of be sold at **20 cts. per gal. "regardless** be sold at **20 cts. per gal. regardless small profets."** I don't care a cuss how much profet I make perviding I can close out somethink **to make room for new goods. Speshial Notis!** I can't say how long this price of 20 cts. per gal. will last, being as it is **subjeckt to change.** Of course if I find I am losing money at 20 cts. per gal, up goes the price. **I would be a fool** to sell for less than I paid for a thing and Ime nobuddy's fool I'll tell you those.

Yours for molasses.

HEN WEATHERBY,

Bingville, Business Emporium.